Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 26, 1940

Dixon Criticizes Court Decision For Equal Pay to Negro Teachers

By the Asso

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25.—A recent federal court decision holding that a board of education could not set up different salary schedules for white and Negro teachers with the same training was described by Gov. Frank M. Dixon today as "another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs."

The governor had reference to a Virginia case, in which Dr. A. H. Collins, Alabama superintendent of education, said the federal court's ruling that Norfolk could not apply separate salary schedules had been refused a review by the United States supreme court.

Dr. Collins expressed the opinion that if the ruling were applied to Alabama, "the situation might have to be met by reducing white teacher's salaries and raising Negro salaries and shortening school terms about a month."

The superintendent added that under this state's system, local boards are required to pay Negro teachers at least 75 per cent. of amounts paid white teachers of similar training, "and this actually protects the Negroes from receiving even lower pay." He estimated $2,000,000 annually would be required to equalize salaries if the higher white brackets were used.

Said Dixon:

"I think a solution can be found without any fundamental alteration (of salary schedules) and without additional taxes. It is another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs."

Collins pointed out that state law fixes "minimum" salaries that may be paid all teachers, but the local boards could set their own maximum rates.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Ti
December 1, 1940

Alabama

The federal government sought to tighten its case against thirty-eight Mobile policemen charged with conspiracy to violate the revenue laws. Government witnesses paraded across the stand testifying of bribes accepted by policemen, of liquor deliveries made by policemen and of shakedowns conducted by detectives and other officers seeking "pay-offs" from Mobile liquor dealers for protection. The policemen under indictment have been suspended from the city police force.

Gov. Frank Dixon criticized a federal court ruling which held that boards of education may not discriminate between white and Negro school teachers in setting up salary schedules. Following the ruling in a Virginia case, the governor said "this is just another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs."

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, pointed out that Alabama state laws set minimum salaries for teachers, but that local boards set maximum salaries. He indicated that the minimum state schedule is followed in setting salaries for Negro teachers, but that local boards exceed this schedule in setting salary rates for white teachers.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
November 26, 1940

Dixon Charges 'Interference'

School Ruling May Force State To Hike Salaries Of Negroes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26. (AP)—Governor Dixon, who last week took the negative side of a nationwide radio debate on whether the federal government's power should be increased, pointed today to what he described as "another instance of interferences by Washington in our local affairs."

Dixon made the statement to reporters while discussing recent action of the United States supreme court in refusing to review a case in which United States district court had ruled that Richmond, Va., could not apply separate salary schedules for white and negro school teachers with equal training.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, had expressed the view that if the rule were applied to Alabama, approximately $2,000,000 would be needed to bring negro salaries up. An alternative, Collins said, would be to reduce white salaries, or cut school terms about a month.

"I think a solution can be found without any fundamental alteration (or salary schedules) and without additional taxes," Dixon said. "It is another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs."

The state superintendent pointed out that Alabama law requires local school boards to pay minimum salaries to teachers of various qualifications, but does not set the maximum. The minimum for negro teachers is "at least 75 per cent" of that for whites.

Collins said he would discuss the matter later with the governor.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 26, 1940

Gov. Dixon Ch. Federal Interfere...e In State's Affairs

Chief Executive Scores Supreme Court Action On Teachers' Salaries

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Gov Dixon, who last week took the negative side of a nation-wide radio debate on whether the federal government's power should be increased pointed Tuesday to what he described as "another instance of interferences by Washington in our local affairs."

Dixon made the statement to reporters while discussing recent action of the U. S. Supreme Court in refusing to review a case in which U. S. District Court had ruled that Richmond, Va., could not apply separate salary schedules for white and Negro school teachers with equal training.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, had expressed the view that if the rule were applied to Alabama, approximately $2,000,000 would be needed to bring Negro salaries up. An alternative, Collins said, would be to reduce white salaries, or cut school terms about a month.

"I think a solution can be found without any fundamental alteration (of salary schedules) and without additional taxes," Dixon said. "It is another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs."

The state superintendent pointed out that Alabama law requires local school boards to pay minimum salaries to teachers of various qualifications, but does not set the maximum. The minimum for Negro teachers is "at least 75 per cent" of that for whites.

Collins said he would discuss the matter later with the governor.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 1, 1940

Alabama Press

ANOTHER SCHOOL PROBLEM

The biggest problem and the most essential problem with which the state of Alabama has to struggle is the education of its boys and girls. This problem has forced itself to the forefront in the form of a financial crisis in practically every administration that has been in power at Montgomery during the last 20 years or more, not to mention the difficulties that have been encountered by local school authorities. It was believed that the state would be able to escape the school problem during the present quadrennium. Appropriations had been increased for normal purposes by $2,400,000, provision had been made for teacher tenure, and the state had just made available funds for teacher retirement when there came a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States which, it is believed, will have the effect of forcing all Southern states to pay the same salaries to Negro teachers that now are paid to white teachers.

The decision in question was rendered in a case that had come up from Norfolk, Va., where a colored teacher and the Norfolk Teachers Association brought suit in Federal Court to force discontinuance of the differential existing between Negro and white teacher salaries. The suit was rejected by the District Court, but when it was appealed to the Circuit Court a decision was handed down to the effect that a salary differential based on race alone is clearly in violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the federal constitution. And now that decision has been affirmed by the final legal authority, the result of which, according to State Education Supt. A. H. Collins, will mean an increase of two million dollars for salaries, or else a decrease to six months in the school term here in Alabama.

This decision follows the ruling in the Missouri case which compels states in the South to make the same provision for higher education of Negroes that is made for whites, or else admit Negro students to white schools. The latter ruling already has caused Alabama to provide graduate work for Negroes at the Montgomery Teachers College, and may impose additional burdens on the state treasury.

Salaries for Negro teachers have averaged less than those paid to white teachers throughout the South, where separate schools for the two races are maintained. According to information available to The Star, the differential ranges from 37.7 per cent of the white teacher pay in Louisiana to 63.4 per cent in Virginia. In Alabama, statistics for 1936-37 show that Negro teachers were paid 46.8 per cent of average salaries for whites, and unless the lower pay can be justified on a basis of the poorer training for Negro teachers, it is conceivable that it will force a special session of the Legislature.

State laws requiring equal pay for white and Negro teachers are in effect in the border states of Delaware and West Virginia, and the salary schedule authorized by Congress for the District of Columbia makes no distinction between white and Negro teachers. A few large cities in other border areas have a uniform salary schedule for the two races. But the general situation, where segregated schools are provided for Negroes, is that of a salary differential between the two groups of teachers.

Differences in annual salaries between white and Negro teachers are partly justified by the differences in the length of the school term for the two groups. In Louisiana, for example, in 1936-39, Negro school terms averaged 73 per cent of those for white pupils, while the salaries of Negro teachers averaged only 34.2 per cent of those of white teachers. Also, the educational qualifications maintained by white teachers are somewhat higher than those of Negroes.

If the recent action of the Supreme Court forces payment of equal salaries to white and Negro teachers throughout the South, as it appears likely that it will, it is estimated that it will cost the states involved an additional 20 million dollars a year.—Anniston Star.

Teachers Face Shorter Term

DEC 4 1940

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

Because of a recent ruling by the United States Supreme Court under the 14th amendment to the constitution, that salaries of Negro teachers must not be lower than those paid to white teachers, Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education said this week that Alabama's public schools face a months curtailment of their present seven months term.

Declaring that unless the State of Alabama could raise some $2,000-000 to meet this ruling the school term would have to be cut, the state superintendent went on to say, that it would take $2,000,000 a year to place the salaries of Negro teachers on a par with the present salaries of white teachers in Alabama. It is estimated that the state has between 6000 and 7000 Negro teachers.

Further complications were seen in the fact that the court held that under the law Negro teachers should be permitted to teach only the same number of children as do white teachers. It was stated that at present in most Negro schools Negro classes under one teacher are far larger than white classes. This would mean that a larger number of additional Negro teachers would have to be hired.

The state superintendent added that the only other alternative to a curtailment of the school program would be a reduction of the salaries of the states white teachers, and the money to be applied to the raising of the salaries of Negro teachers.

Dr. Collins indicated that this problem precipitated in Alabama will apply as well throughout the south.

Teachers' Salary Equality Question Arouses Governor

DEC 4 1940

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—
Governor Dixon Monday added his voice to the controversy over effects of the recent equality of teachers' salary decision handed down by the Federal Courts.

Meantime, Negro education leaders have gone into a study of the reported opinions of Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, which obviously inspired the words of Governor Dixon which Tuesday were reported in the Montgomery Advertiser. Dr. Collins is quoted as saying that the Federal Court ruling applied to Alabama and that Alabama would eventually have to comply with it.

It is understood that Alabama Negro education leaders will not accept any compromise or remedy that falls shy of the total essentials of the ruling of the Federal Courts. Sources close to those whose words count among Alabama Negro teachers say that money is being raised to carry a case similar to that won by Norfolk (Va.) Negro teachers to the U. S. Supreme Court. Sentiment among the Negro public is amazingly widespread and compact on the question of full justice and equality in public education.

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS'S SALARIES

ALABAMA

NEGRO TEACHERS' INCREASE IN SALARY A PROBLEM IN ALABAMA

DEC 8 1940

Chicago Bee

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5—(ANP)—Because of a recent decision of the United States Supreme court calling for uniform salaries for white and colored teachers, Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said Wednesday that Alabama's public schools are confronted with a month's curtailment of their present seven-month terms.

The nation's highest tribunal that under the 14th amendment to the constitution, salaries of colored teachers must not be lower than those paid to white teachers.

"This means that unless the state of Alabama can raise some $2,000,000 to meet this ruling our schools face at least a month's curtailment," Dr. Collins said.

He added that the only other alternative would be a reduction of the salaries of the state's white teachers, the money to be applied to the raising of the salaries of colored teachers.

Need 2 Million

Dr. Collins estimated that it would take $2,000,000 a year to place the salaries of the colored teachers on a par with the present salaries of white teachers in Alabama. The state has between six and seven thousand colored teachers.

Chicago, Ill

The education head pointed out that this $2,000,000 discrepancy would apply only to the grammar and high schools of Alabama and not to the institutions of higher learning, which, however, would have to meet similar situations because of the colored institutions of higher learning in the state.

He said no solution is in sight at present for the problem thus precipitated in the state—a problem, he said, which will apply as well throughout the South.

A further complication of th problem was foreseen, too, in the fact that the high court held tha under the law colored teachers should be permitted to teach only the same number of children as do white teachers.

Classes Larger Than White

In most colored schools at present the classes under one teacher are far larger than the white classes, a situation not unique to Alabama. Consequently this portion of the ruling would mean that a larger number of additional colored teachers would have to be hired, thus costing the state more money and thereby further reducing the school term or the salaries of white teachers, or both.

Only other solution of the issue, when it becomes necessary to face it in Alabama, would be the calling of a special session of the legislature to appropriate the extra money needed.

The next legislature does not convene until 1943 and Gov. Dixon has repeatedly said he would not call an extra session except in only the gravest of emergencies.

Present indications are that the problem will not crystallize for at least several weeks, perhaps longer, but Dr. Collins admitted that education authorities are seriously concerned as to its eventual outcome and that there is no satisfactory solution in sight.

"Another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs," is what Gov. Frank M. Dixon had to say about the situation. He added, "I think a solution can be found without any fundamental alteration (of teachers' salaries) and without additional taxes."

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

ALABAMA

No Mention Made Of Equal Pay For Tutors

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Daily World
1-4-40
Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—'Our National Family," quarterly publication of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers Association, carried in its December number proceedings of the thirteenth annual session together with a body of other news-making material.

Absence of any comment dealing with the nation-wide movement to equalize salaries of Negro teachers to those of white with essentially the same training and experience and doing the same type of work certainly is provacative, if not news. Unless I misread the 12-page combination proceedings-news report of the national body of parents and teachers, nothing touching fair salaries for Negro teachers and educational justice for Negro children appeared in the closely-written Christmas-time report.

On the first page is this extracted item about Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, president-elect of the body and past two two-year term sevring president of the Alabama branch of the NCCPT:

"Mrs. McDavid has done a valuable piece of work.... It developed that Mrs. Mc David had taken over the work of Mrs. Davidson for president, and worked up it with the cooperation of the white group in Alabama."

Point to notice is the sustained and concrete cooperation of the white Alabama group who went so far last year as to offer assistance to the colored group in sponsoring a Citizenship program which the leadership of the colored Alabama P-TA was too busy to promote. Though the program among the white youth, designed to have those coming into their twenty-one register and vote, went over none too big, Negro youth with the hardest barriers before them met no help at all from their P-TA group.

Like in Congress, Alabama's name heads the roll-call of the NCCPT. Except for the answering by ex-President McDavid, the records failed to show the attendance for the current Alabama P-TA president. By a lope-sided vote last year, Mrs. Odessa McKinney of Birmingham was elected to succeed Mrs. McDavid. Her record of P-TA building in Jefferson county established something of a record, probably helping her to the first office.

One gets the view by reading the national P-TA proceedings that state and local branches have quite like programs. But such a view would hardly mould into the actual picture as it is seen in Alabama, among the community, city and state units. Membership campaigns dominate, or money drives to pay for what clearly is a responsibility of the boards of education leaving undone the real work of P-TA's. Cases are not needed to prove the point.

Fetish attitudes in many intances by principals hamstring or discourage P-TA's. Oftimes they want P-TA's for purposes not helping the general welfare of the school. And the various communities all too often fail to understand the work of the P-TA.

A hangover attitude from the days of the school trustee board cramp the progress of P-TA's. More than lookouts for the school they were merely tittle-tattles, making for dissension and retardation. Inspite of all these things the P-TA has come along.

The thirteenth annual session of the national P-TA met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, last July. P-TA literature, a men's division of the P-TA, support of Negro business and integration into white business, child welfare, hot lunches, cut-of-school employment, organization problems and character education were subjects listed in the three-year old publication as discussed.

Alabama, according to the report, won the nationally P-TA cup, a coveted prize among the 13-unit national parent-teachers organization.

This report, as is the case of many frequently neglected, should be read. It will shed light on the dark situation in many of the school communities. It will illuminate the sweeping P-TA movement. All in all, I believe, it will give a greater appreciation of one of the greatest, strongest and potentially most powerful organizations we have.

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION HARD HIT IN N. CAROLINA CASE

Savannah Journal
Savannah, Ga.
8-5-40

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Fuel for fighting discrimination in education is contained abundantly in the decision handed down June 18, 1940 by Judges Parker, Soper and Dobie of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Asheville, N. C. The case was styled Melvin O. Alston, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association versus School Board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, superintendent of the schools of Norfolk.

Copies of this decision are distributed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Background story of this case is litigation that reads like legend. It assumes the force of an epic with the central figure epitomizing the struggle of America's largest numerical minority group for educational equality in states that provide laws for equal education but nullifies those laws by denying equal appropriations for education to Negro people.

Alston lost out in the Norfolk courts and the Appeal Court reversed the opinion of the lower courts. It is understood that the Norfolk Board will appeal from the decision of the Appeal Court.

A review of the high points of the decision reversing the lower courts finds the two contentions by the appellants being upheld.

It was a double-purpose suit. (1) To obtain a declaratory judgment on "maintaining a salary schedule which fixes the salaries of Negro teachers at a lower rate than that paid to white teachers of equal qualifications and experience, and performing the same duties and services, on the sole basis of race and color, violative of the due process and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." (2) It sought to obtain an injunction restraining defendants from making any distinction on the grounds of race or color in fixing the salaries of public school teachers in Norfolk."

The court reduced the contentions to three points of consideration: (1) constitutional discrimination in fixing salaries; (2) rights infringed by such discrimination; (3) waving of rights by signing a contract.

On the first point the Appeal Court said "there can be no doubt

4

Anniston, Ala., Star
November 24, 1940

Another School Problem

The biggest problem and the most essential problem with which the state of Alabama has to struggle is the education of its boys and girls. This problem has forced itself to the forefront in the form of a financial crisis in practically every administration that has been in power at Montgomery during the last twenty years or more, not to mention the difficulties that have been encountered by local school authorities. It was believed that the state would be able to escape the school problem during the present quadrennium. Appropriations had been increased for normal purposes by $2,400,000, provision had been made for teacher tenure and the state had just made available funds for teacher retirement when there came a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States which, it is believed, will have the effect of forcing all Southern states to pay the same salaries to Negro teachers that now are paid to white teachers.

The decision in question was rendered in a case that had come up from Norfolk, Va., where a colored teacher and the Norfolk Teachers' Association brought suit in federal court to force discontinuance of the differential existing between Negro and white teacher salaries. The suit was rejected by the district court, but when it was appealed to the circuit court a decision was handed down to the effect that a salary differential based on race alone is clearly in violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the federal constitution. And now that decision has been affirmed by the final legal authority, the result of which, according to State Education Superintendent A. H. Collins, will mean an increase of $2,000,000 for salaries, or else a decrease to six months in the school term here in Alabama.

This decision follows the ruling in the Missouri case which compels states in the South to make the same provision for higher education of Negroes that is made for whites, or else admit Negro students to white schools. The latter ruling already has caused Alabama to provide graduate work for Negroes at the Montgomery Teacher College and may impose additional burdens on the state treasury.

Salaries for Negro teachers have averaged less than those paid to white teachers throughout the South where separate schools for the two races are maintained. According to information available to The Star, the differential ranges from 37.7 per cent of the white teacher pay in Louisiana to 63.4 per cent in Virginia. In Alabama, statistics for 1936-37 show that Negro teachers were paid 46.8 per cent of average salaries for whites, and unless the lower pay can be justified on a basis of the poorer training for Negro teachers it is conceivable that it will force a special session of the Legislature.

State laws requiring equal pay for white and Negro teachers are in effect in the border states of Delaware and West Virginia, and the salary schedule authorized by Congress for the District of Columbia makes no distinction between white and Negro teachers. A few large cities in other border areas have a uniform salary schedule for the two races. But the general situation, where segregated schools are provided for Negroes, is that of a salary differential between the two groups of teachers.

Differences in annual salaries between white and Negro teachers are partly justified by the differences in the length of the school term for the two groups. In Louisiana, for example, in 1936-39 Negro school terms averaged 73 per cent of those for white pupils, while the salaries of Negro teachers averaged only 34.2 per cent of those of white teachers. Also, the educational qualifications maintained by white teachers are somewhat higher than those of Negroes.

If the recent action of the Supreme Court forces payment of equal salaries to white and Negro teachers throughout the South, as it appears likely that it will, it is estimated that it will cost the states involved an additional $20,000,000 a year.

ALABAMA HEAD OF SCHOOLS HAS BIG PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Must Raise More Money Or Cut School Term; Equal Salaries Is Cause

DEC 13 1940

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 5—(ANP)—Because of a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court calling for uniform salaries for white and colored teachers, Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said Wednesday that Alabama's public schools are confronted with a month's curtailment of their present seven-month terms.

The nation's highest tribunal held that under the 14th amendment to the constitution, salaries of colored teachers must not be lower than those paid to white teachers.

"This means that unless the state of Alabama can raise some $2,000,000 to meet this ruling our schools face at least a month's curtailment," Dr. Collins said.

He added that the only other alternative would be a reduction of the salaries of the state's white teachers, the money to be applied to the raising of the salaries of colored teachers.

Dr. Collins estimated that it would take $2,000,000 a year to place the salaries of the colored teachers on a par with the present salaries of white teachers in Alabama. The state has between 6,000 and 7,000 colored teachers.

The education head pointed out that this $2,000,000 discrepancy would apply only to the grammar and high schools of Alabama and not to the institutions of higher learning, which, however, would have to meet similar situations because of the colored institutions of higher learning in the state.

He said no solution is in sight at present for the problem thus precipitated in the state—a problem, he said, which will apply as well throughout the South.

A further complication of the problem was foreseen, too, in the fact that the high court held that under the law colored teachers should be permitted to teach only the same number of children as do white teachers.

In most colored schools at present the classes under one teacher are far larger than the white classes, a situation not unique to Alabama. Consequently this portion of the ruling would mean that a large number of additional colored teachers would have to be hired, thus costing the state more money and thereby further reducing the school term or the salaries of white teachers, or both.

Only other solution of the issue, when it becomes necessary to face it in Alabama, would be the calling of a special session of the legislature to appropriate the extra money needed.

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EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

ALABAMA

Alabama Press

DEC 1 1940

ANOTHER SCHOOL PROBLEM

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B'ham News

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Ala. Herald

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B'ham, Ala.

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Gov. Dixon Charges Federal Interference In State's Affairs

Chief Executive Scores Supreme Court Action On Teachers' Salaries

NOV 26 1940

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B'ham News

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Ala.

"I think a solution can be found without any fundamental alteration (of salary schedules) and without additional taxes," Dixon said. "It is another instance of interference by Washington in our local affairs."

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Collins said he would discuss the matter later with the governor.

EDUCATION 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

ALABAMA

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STATE MUST RAISE $2,000,000, HEAD OF SYSTEM ADMITS

DEC 7 1940

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"This means that unles the State of Alabama can raise some $2,000,000 to meet this ruling our schools face at least a month's curtailment," Dr. Collins said.

He added that the only other alternative would be a reduction of the salaries of the State's white teachers, the money to be applied to the raising of the salaries of colored teachers.

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He said no solution is in sight at present for the problem thus precipitated in the State—a problem, he said, which will apply as well throughout the South.

A further complication of the problem was foreseen, too, in the fact that the high court held that under the law colored teachers should be permitted to teach only the same number of children as do white teachers.

In most colored schools at present, the classes under one teacher are far larger than the white classes, a situation not unique to Alabama. Consequently this portion of the ruling would mean that a large number of additional colored teachers would have to be hired, thus costing the State more money and thereby further reducing the school term or the salaries of white teachers, or both.

Only other solution of the issue, when it becomes necessary to face it in Alabama, would be the calling of a special session of the Legislature to appropriate the extra money needed.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., News & Tribune
September 12, 1940

L.P.A. Teachers Ask Pay Raise

Several Matters Given Attention by the School Board

Teachers of Lincoln Park Academy, local colored school, filed a petition with the county school board Wednesday afternoon for a $15 a month increase in their salaries. The board took no action other than to order the petition filed. It was explained that the board recently increased the salaries of the teachers of the colored high school $8 a month to bring them up to $74 and those of the elementary school $1 a month to bring them to $67, effective with the opening of the new term, but that they had not yet been given notification of such action.

Provision of a second home economics teacher for the school was authorized. Appointment has not been made.

The board asked for bids on reroofing that portion of the county high school in which the school cafeteria is located.

The superintendent was asked to procure quotations on additional science equipment and typewriters for the school. Applications for free textbooks were approved. Transportation of children residing along the Header canal area was discussed. Outside trim painting work on the high and elementary buildings done by Walter R. Hellier was approved and accepted.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEADERS PLAN NEW APPROACH TO GET EQUAL SALARIES

OCT 19 1940

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17—The teachers of Florida who have been waging a relentless battle for equalization of salary are now determined more than ever to continue their fight.

The unfavorable decision from the Florida Supreme Court has not dampened the determination nor weakened the solidarity of the group to push the fight.

The fact that John E. Gilbert is no longer a teacher in Florida made it impossible to carry the case further, and so that case cannot be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The leaders are now mapping a new approach to the case fashioned after the Virginia case which has recently been won by the teachers.

It is evident that with such precedence there is great optomism among the teachers and 100 per cent co-operation of the over 3,000 Negro teachers is expected.

The fight so far has resulted in two men, John E. Gilbert and Noah W. Griffin losing their positions as principals of schools, and few others have been relegated to minor positions. Griffin is now employed as full time executive secretary of the Association and has been in this position for two years. Gilbert was given a scholarship by the Teachers' Association to continue his studies.

The outcome of the Florida case like that of all such cases will have much to do, not only with better pay for teachers but better educational opportunities for Negro children in the South.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARD FIGHT FOR EQUAL SALARIES WILL BE RENEWED

Unanimous, Non-Let-Up Policy of 3,000 Teachers Heartened by Decision of Virginia Case.

NOV 16 1940

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 14—The executive committee of the Florida State Teachers' Association met here October 26th, and mapped its program for a fight-to-the-finish with its battle on equalization. Much enthusiasm has been echoed from the States' over 3,000 teachers as regional presidents expressed the sentiments of the group they represent.

The group in session represented a true cross-section of the State as there were representatives from every section. Among the very encouraging and praiseworthy things discussed was the willingness of teachers to redouble their efforts and make contributions to carry on relentless battle.

The teachers have realized that their number is comparatively small for the task that they have undertaken, and are making suggestions on every hand that will materially benefit their group. The reports of the regional presidents were rather stimulating.

They present means of sizing up the opinion of the Negro teaching personnel, and this it must be admitted is an unanimous, determined, non-let-up policy.

The new case is expected to be started soon and since it is to be fashioned after the Virginia case, the recent report of victory in that State was more than welcome by Florida teachers.

Recent Associated Press news states that the United States Supreme Court has upheld the decision of the District Court in favor of the teachers of Virginia.

The annual State Teachers meeting will be held in Sanford, Nov. 28-30. It is predicted by sectional representatives that the largest group ever to assemble for a State meeting will be here.

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

GENERAL

Alabama Press

DEC 1 1940

ANOTHER SCHOOL PROBLEM

The biggest problem and the most essential problem with which the state of Alabama has to struggle is the education of its boys and girls. This problem has forced itself to the forefront in the form of a financial crisis in practically every administration that has been in power at Montgomery during the last 20 years or more, not to mention the difficulties that have been encountered by local school authorities. It was believed that the state would be able to escape the school problem during the present quadrennium. Appropriations had been increased for normal purposes by $2.400.000. provision had been made for teacher tenure. and the state had just made available funds for teacher retirement when there came a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States which, it is believed, will have the effect of forcing all Southern states to pay the same salaries to Negro teachers that now are paid to white teachers.

B'ham News Age-Herald

The decision in question was rendered in a case that had come up from Norfolk. Va., where a colored teacher and the Norfolk Teachers Association brought suit in Federal Court to force discontinuance of the differential existing between Negro and white teacher salaries. The suit was rejected by the District Court, but when it was appealed to the Circuit Court a decision was handed down to the effect that a salary differential based on race alone is clearly in violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the federal constitution. And now that decision has been affirmed by the final legal authority, the result of which, according to State Education Supt. A. H. Collins, will mean an increase of two million dollars for salaries, or else a decrease to six months in the school term here in Alabama.

This decision follows the ruling in the Missouri case which compels states in the South to make the same provision for higher education of Negroes that is made for whites, or else admit Negro students to white schools. The latter ruling already has caused Alabama to provide graduate work for Negroes at the Montgomery Teachers College, and may impose additional burdens on the state treasury.

Salaries for Negro teachers have averaged less than those paid to white teachers throughout the South, where separate schools for the two races are maintained. According to information available to The Star, the differential ranges from 37.7 per cent of the white teacher pay in Louisiana to 63.4 per cent in Virginia. In Alabama, statistics for 1936-37 show that Negro teachers were paid 46.8 per cent of average salaries for whites, and unless the lower pay can be justified on a basis of the poorer training for Negro teachers, it is conceivable that it will force a special session of the Legislature.

B'ham, Ala.

State laws requiring equal pay for white and Negro teachers are in effect in the border states of Delaware and West Virginia, and the salary schedule authorized by Congress for the District of Columbia makes no distinction between white and Negro teachers. A few large cities in other border areas have a uniform salary schedule for the two races. But the general situation, where segregated schools are provided for Negroes, is that of a salary differential between the two groups of teachers.

Differences in annual salaries between white and Negro teachers are partly justified by the differences in the length of the school term for the two groups. In Louisiana, for example, in 1936-39, Negro school terms averaged 73 per cent of those for white pupils, while the salaries of Negro teachers averaged only 34.2 per cent of those of white teachers. Also, the educational qualifications maintained by white teachers are somewhat higher than those of Negroes.

If the recent action of the Supreme Court forces payment of equal salaries to white and Negro teachers throughout the South, as it appears likely that it will, it is estimated that it will cost the states involved an additional 20 million dollars a year.—Anniston Star.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

GEORGIA

Miami, Fla. Herald
February 11, 1940

Negro Teachers Begin Drive For Equal Pay

ATLANTA, Feb. 10. (AP)—A campaign to stop paying negro teachers less than white teachers "because of racial differences" became a part of a South-wide movement for negro education betterment Saturday.

It was intimated Friday at a conference called by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, field secretary of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, and participated in by Fred McCuistion, field secretary of the general education board, and Will W. Alexander, farm security administrator.

Pensacola, Fla. News
February 10, 1940

Seek Equal Wages In Negro Schools

ATLANTA, Feb. 10.—(AP)—A campaign to stop paying negro teachers less than white teachers "because of racial differences" became a part of a south-wide movement for negro education betterment today.

It was initiated yesterday at a conference called by Jessie Daniel Ames, field secretary of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, and participated in by Fred McCuistion, field secretary of the general education board, and Will W. Alexander, farm security administrator.

Do Georgia Teachers Really Want Equal Salaries?

Journal
7-28-40
Savannah Ga

A few months ago, according to a press release, it was stated that the Georgia teachers were going to negotiate for equal salaries. After this negotiation, if unsuccessful, there would be a legal fight.

This announcement was received with a cynical snort by many. It was felt in some circles, that such an action was too much to be hoped for from the Georgia teachers. Others were merely surprised, and rejoice that these toilers had suddenly thrown off the role of Rip Van Winkle.

It has been many moons since this explosion. If there has been anything done somebody has actually been keeping secrets. Yet there is hardly another group who needs a raise in salary more. Board, transportation, nd summer school training comprise huge items of expense which make the teaching profession an empty honor.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the announcement of these teachers was not merely sound and fury signifying nothing. . . . . .

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Teachers Militant As N. A. A. C. P. Launches Court Fight For Equalization

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Will Take $52,000 To Eliminate Salary Differentials In Public School System

Mayor Backs Fight

DEC 21 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A suit to compel the local school board pay salaries to Negro public school teachers in this city equai to salaries paid to white teachers doing similar work, was filed here Thursday, December 5, by Attorney Prentice Thomas in behalf of Miss Valla Dudley Abbington and other teachers, according to an announcement made today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is handling the case.

Decision to file the suit, which is being brought in the United States District Court for the western district of Kentucky, was determined by a local teachers group and a citizen's committee following a hearing before the school board December 3. At this hearing which was crowded with teachers, many of whom had to stand, John A. Miller, board chairman, made it plain that no monies would be added to the 1941 education budget in order to equalize salaries during 1941.

A dramatic moment was reached during the hearing when Miller, obviously seeking to intimidate the teachers, asked the crowded board room how many teachers were present. Without a moment's hesitation, the teachers raised their hands for all to see.

Without answering Miss Abbington's petition, the board chairman sought to forestall further action by getting the teachers to accept equalization of salaries over a five year period.

Mayor Backs Fight

Estimating that the cost of eliminating the salary differentials would amount to $52,000, Mr. Thomas said: "We ask only what is rightfully ours. Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz," he pointed out, "said I might quote him here or anywhere as favoring elimination not only of this discrimination, but in regard to any salaries."

Black Dispatch

Thurgood Marshall, special N. A. A. C. P. counsel, who came here for the hearing told the board that the case was being fought on the basis of a denial of constitutional rights to Negro teachers, Marshall cited a recent United States Court of Appeals decision, won by the N. A. A. C. P. in the Norfolk, Virginia salary case, which declared that the payment of unequal salaries on the basis of color was unconstitutional. This decision he said, was sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

In a sly attempt to get over the point that inclusion of the $52,000 budget, which has not yet been passed upon by the city, would create racial antagonisms, Miller said:

Oklahoma City
Okla.

"The money will have to come off everybody's salary, all up and down the line."

The N. A. A. C. P. special counsel answered immediately: "We are absolutely opposed to cutting the white people's or anybody's salary. That is why we are bringing suit. We want to increase salaries, not cut them." Marshall then pointed out that the board might ask the Board of Aldermen to find the funds necessary to remove the differential.

DEC 21 1940

In her petition Miss Abbington, a high school teacher, states that she is a graduate of Michigan State Normal College, has taken summer courses at Columbia and Michigan universities, and has taught for the past ten years in Louisville. Her salary is $1,490 a year, while the salary paid to a white teacher doing similar work is $1,750, according to the present salary schedule operating in Louisville.

"The practical application of this salary schedule," according to the petition, "is and will be to pay all Negro teachers 85 per cent of the salary paid white teachers with equal qualifications and experiences and performing the same duties, because of race or color."

The N. A. A. C. P. attorneys seek to have the court issue in injunction to restrain the Louisville school board from continuing to operate under this salary schedule, on the ground that it constitutes a denial to Negro citizens of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Associated with Thomas and Marshall in the case are William H. Hastie and Leon A. Ransom, members of the Association's national legal committee. In addition to members of the school board, Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of local schools, is named a defendant in the suit.

LAUNCHES FIGHT TO EQUALIZE PAY OF KY. TEACHERS

Wash. Tribune
Wash. D. C.

DEC 14 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A suit to compel the local school board to pay salarie to Negro public school teachers in this city equal to salaries paid to white teachers doing similar work, was filed here Thursday, December 5, by Attorney Prentice Thomas in behalf of Miss Valla Dudley Abbington and other teachers, according to an announcement made by the NAACP which is handling the case.

Decision to file the suit, which is being brought in the United States District Court for the western district of Kentucky, was determined by a local teachers' group and a citizens' committee following a hearing before the school board December 3.

At this hearing, which was crowded with teachers, many of whom had to stand, John A. Miller, board chairman, made it plain that no monies would be added to the 1941 education budget in order to equalize salaries during 1941.

A dramatic moment was reached during the hearing when Miller, obviously seeking to intimidate the teachers, asked the crowded board room how many teachers were present. Without a moment's hesitation, the teachers raised their hands for all to see.

Without answering Miss Abbington's petition, the board chairman sought to forestall further action by getting the teachers to accept equalization of salaries over a five-year period.

Estimating that the cost of eliminating the salary differentials would amount to $52,000, Mr. Thomas said: "We ask only that is rightfully ours. Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz," he pointed out, "said I might quote him here or anywhere as favoring elimination not only of this discrimination, but in regard to any salaries."

KY. TEACHERS IN PAY FIGHT

The argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Are Militant In Legal Case To Equalize Salaries

DEC 13 1940

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Thurgood Marshall, special N. A. A. C. P. counsel, who came here for the hearing, told the board that the case was being fought on the basis of a denial of constitutional rights to Negro teachers. Marshall cited a recent United States Court of Appeals decision.

Johnson City, Tenn. Press
December 6, 1940

Negro Pay Equality Fight In U. S. Court

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6. (AP)—A fight by Louisville Negro school teachers to bring their salaries to a par with those of white instructors has reached federal court.

Suit was filed here yesterday in the name of Mrs. Valla Dudley Abbington, "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated," asking that the present 15 per cent differential be eliminated.

The Louisville board of education was named defendant. There are 269 negro teachers in the city school system.

Kentucky Teachers Militant As Fight Is Launched By NAACP For Equal Salaries For Negroes

New York age
New York, N.Y.

DEC 14 1940

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Thurgood Marshall, special N. A. A. C. P, counsel, who came here for the hearing told the board that the case was being fought on the basis of a denial of constitutional rights to Negro teachers. Marshall cited a recent United States Court of Appeals decision, won by the N. A. A. C. P. in the Norfolk, Va., salary case, which declared that the payment of unequal salaries solely on the basis of color was unconstitutional. This decision he said, was sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

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"The money will have to come off everybody's salary, all up and down the line

DEC 14 1940

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In her petition Miss Abbington, a high school teacher, states that she is a graduate of Michigan State Normal College, has taken summer courses at Columbia and Michigan Universities, and has taught for the past ten years in Louisville. Her salary is $1,490 a year, while the salary paid to a white teacher doing similar work is $1,750, according to the present salary schedule operating in Louisville.

"The practical application of this salary schedule," according to the petition, "is and will be to pay all Negro teachers 85% of the salary paid white teachers with equal qualifications and experiences and performing the same duties. because of race or color."

N. A. A. C. P. LAUNCHES COURT FIGHT FOR PARITY: MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE FAVORS EQUALITY

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Decision to Sue Follows Hearing Before School Board Which Said No Money Would Be Added to Budget for Pay

DEC 13 1940

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"The practical application of this salary schedule," according to the petition, "is and will be to pay all Negro teachers 85 percent of the salary paid white teachers with equal qualifications and experiences and performing the same duties, because of race or color."

The N.A.A.C.P. attorneys seek to have the court issue an injunction to restrain the Louisville school board from continuing to operate under this salary schedule, on the ground that it constitutes a denial to Negro citizens of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Associated with Thomas and Marshall in the case are William H. Hastie and Leon A. Ransom, members of the association's national legal committee. In addition to members of the school board, Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of local schools, is named a defendant in the suit.

In Salary Suit

DEC 21 1940

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MISS V. D. ABBINGTON

Teacher in the Louisville, Ky., public schools whose recent petition for a salary equal to that of a white teacher, similarly qualified and doing similar work, precipitated the suit for equalization of salaries now pending in the federal courts.—Photo by Brown.

Louisville Teachers Ask Pay Parity

Journal + Guide

DEC 14 1940

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Norfolk, Va.

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MAYOR BACKS FIGHT

Estimating that the cost of eliminating the salary differentials would amount to $52,000, Mr. Thomas said: "We ask only what is rightfully ours. Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz," he pointed out, "said I might quote him here or anywhere as favoring elimination not only of this discrimination, but in regard to any salaries."

Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, who came here for the hearing told the board that the case was being fought on the basis of a denial of constitutional rights to Negro teachers. Marshall cited a recent United States Court of Appeals decision, won by the NAACP in the Norfolk, Virginia, salary case, which declared that the payment of unequal salaries solely on the basis of color was unconstitutional. This decision he said, was sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

In her petition Miss Abbington, a high school teacher, states that she is a graduate of Michigan State Normal College, has taken summer courses at Columbia and Michigan universities, and has taught for the past ten years in Louisville. Her salary is $1,490 a year while the salary paid to a white teacher doing similar work is $1,750, according to the petition, "is and will be to pay all Negro teachers 85 per cent of the salary paid white teachers with equal qualifications and experiences and performing the same duties, because of race or color."

INJUNCTION SOUGHT

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EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

KENTUCKY

Seek To Equalize Salaries Of Negro And White Teachers In Kentucky; Suit Started

NOV 16 1940

New York age

N.Y.

New York,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A campaign to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools here was launched this week when Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher at the Jackson Junior High School, petitioned the local board of education to increase her salary from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers doing similar work in the city's junior high schools.

The petition was filed with the board by Prentice Thomas, who is representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is handling the case with Thurgood Marshall, as Special Counsel. Miss Abbington, in her petition is acting not only for herself but also on behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

The petition shows that she has been a teacher in the Jackson Junior high school for the past ten years, that she received the Bachelor of Science degree from Michigan State Normal College in 1928, did graduate work at the University of Michigan and Columbia University in New York, and received a certificate of Public Health from Delmar Institute in New York City in 1934.

Pay 15 Per Cent Lower

According to the facts set forth in the petition, the local board of education, which is vested with the power to determine salaries of all the teachers in local public schools, has set up a schedule which calls for payment of salaries to Negro teachers and principals that are fifteen per cent lower than those paid to white teachers and principals, of similar experience and doing the same work, solely on the basis of color.

This discriminatory treatment of Negro teachers, Miss Abbington declares, violates "the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." She asks the board to abolish the present discriminatory salary schedule and to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in every category.

Opening of the case in Louisville, represents the fourth state into which the NAACP has carried its fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white public school teachers. In Maryland, Florida, and Virginia the Association has also instituted court action. The United States Supreme Court on Monday, October 28, affirmed a decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C., last June, when it refused to review the Alston case in Norfolk, Va.

The Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld a lower court ruling ordering the Norfolk, Va. schoolboard to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers.

Kentucky Teacher Seeks To Equalize Salary With White

Files Suit In Battle Against Differentials

NOV 14 1940

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—A campaign to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools here was launched this week when Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher at the Jackson Junior High School petitioned the local board of education to increase her salary from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers doing similar work in the city's Junior high schools.

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TAUGHT FOR TEN YEARS

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AGAINST CONSTITUTION

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Hearing For Kentucky Teacher Pay Case Set

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—A hearing on the petition filed with the local school board by Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher in the Jackson Junior High School, who seeks to have her salary made equal to that of white Junior High School teachers doing similar work, has been set for December 3, it was announced today by Prentice Thomas, her attorney.

Mr. Thomas is representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is handling the case. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, is associated with Mr. Thomas in the case.

NOV 20 1940

Miss Abbington seeks to have her yearly salary increased from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers of similar classification and experience. In her petition she declares that she is acting not only in her own behalf but also in behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

Fight to Equalize Teachers' Salaries Moves to Kentucky

NOV 1 5 1940

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The Call

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Kansas City

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Mo.

Separate Schedule

According to the facts set forth in the petition, the local board of education, which is vested with the power to determine salaries of all the teachers in local public schools, has set up a schedule which calls for payment of salaries to Negro teachers and principals that are 15 percent lower than those paid to white teachers and principals, of similar experience and doing the same work, solely on the basis of color.

This discriminatory treatment of Negro teachers, Miss Abbington declares, violates "the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." She asks the board to abolish the present discriminatory salary schedule and to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in every category.

Into Fourth State

Opening of the case in Louisville represents the fourth state into which the N.A.A.C.P. has carried its fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white public school teachers. In Maryland, Florida and Virginia, the association has also instituted court action.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday, October 28, affirmed a decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C., last June, when it refused to review the Alston case in Norfolk, Va. The circuit court of appeals had upheld a lower-court ruling ordering the Norfolk, Va., schoolboard to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers.

Negro and white public school teachers. In Maryland, Florida, and Virginia the Association has also instituted court action. The United States Supreme Court on Monday, October 28, affirmed a decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, North Carolina, last June, when it refused to review the Alston case in Norfolk, Va. The circuit court of appeals had upheld a lower-court ruling ordering the Norfolk, Virginia, school board to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers.

Teachers Pay Fight In Ky.

NOV 1 5 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A campaign to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools here was launched this week when Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher at the Jackson Junior High School petitioned the local board of education to increase her salary from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers doing similar work in the city's Junior high schools.

St. Louis Argus

St. Louis Mo.

The petition was filed with the board by Prentice Thomas, who is representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is handling the case with Thurgood Marshall, as Special Counsel, Miss Abbington, in her petition is acting not only for herself but also on behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

Fourth Test of Unequal Pay For Teachers Begun By Kentucky Schoolmarm

NOV 1 6 1940

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FOURTH SUCH CASE

Journal & Guide

The discriminatory treatment of Negro teachers, Miss Abbington declares, violates "the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

She asks the board to abolish the present discriminatory salary schedule and to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in every category.

Norfolk Va.

Opening of the case in Louisville, represents the fourth state into which long efforts have resulted in specific steps designed to equalize the salaries of Negro and white school teachers.

In Maryland, Florida and Virginia, teachers or teachers organizations with the aid of the association have also instituted court action.

The United States Supreme Court on October 28 affirmed a decision handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C. last June, when it refused to review the Alston case in Norfolk, V.a The Circuit Court of Appeals had reversed a U. S. District Court ruling that Alston had waived his rights in singing a contract.

The petition was filed with the board by Prentice Thomas, who is representing the NAACP which is handling the case, with Thurgood Marshall as special counsel.

Miss Abbington, in her petition is acting not only for herself but also on behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

FULLY QUALIFIED

The petition shows that she has been a teacher in the Jackson Junior High School for the past ten years that she received the bachelor of science degree from Michigan State Normal College in 1928, did graduate work at the University of Michigan and Columbia University in New York, and received a certificate of public health from Delmar Institue, New York City, in 1934.

According to the facts set forth in the petition, the local board of education, which is vested with the power to determine salaries of all the teachers in local public schools, has set up a schedule which calls for payment of salaries to Negro teachers and principals that are 15 per cent lower than those paid to white teachers and principals of similar experience and doing the same work, solely, on the basis of color.

SEEK EQUAL SALARIES FOR KENTUCKY TEACHERS

NOV 2 1 1940

Phila Tribune

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A campaign to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools here was launched this week when Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher at the Jackson Junior High School, petitioned the local board of education to increase her salary from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers doing similar work in the city's junior high schools.

The petition shows that she has been a teacher in the Jackson Junior High School for the past ten years that she received the Bachelor of Science degree from Michigan State Normal College in 1928, did graduate work at the University of Michigan and Columbia University in New York, and received a certificate of Public Health from Delmare Institute in New York City in 1934. Her attorneys are Prentice Thomas and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel.

Phila. Pa.

Opening of the case in Louisville, represents the fourth state into which the NAACP has carried its fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white public teachers. In Maryland, Florida and Virginia the association has also instituted court action.

Sets Date For Hearing In Ky. Teacher Salary Case

NOV 2 2 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A hearing on the petition filed wth the local school board by Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher in the Jackson Junior High School, who seeks to have her salary made equal to that of white Junior High School teachers doing similar work, has been set for December 3, it was annouced this week by Prentice Thomas, her attorney.

Mr. Thomas is representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is handling the case. Thurgood Marshall ,special counsel for the association, is associated with Mr. Thomas in the case. Miss Abbington seeks to have her yearly salary increased from $1,490 to $1,750, the salary paid to white teachers of similar classification and experience. In her pation she declares that she is acting not only in her own behalf but also in behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

Kentucky Board To Hear Pay Petition

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Set Dec. 3 As Date For Hearing In Louisville

NOV 2 3 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A hearing on the petition filed with the local school board by Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher in the Jackson Junior High School who seeks to have her salary made equal to that of white Junior High School teachers doing similar work, has been set for December 3.

Prentiss Thomas, her attorney, is representing the NAACP which is handling the case. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, is associated with Mr. Thomas in the case.

Miss Abbington seeks to have her yearly salary increased from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers of similar classification and experience. In her petition she declares that she is acting not only in her own behalf but also in behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

LOUISIANA

MAY BECOME LOWEST PAID INSTRUCTORS

Defender
8-24-40
Chicago, Ill.

Cite Difference In Wage Range With Whites As $160 To $1040

NEW ORLEANS. — Cognizant of realization that a 12 per cent cut is threatening the present Race teachers' salaries by order of the state department, Race teachers in New Orleans express the possibility of facing the lowest salary rate for urban teachers in the South and the greatest differential between Race and white teacher's salaries existing below the Mason Dixon line.

The present differential range from $160 to $1040 a year irrespective of the fact that the pupil load per teacher is much greater with Race teachers than white.

A white teacher without a degree in her first year gets $980.00 as to be compared with a Race of the same qualification getting $820.00. The highest paid white teacher with 11 years experience and a master's degree get $2,320.00, a Race teacher of the same qualification gets only $1,560.00.

These differentials are supplemented with the various year increase for teachers. The average increase for white teachers is $50 a year. The same scale applies to Race teachers excepting their seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth year without degrees, the seventh, eighth, and ninth with bachelor degrees and their ninth and tenth with master degrees.

White teachers throughout the 11 year experience period get the regularity scale wage increase of $50 a year. The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth year hold-up of this increase to Race teachers cuts their maximum salary down to a smaller percentage than would be and faces them with a greater reduction if the 12 and one-half per cent state cut goes through.

Louisiana Teachers Dodge Plea For Equal Salaries

Resolution Is Tabled After Disagreement

DEC 2 1940

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(SNS)—Evasive bickering over the teacher's salary equalization issue prompted by a resolution drafted for presentation to the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association by the New Orleans Press Club clouded somewhat, the hopes that Louisiana Negro teachers would embark upon the bandwagon of equalizing Negro and white teachers salaries.

Adoption of the resolution was deemed as expedient by the rank and file of unban teachers, but a few "chameleonite" tutor-leaders inserted a "kili" that sent the resolution hurling into the depths of defeat.

Daily World

The resolution cited recently decisions relative to teachers equalization cases in other states and asked the various parish school boards and the State Department of Education to effect the equalization of teacher's salaries without court procedure.

Atlanta, Ga.

Officials of the Association gave as a reason for circumventing presentation of the resolution the inclusion of two pararaphs designed to allow a few years period for the complete equalization of salaries. This insertion was made, according to authors of the document, because State and Parish educational funds are at the present time impaired. The time plan would offset the possibility of "evasive excuses" on the part of school authorities.

Several attempts have been made by organizations in New Orleans to foster an equalization of teachers' salaries, the most outstanding of these attempts were made by an organization headed by Wallace Marine, in which the school teachers of that city failed to give their wholehearted support, but when several decisions favorable to the equalization of teachers' salaries in other sections of the country were given, the New Orleans Press Club felt that the time was ripe to start a concerted movement in this direction in the state of Louisiana, and that the adoption of a resolution to that effect by the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association will also be very effective.

The tabling of this resolution by a parliamentary "Kill" within the association gives out the impression that the Negro teachers in Louisiana are satisfied with their salary differential are afraid to tackle the situation, even with several Supreme Court decisions in their favor.

LOUISIANA TEACHERS

DEC 14 1940

The indifference professed by Louisiana school teachers in the matter of equalization of salaries is disconcerting. Unless they are holding their position without havng met the educational requirements of the state, their attitude is wholly indefensible.

Defender

If they have secured their jobs through political preferment or patronage which often disregards professional fitness, then, of course they are unqualified to teach and should not be allowed to remain in the school system.

It is, however, unlikely that an impressive majority of the public school teachers of that commonwealth falls into this category. Though Louisiana is not in the vanguard of the states with rigid teachers' requirements and which pride themselves in the efficiency of their public school administration, we are inclined to believe that the proportion of Louisiana teachers who owe their appointments to political favoritism is negligibly small.

Be that as it may, it is a fact that all of them are disproportionately underpaid. Some of them receive as low a stipend as $25 per month. Obviously a state whose budget is so small as to reduce its teachers to the level of mendicants does not take its educational obligation seriously. If the salary compensation represented a prevailing uniform scale, we might ascribe it to economic impoverishment. But it is a differential scale in which the whites receive fairly decent wages while the Negroes are virtually on a starvation level.

When Negro teachers refuse to take remedial steps, we wonder if they have not missed their calling. Were we pressed on this point, we should be at a loss to determine their places in a modern society where everybody with common sense—from the garbage collector to the attendant in a city morgue—agitates for higher wages.

The Louisiana Colored Teachers Association met in convention last week, many of the members argued that the time was not "ripe" to contend for better salaries. After spending $20,000 for entertainments and kindred items, the sum of $250 was voted for the study of the salary situation. With $20,000 they could retain competent lawyers to fight the gross disparity in the salary scale and carry the struggle through all the necessary legal steps until their claims are won.

Chicago Ill.

This is neither new nor impossible. The precedent has already been established. The Maryland teachers last year forced their board of education to equalize their salaries; only two weeks ago the Norfolk teachers won the fight for equal pay.

Why appropriate money for studying conditions the existence of which is not denied by even the most incorrigible perpetrator of the system. The facts are staring boldly in the faces of the teachers. Perhaps the Louisiana public school teachers are more interested in teas and banquets than in salary adjustment.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

MARYLAND

EQUAL WAGE DECREE SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Removes Last Barrier To Single Salary Standard For Md. Teachers

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1 —The school board of Anne Arundel county, Md., was "perpetually enjoined and restrained" from discriminating in the payment of salaries to Race and white teachers in a final order and decree signed here Thursday, Jan. 11, by United States District Judge Calvin W. Chesnut.

This action, on the part of Judge Chesnut, following his decision handed down November 22, 1939, upholding the contention of Walter Mills, a Camp Parole, Md., school principal that the county had no right to pay him a lower salary than that paid to a white principal doing the same work, also makes it mandatory that the school board equalize the salaries of white and Race teachers beginning September, 1940.

The decree was presented by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has been handling the case.

Signing of the decree by Judge Chesnut, removed the last barrier to payment of equal salaries to Race teachers in Anne Arundel county, short of carrying the case to the Supreme Court.

The white school board had sought to get Race teachers to agree to make the equalization operative in September, 1941, but the teachers refused.

It is expected that teachers in the other counties of Maryland will immediately take steps to bring similar cases into court until salaries are equalized throughout the state of Maryland.

Defender
1-20-40
Chicago

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

MARYLAND

Want Equal Salary Case Dismissed

Argus

Eleven Counties In Md to Grant Negro Teachers Equal Salaries

2-2-40

St. Louis Mo.

NEW YORK, — With two mandamus suits still pending in state courts of Maryland, the Board of Education of Prince George's County, Md., advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today that the salaries of colored teachers in this county will be made equal to those of white teachers beginning September 1, 1940.

Advice on the board's decision was contained in a letter sent to the N.A.A.C.P. by Adrian Fisher, attorney for the board. The letter asked for dismissal of the two pending mandamus suits, growing out of the action of Miss Elsie Cook, county teacher, against the board and County superintendent, Nicholas Orem, filed March 24, 1938.

Earlier this month, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, sent each member of the board a copy of Federal Judge Calvin Chesnut's decision on upholding the right of equal salaries for colored and white teachers in Anne Arundel County, Md. The board's action followed. Prince George is the eleventh in the state in which the NAACP has secured equal salaries.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

MARYLAND

11 Md. Counties To Pay Teachers Equal Salaries

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2—With two mandamus suits still pending in state courts of Maryland, the Board of Education of Prince George's County, Mo., advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday that the salaries of Race teachers in this county will be made equal to those of white teachers beginning September 1, 1940.

Advice on the board's decision was contained in a 1 nesretetjlr was contained in a letter sent to the N.A.A.C.P. by Adrian Fisher, attorney for the board. The letter asked for dismissal of the two pending mandamus suits, growing out of the action of Miss Elsie Cook, county teacher, against the board and County superintendent, Nicholas Orem, filed March 24, 1938.

Earlier this month, Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel, sent each member of the board a copy of Federal Judge Calvin Chestnut's decision on upholding the right of equal salaries for colored and white teachers in Anne Arundel County, Md. The board's action followed. Prince George is the eleventh county in the state in which the N.A.A.C.P. has secured equal salaries.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

MISSOURI

VOTE TO MAKE COMPARATIVE SALARY STUDY

The Call
3-29-40

egislative Commission Calls State Conference April 20

Kansas City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —By unanimous vote, the egislative commission of he Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers at a ession Saturday, March 23, at the Pine Street Y.M.C.A., adopted a proposal to undertake a study of the comparative salaries of Negro and white teachers in the state of Missouri as the first step in an attempt to equalize salaries in this state.

A comparative study of the average annual salaries paid to rura school teachers in the counties of Missouri which maintain school for Negro children, for the period 1933-1938 was presented by Burt A Mayberry, secretary of the commission. In addition, the study treated in detail the salaries paid to teachers in the rural schools in Saline county for the same period

Trends in Salaries Indicated

Among rural teachers, the data presented revealed a steady upward trend in the salaries paid to Negro and white teachers during the period 1933-1938, in the state as a whole.

On the other hand, for the Negro teachers in Saline county, the average annual salary remained stationary at $320.00 from 1933 to 1937, rose to $390.00 in $1937, and dropped to $350.00 in 1938. The salary for female Negro teachers in Saline county rose in 1933 and 1934, dropped sharply in 1935, and did not recover the loss until 1937. During this entire period, there was a steady rise in the salaries for white rural teachers in Saline county.

Wide Differential Shown

One of the significant facts re- ealed by the data is that there is a definite and consistent differenial in the average annual salaries aid to Negro and white teachers in the rural schools of Missouri of slightly more than $100.00 in the state as a whole.

But the situation in Saline county is much different. The differential between salaries paid to the male teachers in the rural schools of Saline county consistently rises from $165.00 in 1933, to the peak of $257.00 in 1936. The differential in 1937 was $221.00.

The differential between the salaries paid to the female teacher in the rural schools in the county has consistently increased from $94.00 in 1933, to $172.00 in 1937. In all cases the differential in the salaries have been in favor of the white teachers.

The commission was unanimous in its adoption of the recommendation that they undertake a comparative study of the salaries paid to Negro and white teachers in all of the counties of the state, as the first step in the attempt to secure for the Negro teachers a more equitable distribution of the money apportioned to the various school districts on account of Negro education.

Plan State-Wide Conference

Plans were immediately launched for a state-wide conference to secure the cooperation of all educational organizations in the state in supporting a movement for increases in salaries for 1940-1941, bonuses for teachers in districts where gross inequalities exist at the present time, to be held at the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. on Saturday April 20.

Presidents and representatives of all of the local, county, and district associations in the state, presidents and other officers of all of the branches of the N. A. A. C. P., presidents of other educational organizations and institutions in the state will be invited to attend and participate in the conference.

Miss Emily J. Russell presided at the session of the legislative commission, and Miss Adelle De Boe served as the recording secretary. Other members of the commission present were: Miss Thelma Meaux, St. Louis; C. C. Damel and Roland L. Wiggins, Jefferson City; Girard T. Bryant and Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City.

RACE TEACHERS RECEIVE LOWER MONTHLY WAGES

Courier
5-11-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KANSAS CITY and ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—(By Isabel M. Thompson)—"Our study, now in graphic form, brings into bold relief the differentials in salaries of white and Negro teachers in the state." Burt A. Mayberry, secretary of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, made this disclosure upon his return to Kansas City, after attending meetings at Pine Street YMCA in St. Louis, recently. Mayberry is also an instructor at Lincoln high school, Kansas City, and is secretary of the association's Legislative commission.

He continued, "Trends of average annual salaries paid to rural school teachers, during the period of 1933 to 1939, are clearly indicated." This is only the first step in the fight against inequality of salaries.

The work of the legislative commission was given unanimous commendation by the following representatives from 14 educational groups throughout the State: East Central Association of Negro Teachers, A. C. Shropshire, Festus; J. L. Brooks, De Soto, Miss.; Dayse F. Baker, Farmington, and Mrs. Nettie Howell, Potosi; Lincoln university, C. C. Damel and J. A. Freeman, Jefferson City; Saline County Association of Negro Teachers, Frank D. Brown, Marshall; North Missouri Teachers Association, Virgil E. Williams, Chillicothe; Pike and Lincoln Counties Association, H. M. Cookfield, Wright City; Miss L. L. McClannahan and M. R. Martin, Louisiana; Missouri State Interscholastic Athletic Association, and others present were, Roland L Wiggins, Jefferson City; Tri-County Teachers' Association, John M Cobb; Franklin County Teachers Association, Miss Ruth Jackson Robertsville; W. Central Teachers Association, Mr. and Mrs. S. F Greer, Warrenburg; Grade Teachers' Council, Miss Emily J. Russell St. Louis; Secondary Teachers Study club. Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City; Council of Negro Teachers, Miss Kitsy D. Townsend, St Joseph; Peniscot County Educational Association, Mrs. R. A. Crawford, Caruthersville; Louisiana N.A.A.C.P. branch, S. L. Williams, of Louisiana.

Miss Emily Russell of St. Louis is president of the Missouri association. . . The state program commitee, headed by Earl D. Thomas of K.C., the state exhibit committee of which Miss Pearl Schwartz, St. Louis, is chairman, and a special committee, chairmanned by L. Symington Curtis of St. Louis—these were other departments that met and considered plans for the annual convention to be held in Kansas City, Nov. 6 to 9, 1940.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION APPROVED AT CONFERENCE IN SAINT LOUIS

Representatives from Educational Organizations in All Parts of State Okay Plans; Name 'Findings Committee'

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —The representatives from educational organizations in all parts of the state gave their approval to the progress that the Legislative Commission of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers has made to date in the study of the salaries of rural school teachers in Missouri at the state-wide conference held at the Pine St. Y.M.C.A. in St. Louis, on Saturday evening, April 20.

Call
4-26-40
Kansas City Mo

As the first step in the attempt of the Commission to secure for the Negro teachers of the state a more equitable share in the funds apportioned by the state to the various school districts, complete information has been compiled by the commission on the average annual salaries paid to the Negro and white rural school teachers in those counties which maintain schools for Negro children.

Study Shows Trend

The study has been placed in graphic form which clearly indicate the trends of the average annual salaries paid the rural school teachers in 36 counties in the years 1933-1939. This form also brings into bold relief the differentials in the salaries of the white and Negro teachers.

Burt A. Mayberry, secretary of the commission, remarks about the compilation and treatment of the data, and the uses to which it could probably be put in the attainment of the objectiv:: of the Commission.

A. C. Shropshire, Festus, and principal of the Douglass Cooperative high school, gave the procedures by which the East Central Teachers attained their objective in a similar enterprise in that district. He stressed the need of the teachers to organize, scientifically study their problem, secure the cooperation of the local and state administrators in the arrival of satisfactory solutions, and when the solutions, and when the solutions are finally adopted, work until they are attained.

Discussion Period

During the discusssion period that followed the addresses, many problems from all over the state were presented and an atetmpt was made to offer advice in as many of the instances as time allowed. At the close of the discussions, a motion was unanimously adopted commending the work of the Commission to date, and expressing the hope that it would extend the project to the high school districts.

Miss Emily J. Russell, president, appointed the following persons to serve on a "Findings Committee" and charged them to submit a tentative report by May 5, and a full report by May 15: A. C. Shropshire, Frank D. Brown, John Cobb, Virgil E. Williams, H. M. Cockfield, Miss Ruth Jackson, Miss Kitsy D. Townsend, Mrs. R. A. Crawford, Mrs. Olive Greer, and M. R. Martin.

The educational organizations represented and the members who attended the conference are:

East Central Association of Negro Teachers, A. C. Shropshire, Festus; J. L. Brooks, De Soto; Miss Dayse F. Baker, Farmington; and Mrs. Nettie Howell, Potosi.

Lincoln university, C. C. Damel, J. A. Freeman, Jefferson City.

Saline County Association of Negro Teachers, Frank D. Brown, Marshall.

North Missouri Teachers association, Virgil E. Williams, Chillicothe.

Pike and Lincoln Counties Teachers association, H. M. Cockfield, Wright City; Miss L. L. McClannahan, Louisiana, M. R. Maritn, Louisiana.

Misosuri State Interscholastic Association, Roland L. Wiggins, Jefferson City.

Tri-County Teachers association, John M. Cobb.

Franklyn County Teachers association, Miss Ruth Jackson, Robertsville.

West Central Teachers association. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Grear. Warrensburg.

Grade Teachers council, Miss Emily J. Russell, St. Louis.

Secondary Teachers Study club, Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City.

Council of Negro Teachers, Miss Kitsy D. Townsend, St. Joseph.

Pemiscot County Educational association, Mrs. R. A. Crawford, Caruthersville, N.A.A.C.P. Louisiana branch. S. L. Williams, Louisiana.

We Must Stay on Guard

DEC 6 1940

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Suits to compel states to pay Negro teachers salaries equal to those paid whites are in course of trial in several states. The Bluford case to clarify the supreme court's decision in the Gaines case is pending here in Missouri. All in all custom so far as Negro education is concerned is being challenged.

In one state, thanks to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the gain in wages is more than $100,000 for one year. The total will go up into the millions when all states do away with the differential that has caused Negro teachers to be paid a smaller wage than whites doing the same work. Good!

But there is another side of the picture which we must see. Missouri established one school, that of law, in complying with the supreme court's order in the Gaines case. Meticulous care was used to see that its every beginning step conformed to the requirements. But a good start is not enough. Down through the years that same insistence on high standards must be maintained or that school, or any other school, will fall short even when the same salaries are paid. In other words this new found attention to education of ours must be kept up if we wish our schools to be their best.

The National Association can come in and establish rights but it is asking too much of it to stand guard for us after that. Even the governor and other officials directly responsible for schools have not our responsibility for their welfare.

The officials too have a duty. The Stark administration, accepting the leadership of John D. Taylor, legislator from Chariton county, did not meet the supreme court order squarely. If every citizen said to Missouri, "I respect your law, but it is up to you to make me do what the law says," that attitude would parallel the state's course following Taylor's amendment to the statute governing the state's school for the higher education of Negroes.

Education is on the march, progress to be gained and held only by sustained effort. It is for each of us to have a part in that which is so valuable to us.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' Salaries

NORTH CAROLINA

Lumberton, N. C. Robersonian
June 24. 1940

Negro Teachers In Robeson May Get $30,000 Pay Boost

Lumberton District May Have To Raise Ante $400 for 9th Month.

More than $30,000 additional in state and municipal funds will be required to bring pay of negro teachers up to a level with those of white teachers in Robeson county next year, it is estimated on a basis of salaries in that past school term.

Such an increase appears likely as result of an order handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, which held that the differential between salaries of the two races was unconstitutional. Under the present salary schedule, readjustment is expected to add around $1,320,000 to the cost of the state's 8-month school term.

Robeson county's 141 colored principals and teachers drew $95,872.35 in state-paid salaries in the 8-months school term just ended, according to figures released by the county school office, and the 84 colored teachers in the Lumberton, Red Springs and Fairmont special charter districts drew approximately $58,086.25, according to unofficial estimates based on the number of teachers and probable pay averages.

Total Over $184,000.

The total of $153.958.60 for the county's negro teachers would be increased approximately 20 percent if their salary schedule were raised to a level with that of white teachers, making an increase of $30,791.72 and bringing the total to $184,750.32.

The 9th month of school in Lumberton, supported by the town, now costs $1,990.25 in salaries to 21 colored teachers, and this, increased by 20 percent or $398.05 would make a total of $2,388.30.

The present state-wide salary scale for negro teachers starts at $44 and ranges up to $100 a month, while that of white teachers ranges from $56 to $126. The salary scale for principals is: colored — $102,50 to $238.50; white — $130 to $315. Highest-paid negro in the Robeson county school system is a principal drawing $175.50 a month.

Upward revision of the negro salary scale would affect teachers in some 26 classifications.

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
June 24. 1940

COURT FORBIDS ANY PAY DISCRIMINATION ON NEGRO TEACHERS

Differentials in salary scales of white and negro public school teachers based on race or color are discriminatory and are violations of the constitution of the United States, the Fourth United tSates Circuit Court of Appeals held at Asheville, Tuesday, in a far-reaching opinion.

The court, in a unanimous opinion, held also that such discrimination was an infringement of the rights of negroes under the constitution and that a negro who signed a contract providing for such discrimination had not waived his constitutional rights and was entitled to relief in the courts.

The court's ruling, handed down in a case argued only last week, is expected to have a sweeping effect on teacher salary systems, particularly in southern states, where the practice of paying negro teachers on a lower scale than in effect for white teachers is general.

JUDGE REVERSES CASE IN VIRGINIA TEACHER SALARY CASE AND RULES NEGROES SHOULD RECEIVE EOUAL PAY

Labor News
7-6-40
Houston, Texa.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Judge John J. Parker, speaking for the Circuit Court of Appeals, issued an opinion here Tuesday, reversing the decision of the Norfolk District Court in dismissing the complaints of Melvin O. Alston, a Negro school teacher, who sought to enjoin the school board of the city of Norfolk from discriminating against Negro teachers in the fixing of salaries.

The unanimous opinion of the appellate court decided three main issues on the question of the equalization of teachers' salaries. In answer to the question as to whether the complaint of discrimination because of race was unconstitutional ,the court stated: "This is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the 14 h Amendment".

The court also held that Negro teachers had a standing in court to raise these questions. The board language of the court in granting this right said: "As qualified teachers holding certificates, they have rights as above indicated which are not confined to the contract for the current year, i. e., the right to apply for positions in the future and to have the board award the positions without unconstitutional discrimination as to the rate of pay."

The main contention of the school board that the teachers waived their rights by signing written contracts. was discussed by the appellate court on the ground that "If this were sound, there would be no practial means of redress for teachers subjected to the unconstitutional discrimination. But it is not sound. If the state may compel the surrender dition of its favor, it may, in like manner, compel a surrender of all It is inconceivable that guaranties embedded in the Constitution of the United States may thus be manipulated out of existence." Several minor procedural points were also decided in favor of the Negro teachers .

This decision marks the first decision by a federal appellate court on the board question of the unconstitutionality of salary differentials established by state agencies on the basis of race or color. The decision as to the alleged completely the effort of many of the states of circumvent the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision has caused wide-spread comment among several of the leading Southern white newspapers. The Norfolk, Virginia Pilot in an editorial on June 22 commenting on the decision stated: "The conclusion that the Nor-Schools Board and all other South-school boards must draw from these decisions and from their almost inevitable validation by the Supreme Court, is that government salary differentials based on color alone are on the way out."

The Norfolk cases was financed by the Virginia Teachers' Association, and was argued by the following N. A. A. C. P. attorneys: Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie. Leon A. Ransom of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP and Oliver W. Hill of the Virginia State Conference of Branches, appeared on the brief in the case. Thurgood Marshall in commenting on the decision stated that as soon as the mandate is issued in the case steps will be immediately taken for a final hearing in the Norfolk District Court. Other cases to equalize teachers salaries in Louisville, Kentucky, the state of Alabama and the State of Florida, will be started immediately.

Pay Raise Given Negro Teachers Of North Carolina

Savannah Ga.

RALEIGH, N. C. — As the first step toward equalization of colored and white teachers' salaries, the state school commission and board of education last week approved the distribution of $258,000 out of a total of $428,000 to Negro teachers. Sept 1, 1940
Savannah Journal

Under the new pay schedule Grade A Negro teachers will be increased $6 a month to a standard of $106 monthly for teachers with A certificates and eight years of experience. Although the only white raise was a $2 boost for A certificates and eight years experience, their standard will begin at $82 instead of $76.

The new schedule gives the $258,000 to 5,375 of the 7,000 Negro teachers in North Carolina while 7,400 of the state's 16,000 white teachers will get $116,00 additional.

TEACHERS IN NORTH CAROLINA GET RAISE

By ERIC HERCULES
Staff Correspondent

[illegible] AUG 17 1940

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 15.—The State School Commission and the oBard of Education, meeting here last Thursday, approved the distribution of an added sum of $428,00 for public school teachers. Of this amount. $258.000 or more than half... was allocate to Negroes.

The increase in pay, made available by the 1939 General Assembly went to Negro teachers "in a effort to decrease the differential" between white and colored instructors, according to Lloyd Griffin member of the commission.

Under the new schedule, "A" grade colored teachers will get a monthly increase of $6 to a maximum of $106. This will be reache after eight years of experience. White teachers with a grade "A" certificate and eight years of experience received a $2 raise; their maximum being $128 a month.

(6)

SWEEPING RULING HANDED DOWN BY FEDERAL COURT

Tribune

Salary Differentials By Sate Agencies Unconstitutional

6/6/40

Washington, D.C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Judge John J. Parker, speaking for the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, issued an opinion here Tuesday, June 18, reversing the decision of the Norfolk District Court in dismissing the complaint of Melvin O. Alston, a Negro school teacher, who sought to enjoin the school board of the City of Norfolk from discriminating against Negro teachers in the fixing of salaries.

The unanimous opinion of the appellate court decided three main issues on the question of the equalization of teachers' salaries.

In answer to the question as to whether the complaint of discrimination because of race was unconstitutional, the court stated: "This is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The court also held that Negro teachers had a standing in court to raise these questions.

The broad language of the court in granting this right said: "As qualified teachers holding certificates they have rights as above indicated which are not confined to the contract for the current year, i. e. the right to apply for positions in the future and to have the board award the positions without unconstitutional discrimination as to the rate of pay."

The main contention of the school board that the teachers waived their rights by signing written contracts, was dismissed by the appellate court on the ground that "If this were sound, there would be no practical means of redress for teachers subjected to the unconstitutional discrimination. But it is not sound . . . . If the State can compel the surrender of one constitutional right as a condition of its favor, it may, in like manner, compel a surrender of all. It is inconceivable that guaranties embedded in the Constitution of the United States may thus be manipulated out of existence."

Several minor procedural points were also decided in favor of the Negro teachers.

This decision marks the first decision of a Federal appellate court on the broad question of the unconstitutionality of salary differentials established by state agencies on the basis of race or color.

The decision as to the alleged waiver of constitutional rights by the signing of contracts destroys completely the effort of many of the states to circumvent the Fourteenth Amendment.

The decision has caused widespread comment among several of the leading Southern white newspapers. The Norfolk Virginian Pilot, in an editorial on June 22, commenting on the decision, stated: "The conclusion that the Norfolk school board and all other Southern school boards must draw from these decisions and from their almost inevitable validation by the Supreme Court, is that government salary differentials based on color alone are on the way out."

The Norfolk case was financed by the Virginia Teachers' Association, and was argued by the following N.A.A.C.P. attorneys: Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie.

Leon A. Ransom, of the national legal committee of the N.A.A.C.P., and Oliver W. Hill, of the Virginia State Conference of Branches, appeared on the brief in the case.

Marshall, in commenting on the decision, stated that as soon as the mandate is issued in the case steps will be immediately taken for a final hearing in the Norfolk District Court.

Other cases to equalize teachers' salaries in Louisville, the State of Alabama and the State of Florida will be started immediately.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
June 20, 1940

Colored Teacher Pay

A Federal court decision the other day holding that differentials in pay for white and Negro school teachers is discriminatory toward the colored teachers, and therefore is unconstitutional, can create a serious and possibly an embarrassing situation for some states, including North Carolina. The court's ruling was not particularly surprising, and was something that was halfway anticipated once a test was made.

State school authorities have estimated that it would cost North Carolina approximately $1,300,000 to equalize the pay of the colored teachers. Where it would get that amount of money is a riddle not easy of immediate solution. The white teachers have for years been demanding increased pay, and, despite the hard battles they have fought, have only partially succeeded. If equalization is undertaken now, it may put the increase still further into the future.

We are not familiar with teacher salaries in other states, and there is a lot we do not know about the system even in our own state. But it has appeared that school authorities and the legislature have been making a serious and honest effort to do what they could for colored teachers as well as white, in view of the limitation on their financial resources.

Pay of colored teachers here never has been on a par with white instructors, though the trend has been upward toward a fairer adjustment of the differential. The margin has at times been wide, so much so that it would be difficult to achieve the ultimate goal at one time. A gradual movement might be the best way to tackle the problem now, since the ruling of the court has added force to the contention of the colored workers.

In North Carolina, cooler heads on both sides of the issue have sat down together to discuss the problem. And we believe the Negro con-

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Birmingham, Ala. News
June 20, 1940

High Court To Get Teachers' Pay Cases

RALEIGH, N. C.—(AP)—State officials expressed the opinion today that the question of equalizing pay of white and Negro teachers of the same classification would be appealed by Norfolk, Va., authorities to the United States Supreme Court and that no immediate action would be needed in North Carolina.

Pending a close study of the opinion of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville yesterday that differentials based on race are discriminatory and unconstitutional, state officials declined to be quoted.

The ruling was filed in the appeal of Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers Association against the Norfolk City School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of Norfolk schools.

Jule B. Warren, a member of the State School Commission, and of its committee which fixes salary scales, said "We are in the best shape of any Southern state. We pay Negro teachers better by far than any of our neighbors or other truly Southern states. I do not know yet just what we will do but I doubt if we have to take any immediate steps."

School authorities estimated last week that it would take $1,320,000 in additional money to put pay of Negro teachers on the same levels with pay of white teachers of similar classifications.

There are about 7,000 Negro teachers in North Carolina.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
June 19, 1940

Taylor Says Basis Laid For Settlement

(Editor's Note—The fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday handed down a decision holding that differentials in salary scales of white and Negro public school teachers based on race or color are discriminatory and are violations of the Constitution of the United States.

(The court, in a unanimous opinion held that such discrimination was an infringment of the rights of Negroes under the Constitution and that a Negro who signed a contract providing for such discrimination had not waived his constitutional rights and was entitled to relief in the courts).

Statesville, N. C. Daily
June 24, 1940

Negro Teacher Pay.

The U. S. District Court's decision in the Alston case brought up from Norfolk in which it was ruled that it was unlawful discrimination to pay a Negro school teacher a lower salary than is paid to white instructors in the same educational brackets, is giving concern to school officials in this State, although no litigation has been started.

If the Negro teachers, now working for maximum and minimum salaries well under the whites, are given equal standing on pay day, it would mean that school authorities in North Carolina would have to find something like a million and a quarter more dollars to meet their budget, or do some lopping off somewhere along the line. And that admittedly is next to impossible, since most of the corners have been cut and with all teachers underpaid.

Since the sweeping Missouri decision in which a Negro applicant for admission into the University of Missouri law school won his cause in the highest court which held that Missouri must open the doors of its university to the Negro race or set up institutions within the State to furnish equal service to colored people, North Carolina school officials have resigned themselves to the fact that there must be equal opportunity as well as equal pay. Negro school leaders know this too, yet it must be said to their credit that they have not pushed the issue, although they know the law is on their side. Doubtless this is because our colored neighbors realize that there is a sincere and studied effort on the part of their white friends in State and community to improve their lot as extensively and as promptly as possible.

We are persuaded that this meekness would bring its own reward without prodding from the law. To hold ultimate reward as a promise would not help the immediate status of Negro teachers, but in the end the enlarging sense of fairness among the whites ultimately would wipe out the main racial differentials without pestering to go to law about it.

By getting uppity and demandful North Carolina Negroes probably would bump into extra-legal discriminations against which there is no court precedent and therefore no protection. For history tells that when racial fires are burning it is easy to either find a way or make one. But when the cause is bolstered by patience and understanding, the bumps can the easier be smoothed.

Hickory, N. C. Record
June 20, 1940

SHOULD BE SETTLED EQUITABLY

Regardless of the ultimate disposition of the Norfolk case involving the question of equalizing pay of white and negro teachers of the same classification, Tar Heel school officials should proceed with present plans to settle the controversy in this state equitably and without the necessity of resort to litigation.

The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down what appears to be a clear-cut decision in the Norfolk controversy to the effect that differentials based on race are discriminatory and unconstitutional. Although Norfolk may, as reported, appeal the ruling to the United States Supreme court for final judgment, any such action should not deter our educational leaders from proceeding with their previously agreed plan of settlement.

As Dean J. T. Taylor, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, stated last June and reiterated this week, a satisfactory solution of the matter should be found outside the courts. His contention is that there cannot be any real inter-racial understanding and cooperation built upon a foundation of hypocrisy and dishonesty. To be effective, our dealings must be honest and reasonable.

That is the spirit in which fair-minded citizens will want the state school officials to settle the teacher salary difficulties pertaining to the negro race in this state, The Record is convinced.

It will be better for everyone if we can dispose of the proposition through voluntary action.

The record shows that North Carolina has been working steadily toward equality of school facilities, treatment and salaries for negroes, and there is ample evidence that by far the greater part of the negro group is relying on the sense of justice of the school officials more than upon any compulsion in the matter of adjusting salary differentials.

North Carolina has gone a long way toward equality of treatment. We have set up a graduate school for negroes at N. C. C. N., Durham, whereby the professions are now made open to negroes on an equal footing with whites; the salary differentials have already been greatly reduced, and negro High school principals have been raised almost to parity with those of white High school principals; the school term has been made of equal length for both races, and the teacher load is, by Commission regulations, exactly the same for both races.

Last year the negro teachers were given the major share of additional salary funds, in order that the differentials might be reduced as much as possible.

It is clear that there has been a spirit of inter-racial cooperation in this state, resulting in much progress towards the solution of a difficult problem. Time will be required, though, to make the fiscal adjustments necessary.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 9, 1940

Tarheel Teachers Get $428,000 Salary Increase

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 8—(AP)—The salaries of North Carolina school teachers and administrators were increased $428,000 today, with the greater portion of the bosts going to Negro teachers.

The increases, approved by both the school commission and the board of education, will become effective during the 1940-41 scholastic year. Here is how the $428,000 will be divided.

Negro teachers, $258,000.
White teachers, $118,000.
Superintendents, $30,000.
Principals, $22,000.

All Negro teachers who are graduates of standard, four-year colleges will receive raises of $6 a month. All white teachers who are graduates of standard, four-year colleges and who also have eight or more years of service in North Carolina schools will receive increases of $2 a month.

No teacher, white or Negro, who is not a graduate of such a college will receive a raise, and no white teacher who has not at least eight years of experience will receive a raise.

Members of the board and the commission said that the reason most of the money went to Negroes was to narrow the differential between the salaries of the whites and Negroes.

Before the increases today, salaries of Negroes ranged from $48 to $100 a month. Under the new schedule, the range is from $48 to $106 (only a score or so Negroes receive as low as $48).

Before the increases, salaries of white teachers ranged from $60 to $126. The range under the new schedule is from $60 to $128.

Lloyd Griffin, executive secretary of the commission, estimated that the $6-a-month raises would apply to 5,375 of the state's 7,000 Negro teachers, and that the $2-a-month raises would apply to 7,400 of the 16,000 white teachers.

Raises for principals are reflected entirely in additional allowances for school buses. In the past, principals received allowances of $2.50 for each bus which served their schools. Under the new schedule, they will receive $4 a bus.

The salary for superintendents provides some raises and some cuts, but none of the cuts will become effective during the terms of superintendents now holding office.

The money from salary increases came partly from legislative appropriation, partly from contemplated economies in operation costs, and partly from funds which were not used last scholastic year. Governor Hoey indicated that any funds needed to balance the salary budget would be appropriated from the emergency and contingency fund.

The new salaries of superintendents in some of the city and county administrative units follow:

Buncombe county $3,500, Asheville $3,402, Durham county $3,136, Durham $3,500, Forsyth county $3,500, Winston-Salem $3,500, Guilford county $3,500, Greensboro $3,500, High Point $3,304, Mecklenburg county $3,500, Charlotte $3,500, New Hanover county $3,500.

Before disposing of the salary question, the commission heard delegations and disposed of routine business. An additional Negro elementary teacher was allotted to both number three and number four districts in Bladen county; an additional white elementary teacher was allotted to both Mashoes and Manns Harbor districts in Dare county; an additional white high school teacher was allotted to both Gum Neck in Tyrrell county and Newland in Pasquotank county.

The commission approved a request by a Currituck delegation to consolidate district five with district six, and district one with district two.

A request of an Orange county delegation to establish a new high school at Caldwell was taken under advisement. A similar request from a Martin delegation for a school at Everetts was rejected.

Wilmington, N. C. News
August 9, 1940

NEGRO TEACHERS GIVEN INCREASES

White Teachers, Superintendents And Principals Also Raised

RALEIGH, Aug. 9.—(AP)—Negro teachers will get the bulk of $428,000 in salary increases which was approved by the state school commission and the board of education here yesterday. The increases will become effective during the 1940-41 scholastic year.

The money will be divided as follows: negro teachers, $258,000; white teachers, $118,000; superintendents, $30,000 and principals, $22,000. All negro teachers who are graduates of standard, four-year colleges will be raised $6 a month; all white teachers with the same education or who have taught eight or more years in North Carolina, $2 a month.

No other teachers will be raised.

The reason most of the money went to the negro teachers, it was explained, was to narrow the differential between the salaries of white and negro teachers.

Before yesterday's increases the salaries of negro teachers ranged from $48 to $100 a month; now the range is $60 to $106. Only a few of white teachers ranged from $60 to $126; now the range is from $60 to $128.

It was estimated the raises would apply to 5,375 of the 7,000 negro teachers and to 7,400 of the 16,000 white teachers.

The raises for principals were in additional allowances for school buses. Formerly principals got allowances of $2.50 for each bus which served their schools; now they will get $4.

The money for the salary increases came partly from legislative appropriation, partly from contemplated school economies and partly from funds which were not used the last scholastic year.

The new salaries for superintendents in some of the city and county administrative units follow:

Buncombe county, $3,500, Asheville $3,402, Durham county $3,136 Durham $3,500, Forsyth county $3,500, High Point $3,304, Mecklenburg county $3,500, Charlotte $3,500, New Hanover county $3,500, Winston - Salem $3,500, Guilford county $3,500.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
August 10, 1940

Narrowing a Gap

In allotting by far the larger proportion of the $428,000 increase in teachers' salaries to Negro educators the State School Commission this week gave further evidence of its determination to wipe out the margin between white and Negro teacher salary schedules as rapidly as the finances of the commonwealth and improved training for colored instructors will permit.

The decision of the authorities on this question is in line with the demands of equity. The only ruling factors in the determination of teachers' salaries should be ability, character, training and experience. Fortunately, those who are in charge of the school program in North Carolina are big enough broad enough, and courageous enough to appreciate this truth and act upon it in the hope of eventually wiping out the gap between the two schedules and putting an end to all intimations of discrimination.

The unfortunate feature of the whole story is that the salaries for all North Carolina teachers, white and colored, are still lamentably low. The pay received by those who instruct and guide our children seems pitiably small in comparison with the income received by other white collar workers and even many industrial workers, especially in view of the fact that the teachers' jobs last for only eight or nine months each year. As the state gradually returns to a higher level of prosperity, continued effort should be made to raise the teacher salary schedules to the heights of dignity and living income.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
June 19, 1940

Negroes Win Decree In Teachers' Salary Case

Differentials in salary scales of white and negro public school teachers based on race or color are discriminatory and are violations of the Constitution of the United States, the fourth United States circuit court of appeals held here yesterday in a far-reaching opinion.

The court, in a unanimous opinion, held also that such discrimination was an infringement of the rights of negroes under the Constitution and that a negro who signed a contract providing for such discrimination had not waived his constitutional rights and was entitled to relief in the courts.

The court's ruling, handed down yesterday in a case argued only last week, is expected to have a sweeping effect on teacher salary systems in public schools, particularly in Southern states, where the practice of paying negro teachers on a lower scale than in effect for white teachers is general.

Court attaches said that while the holding in the case was based on a number of previous opinions involving discrimination between white and negro public employes, the application of the principle to school teachers was believed to be new.

The opinion, written by Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, senior member of the court, was filed in the appeal of Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers association against the Norfolk city school board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of Norfolk schools, from a ruling of the United States district court for the eastern district of Virginia.

Alston, a teacher in Booker T. Washington negro high school in Norfolk, and the association, an organization of negroes, sought from the lower court a declaratory judgment that race discrimination in salary schedules was a violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

On this basis, the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from making any distinction on the ground of race or color in fixing the salaries of public school teachers in Norfolk.

The district court, without hearing the facts, dismissed the suit on the ground that Alston and the school board were the only necessary parties to the action and on the further ground that Alston had waived such constitutional rights as he was seeking to enforce, by entering into a contract with the board to teach for a year at the price fixed in the contract, thus precluding himself from seeking relief.

The circuit court, however, reversed the findings of the lower court and remanded the case for further proceedings to the end that if the allegations in Alston's complaint are established as facts the plaintiff will be entitled to a declaratory judgment to the effect that discrimination is violative of the constitution and to an injunction restraining the school board from making race discriminations in fixing salaries.

3 Questions Faced Court

Three major questions faced the circuit court for decision. They were:

1. Were such differentials in salary scales, based on race or color and applying to white and negro teachers of substantially equal qualifications and experience, a violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution?

2. Did the plaintiffs, as negro teachers holding certificates qualifying them to teach in the public schools of Virginia, have rights which were infringed upon by such discrimination as was alleged in the complaint?

3. Did the plaintiff, by entering into a contract with the city school board of Norfolk, waive his constitutional rights?

As to the first question, Judge Parker wrote:

"That an unconstitutional discrimination is set forth (in the complaint) hardly admits of argument. The allegation is that the state, in paying for public services of the same kind and character, to men and women equally qualified according to the standards which the state itself prescribes, arbitrarily pays less to negroes than to white persons.

"Clear Discrimination"

"This is as clear a discrimination on the grounds of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth amendment."

Moving to the second question involved, as to whether the plaintiffs, as public school teachers, had rights which had been infringed upon under the allegations in the complaint, the jurist wrote:

"The answer to this must be in the affirmative." Pointing out that teachers have, under Virginia law, professional status, the opinion said that "although their employment rests within the sound discretion of city school boards, negro teachers, if employed, "are entitled to have the compensation . . . fixed without unconstitutional discrimination on account of race.

"Nor do we think," the opinion, moving immediately to the third question, continued, "that the fact that the plaintiffs have entered into contracts with the school board for the current year at the rate fixed by the discriminatory practices precludes them from asking relief. . . If this were sound there would be no practical means of redress for teachers subjected to unconstitutional discrimination. But it is not sound.

" * * * If the state may compel the surrender of one constitutional right as the condition of its favor, it may, in like manner, compel a surrender of all. It is inconceivable that guarantees embedded in the constitution may thus be manipulated out of existence."

Immediate Consideration Given

The court noted, in its opinion, that in order to avoid confusion and inconvenience in the preparation of the budget of the city of Norfolk, it had given immediate consideration to the case and directed its mandate "issue forthwith to the end that prompt action may be taken" by the lower court.

The court yesterday heard arguments on two appeals and admitted to practice before it four attorneys, W. T. O'Farrell of Charleston, W. Va., N. A. Turner of Columbia, S. C., and J. C. Long and Arthur Rittenberg of Charleston, S. C.

The cases argued were:

Jessie M. Stump, appellant, versus the New York Life Insurance company, on appeal from the district court at Parkersburg, W. Va. The case was argued by S. A. Powell of Harrisville, W. Va., for the appellant and by Mr. O'Farrell for the appellee.

J. L. Berry, appellant, versus Atlantic Greyhound lines, appellee, on appeal from the district court at Charleston, S. C. The case was argued by Mr. Rittenberg and Mr. Long for the appellant and by Mr. Turner for the appellee.

Two Cases On Docket

Two cases were set for argument before the court today. They were:

Legh R. Powell, Jr., et al., appellants, versus E. B. Link and Patrick H. Moore, appellees, on appeal from the district court at Richmond. The case will be argued by W. R. C. Cocke and Smith H. Brittingham of Norfolk for the appellants and by Alexander W. Parker and Richard McDearmon of Richmond and Price and Poag of Greenville, S. C. for the appellees.

Frank Parker, appellant, versus the United States, appellee, on appeal from the district court at Clarksburg, W. Va. The case will be argued by Claude L. Dawson of Washington and Raleigh Lee Stubbs of Fairmont, W. Va., for the appellant.

The government will be represented in the war risk insurance case by United States Attorney Joe V. Gibson and Assistant United States Attorney Jacob S. Hyer of Clarksburg, Julius C. Martin of Washington, director of the bureau of war risk litigation; Wilbur C. Pickett of Washington, special assistant to the attorney general, and Young M. Smith of Washington, member of the department of justice.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 19, 1940

PAY DIFFERENTIALS ARE RELD ILLEGAL

Federal Court Upholds Negro in Suit Against Schools of Norfolk, Va.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 18 (AP).—Differentials in salary scales of white and Negro public schoolteachers based on race or color are discriminatory and are violations of the constitution of the United States, the Fourth United States circuit court of appeals held here today.

The court, in a unanimous opinion, held also that such discrimination was an infringement of the rights of Negroes under the constitution and that a Negro who signed a contract providing for such discrimination had not waived his constitutional rights and was entitled to relief in the courts.

The opinion, written by Judge John J. Parker, senior member of the court, was filed in the appeal of Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' association against the Norfolk city school board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of Norfolk schools, from a ruling of the United States district court for the eastern district of Virginia.

Alston, a teacher in Booker T. Washington Negro High school in Norfolk, and the association, an organization of Negroes, sought from the lower court a declaratory judgment that race discrimination in salary schedules was a violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

On this basis, the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from making any distinction on the ground of race or color in fixing the salaries of public schoolteachers in Norfolk.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
November 2, 1940

NEGRO TEACHER SALARIES ARE DISCUSSED IN RALEIGH

Raleigh, Nov. 1.—(AP)—City officials of Norfolk, Va., have been conferring here about differentials between salaries of Negro and white teachers, it was learned today.

Major Charles B. Borland, Norfolk city manager, and John Wood, chairman of the board of aldermen, held lengthy conferences throughout the day and into the night yesterday with State school leaders.

The State School Commission and State school authorities have been working for several years to reduce the differences between pay of white and Negro teachers.

A Negro teacher recently won a suit in United States District Court against the City of Norfolk, contending pay of white and Negro teachers should be on a parity. The United States Supreme Court this week refused to review the city's appeal.

Columbia S. C. State
June 13, 1940

Differential in White, Negro Teacher Salaries Issue in Federal Court

Asheville, N. C., June 12—(AP)—The Fourth United States circuit court of appeals will be asked tomorrow to determine the constitutionality of the practice, general in Southern states, of paying Negro public school teachers lower salaries than white teachers in the same classifications.

The case, although on its face a local issue, is regarded as having wide significance, particularly in the South, because in the event of a ruling that the practice is unconstitutional, the financial machinery of school systems throughout the country might face material revamping.

The issue will be raised in a case on appeal from Norfolk, Va., district court and specifically involves a Negro high school teacher, an association of Negro teachers, the Norfolk City school board and the city superintendent of schools.

Melvin O. Alston, Negro teacher, and the Norfolk Teachers association, appealing the case, contend that "racial discrimination" in salary schedules and in actual salaries paid constitute a denial of the Negro's constitututional right to equal protection of the law, as guaranteed in the 14th amendment.

Alston contends that such discrimination, under which he is paid $925 per year as a male high school teacher and white male high school teachers get in excess of $1,200, is "arbitrary and unreasonable discrimination" and is based "solely on race or color."

The Norfolk school board and Superintendent C. W. Mann, defending the appeal, contend in the first place that because under Virginia law school teachers' salaries are fixed by school boards in their discretionary power, and not by law, there has been no violation of Alston's rights under the constitution.

The appellees also contend that the gist of the "equal protection" clause of the 14th amendment is to extend to all citizens substantially equal treatment in facilities provided from public funds. In this case, the appellees contend, the facilities covered involve the right to attend school, not the right to teach in a school.

As a further defense, the appellees contend that Alston, in accepting employment by the city school board and in signing a contract agreeing to teach for $925 per year, "waived his constitutional rights, if any he had."

The case will be argued tomorrow by Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, William H. Hastie and Leon A. Ranson of Washington and Thurgood Marshall of New York for Alston and by Alfred Anderson, Jonathon W. Old, Jr., and William C. Coupland of Norfolk for the city school board.

The only other case scheduled for argument tomorrow is the appeal of Francis L. Warder, special receiver, versus A. Spates Brady, trustee, from the Elkins, W. Va., district court. Jed W. Robinson of Grafton, W. Va., will appear for the appellant and Elmer A. Bowers of Elkins for the appellee.

Today the court admitted to practice Thomas H. Reid of Portsmouth, Va., and W. H. Land and W. W. Foreman of Norfolk, and heard arguments in the appeal of the grand lodge, improved, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks from a district court decision favoring Eureka lodge No. 5, Independent Elks.

Asheville, N. C. Times
June 18, 1940

NEGRO TEACHER LOSES SUIT TO RAISE SALARY

Circuit Court Dismisses Appeal Because He Signed Contract.

The appealed suit of Melvin O. Alston, negro, vs. the Norfolk school board, was dismissed in the United States circuit court of appeals here today on the ground that Alston and the school board were the only necessary parties to the cause and Alston waived such constitutional rights as he was seeking to enforce by having entered into a written contract with the board to teach for a year at the price fixed in the contract.

The case was argued before the court last week. The negro, a school teacher in the Norfolk schools, brought a suit in the district court at Norfolk against the city school board and C. W. Mason, superintendent, charging discrimination in salaries between white and negro teachers. He claimed a white teacher in his same classification was paid several hundred dollars a year more than he was paid and this was being done in discrimination as to color, in violation of the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

The opinion in the circuit court, handed down by Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, cites the appellants, Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' association, forfeited their right to complain of the alleged discrimination, this having been waived by the plaintiffs when they entered into contracts with the school board.

The circuit court of appeals said "We do not think that the fact that the plaintiffs have entered into contracts with the school board at the rate fixed by the discriminatory practice precludes them from asking relief."

The appellate court reversed the order of the district court today and remanded the case for further proceedings to the end that if the allegations of the complaint are established, the plaintiffs will be entitled to a declaratory judgment to the effect the discriminatory policy complained of is violative of their rights under the constitution, and to an injunction restraining the defendants from making any discrimination on the grounds of race or color in fixing salaries to be paid school teachers after the current fiscal year.

The court also held, to avoid confusion and inconvenience in the preparation of the budget and the making of contracts for the ensuing year, it has given immediate consideration to the case, and directed mandate of the court to issue forthwith to the end that prompt action may be taken by the court below.

Sitting with Judge Parker in hearing arguments in this case last week were Judges Morris A. Soper, Baltimore; Armistead M. Dobie, Charlottesville; and Elliott Northcott, of Huntington, W. Va. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, of Baltimore, is also sitting with the federal court here.

Cases argued today:

Jessie M. Stump, appellant, vs. New York Life Insurance company, appellee, appealed from the district court at Parkersburg, W. Va.

J. L. Berry, appellant, vs. Atlantic Greyhound Lines, Inc., appellee, appealed from the district court at Charleston, S. C.

Cases on call for tomorrow:

Legh R. Powell, Jr., et all, appellants, vs. E. B. Link and Patrick H. Moore, appellees, appealed from the district court at Richmond, Va.

Frank Parker, appellant, vs. United States of America, appellee, appealed from the district court at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Admitted to practice today were W. T. O'Farrell, of Charleston, W. Va.; J. C. Long and Arthur Rittenberg, Charleston, S. C.; and N. A. Turner, of Columbia, S. C.

Dilemma

Journal and Guide
11-23-40
Norfolk Va.

DOWN in North Carolina, as in Virginia, they are already talking about a re-certification of the colored teachers in order to maintain a differential in salaries paid white and colored, on the ground that most colleges from which the colored teachers graduated are not up to the standard of the white colleges.

On this point Mr. J. A. Ferguson, of Charlotte, rises to remark: "Should there be a re-certification. . . on the basis of the classification of the schools, then the state admits that its schools for Negroes are inferior. This angle of the case has already been adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court."

Under the Missouri Gaines case decision it would be difficult for the states to get around salary parity on the grounds that they are maintaining separate but UNEQUAL schools. They would take the dilemma by the wrong horn if they undertook to do that.

5,000 TEACHERS FAVOR TEST IN N. C.

6-29-40
[illegible]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 27.—The North Carolina State Teachers' Assn. planned this week to appeal to the state legislature, urging enforcement of the Norfolk case ruling that salary differentials be eliminated.

According to Dr. G. E. Davis, secretary, 5,000 members unanimously favor the test.

Asheville, N. C. Times
November 1, 1940

Negro Teacher Pay Problem Is Being Debated

RALEIGH, Nov. 1.—(UP)—Confronted by a U. S. supreme court decision holding that salary differentials for white and negro teachers are unconstitutional, city officials of Norfolk, Va., have conferred with North Carolina school officials on the state's system of teacher payment, it was announced today.

The high tribunal ruled in dismissing an appeal by the Norfolk city government that negro teachers must be paid on the same scale as white instructors.

City Manager Charles B. Borland headed the Norfolk delegation but state school officials said that "no decision had been reached" by the Virginia city as to what would be done to raise the necessary extra funds.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

NORTH CAROLINA

Federal Appellate Court Issues Sweeping Opinion In Virginia Teachers' Salary Case

Guide 7-6-40 Norfolk, Va.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Judge John J. Parker, speaking for the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, issued an opinion here Tuesday, reversing the decision of the Norfolk District Court in dismissing the complaint of Melvin O. Alston, a Negro school teacher, who sought to enjoin the school board of the City of Norfolk from discriminating against Negro teachers in the fixing of salaries.

The unanimous opinion of the appellate court decided three main issues on the question of the equalization of teachers' salaries. In answer to the questiion as to whether the complaint of discrimination because of race was unconstitutional, the court stated: "This is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The court also held that Negro teachers had a standing in court to raise these questions. The broad language of the court in granting this right said: "As qualified teachers holding certificates, they have rights as above indicated which are not confined to the contract for the current year, i. e., the right to apply for positions in the future and to have the Board award the positions without unconstitutional discrimination as to the rate of pay."

The main contention of the school board that the teachers waived their rights by signing written contracts, was dismissed by the appellate court on the ground that "If this were sound, there would be no practical means of redress for teachers subjected to the unconstitutional discrimination. But it is not sound . . . . If the state may compel the surrender of one constitutional right as a condition of its favor, it may, in like manner, compel a surrender of all. It is inconceivable that guaranties embedded in the Constitution of the United States may thus be manipulated out of existence." Several minor procedural points were also decided in favor of the Negro teachers.

This decision marks the first decision by a federal appellate court on the broad question of the unconstitutionality of salary differentials established by state agencies on the basis of race or color. The decision as to the alleged waiver of constitutional rights by the signing of contracts destroys completely the effort of many of the states to circumvent the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision has caused widespread comment among several of the leading Southern white newspapers. The Norfolk Virginian Pilot, in an editorial on June 22 commenting on the decision, stated: "The conclusion that the Norfolk School Board and all other Southern school boards must draw from these decisions and from their almost inevitable validation by the Supreme Court, is that government salary differentials based on color alone are on the way out."

The Norfolk case was financed by the Virginia Teachers' Association, and was argued by the following N.A.A.C.P. attorneys: Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie. Leon A. Ransom of the National Legal Committee of the N.A.A.C.P. and Oliver W. Hill of the Virginia State Conference of Branches, appeared on the brief in the case.

Thurgood Marshall in commenting on the decision stated that as soon as the mandate is issued in the case steps will be immediately taken for a final hearing in the Norfolk District Court.

Judge Parker vs. Dean Taylor

Afro-American 7/13/40 Baltimore, Md.

In a statement issued June 17, J. T. Taylor, dean of men at North Carolina College at Durham, declared that, "this State should attempt to settle the matter of equalization of teachers' salaries without resort to the courts."

A suit, he said, might disrupt the friendly relations and the fine spirit of co-operation which has characterized interracial relationships . . . for more than thirty years."

While he was making that declaration, the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Asheville, N.C. in a unanimous opinion held that differentials in salary scales of colored and white public school teachers, based on race, are discriminating and are violations of the Constitution of the United States.

Dean Taylor of Durham and Federal Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, who wrote the opinion, are of the same State. The dean is colored; the judge is white. They do not appear to speak the same language.

If there is a difference of opinion as to what the Constitution means, how else shall it be determined except by a friendly appeal to the courts?

In a governmental system like ours, democracy will not work if the leaders are timid and unwilling to make full use of all its devices for protection of the common people.

* * * *

Melvin O. Alston. a teacher in the Norfolk, Virginia, high school, is the antithesis of Dean Taylor.

Through the NAACP he filed suit in the Federal District Court in Norfolk asking for equal pay. This lower court, on a technicality, declined to hear the facts and threw the case out.

NAACP attorneys appealed, and the circuit court reversed the findings of the lower tribunal.

Mr. Alston wins a verdict for himself, the teachers of Norfolk and even for Dean Taylor, who teaches in a State school in North Carolina, because Mr. Alston had the courage to file a law suit.

Far from endangering friendly race relations in Virginia or North Carolina, the decision of Judge Parker will improve them.

The best people of the South believe in the Constitution as we do, and they are often as happy as we when court decisions make it possible for them to do the decent and just thing they have been restrained from doing by reason of custom or petty opposition.

* * * *

Incidentally, this is another victory for the NAACP's legal battery of William Hastie, Thurgood Marshall and Leon Ransom.

Earlier this year they won a similar decision from the Federal Courts of Maryland.

But. again. we remind the timid souls everywhere that a court decision in Maryland, in Virginia, or in North Carolina does not of itself equalize teachers' salaries.

Democracy works only when the people are intelligent and progressive. In every city or county where unequal public wage scales exist, the teachers themselves must still petition their school boards to put Judge Parker's decision into effect, and hale them into court when they refuse.

If teachers are unwilling to do this, they will still get lower pay and no one can do anything about it

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DECISION OF JUDGE TO BE FAR REACHING

Carolina Times 6-29-40 Durham, N.C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 27.—Not even the signing of a discriminatory contract can bar a Negro teacher from receiving equal salary with white teachers for the same sort of public employment, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, in session here ruled last Wednesday.

Discrimination in salary for the same type of work in any sort of public employment is a direct violation of the United States Constitution, Senior Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, ruled in his decision handed down last week. The ruling came in the appeal of Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association against the Norfolk City School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of Norfolk schools, from a ruling of the U. S. District Court for the eastern district of Virginia.

Alston, a teacher in Booker T Washington High School in Norfolk, Va., and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, a race organization, initiated the suit in the lower court in an effort to obtain a declaratory judgment that race discrimination in salary schedules was a violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

6-29-40

Following the decision, numerous Southern dailies carried editorials on the effect the ruling will have on Southern school systems. An Asheville daily paper said in part

"Judge Parker's statement of the law and the common sense underlying the ruling appears too convincing to make an upset on possible appeal very probable. The States—and especially the Southern States—must apparently prepare to adjust their school budgets to this command for equality of opportunity, just as Southern universities now are adjusting their educational systems to the Supreme Court's decision with regard to graduate study for Negro students."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 11. 1940

HOEY WOULD CUT PAY DIFFERENTIAL

Says Some of $250,000 Should Be Used to Raise Negro Teacher Salaries

At least a portion of the $250,000 available for teacher-salary increases during the next scholastic year should be used to reduce the differential between the pay of white and Negro teachers, Governor Hoey said yesterday.

At present, the maximum salary of a white teacher is $126 a month for eight months, the maximum for a Negro is $100. A Federal court in an appeal from a suit brought in Virginia, held recently that there should be no differential.

"The policy of the State had been and is to reduce gradually this difference as Negro teachers become better prepared to teach," the Governor said.

Meanwhile, the State School Commission's salary committee met in executive session to consider allocation of the $250,000, but reached no final decision. Members interviewed, however, said they also believed that the differential should be narrowed.

Dr. B. B. Dougherty, chairman of the committee, said the group would have "nothing concrete" to report to a session of the full Commission today. Most of the day was devoted to consideration of salary schedules for city and county superintendents, he added.

A. McL. Graham, a member of the salary committee, summed up the day's activities this way: "We worked like blazes and accomplished nothing."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
July 12, 1940

State Body Discussing Pay Boost

Winston-Salem's Negro teacher pay roll would be increased some $35,000 by elimination of the salary differential between white and Negro instructors—the problem argued this week by the North Carolina School Commission in Raleigh.

A decision on the proposed salary increases for teachers of the state will not be reached, however, until the next meeting of the commission, it was said today by Loyd C. Griffin, secretary.

It was indicated that a part of the $300,000 that may be available for salary boosts might be used at least partially to decrease differentials between the white and Negro teachers.

The Twin City, with 168 Negro teachers and principals, would be affected more than any other community in North Carolina by removal of the differential.

Salary Range

The salary difference ranges from $20 a month at the lower end of the scale to $26 a month at the higher, according to the state scale. The minimum pay is $96 for white teachers and $76 for Negroes; the maximum, $126 for white, $100 for Negroes.

A decision of the U. S. court of appeals in Virginia has recently held that there should be no differential.

Winston-Salem's average differential is around $22.50 to $23, it is estimated. This difference for eight months and 165 teachers would be around $32,000 and to this would probably be added the pay for the ninth month.

It is very unlikely that all of this difference would be immediately removed, but Governor Hoey has stated that as a matter of good faith to the Negroes, the increases in their salary scale would be larger than those in the white brackets.

Things Considered

There are many things to be considered, educators have pointed out, in the wage differential between Negroes and whites.

One is that, while the Negro teachers are paid less, their salaries are high in comparison with others of their race and permit them to assume an excellent position in society.

Salaries of white teachers, on the other hand, are not as high as those of many other comparable professions and the instructors must live on a lower strata.

Another factor is that white teachers as a class are supposed to be somewhat better prepared, though this might not be true in certain localities or with respect to individuals.

Monroe, N. C. Enquirer
August 15, 1940

NEGRO TEACHERS GET INCREASE IN SALARY

School Commission Acts To Narrow Differentials In Pay.

Negro teachers will get the bulk of $428,000 in salary increases which was approved by the state school commission and the board of education last week. The increases will become effective during the 1940-41 scholastic year.

The money will be divided as follows: negro teachers, $258,000; white teachers, $118,000; superintendents $30,000 and principals, $22,000. All negro teachers who are graduates of standard, four-year colleges will be raised $6 a month; all white teachers with the same education or who have taught eight or more years in North Carolina, $2 a month.

No other teachers will be raised.

The reason most of the money went to the negro teachers, it was explained, was to narrow the differential between the salaries of white and negro teachers.

Before the increase the salaries of negro teachers ranged from $48 to $100 a month; now the range is $60 to $106. Only a few negroes received as low as $48.

Before the increases the salaries of white teachers ranged from $60 to $126; now the range is from $60 to $128.

It was estimated the raises would apply to 5,375 of the 7,000 negro teachers and to 7,400 of the 16,000 white teachers.

The raises for principals were in additional allowances for school buses Formerly principals got allowances of $2.50 for each bus which served their school; now they will get $4.

The money for the salary increases came partly from legislative appropriation, partly from contemplated school economies and partly from funds which were not used the last scholastic year.

The new salaries for superintendents in some of the city and county administrative units follow:

Buncombe county $3,500, Asheville $3,402, Durham county $3,136, Durham $3,500, Forsyth county $3,500,, Winston-Salem $3,500, Guilford county $3,500, Greensboro $3,500, High Point $3,304, Mecklenburg county $3,500, Charlotte $3,500, New Hanover county $3.500.

N. C. Teachers Get $258,000 Pay Raise

RALEIGH, N. C.—As the result of the Alston case, tried in the U. S. Circuit Court in Asheville a few months ago, $258,000 of the $428,000 allocated for teachers' pay in the State, will be applied to the equalization of colored and white teachers' salaries.

Lloyd Griffin, secretary of the commission, said this was made available by the 1939 General Assembly. On the new schedule teachers with "A" grade certificates and eight years experience will receive $108.00 per month against $128.00 received by whites. The starting salary has been raised from $76.00 to $82.00.

Reducing Salary Differentials In North Carolina

NOV 3 1940

The principle of gradual elimination of differentials between white and Negro schools has long been in operation in North Carolina This applies to every phase of public eduration.

Savannah

Time wa swhen the salary differential was more than one hundred per cent. Gradually, there has been a leveling downward of differentials. The first decisive step was taken, strangely enough in the heart o the depression, in 1933 Followding that for six years there was a considerable increase in salaries for both gorups on the same percentage basis regardless of race.

Journal

In 1939, a small reduction in the differential was made. This was about eight to ten per cent. Again in 1940 a further reduction amounting to a little more than twenty per cent was made. Within the present fiscal year,, 1939-1941, a total of $376,000 of State funds has gone into raising salaries of "A Grade" Negro teachers and reducing the differences.

These definite steps taken by the State appear to have been accepted by Negrose with genuine satisfaction and as evidence that the State has undertaken a task which they believe will certainly lead to further increases in salaries paid their teachers. It is gratifying to Negroes, too, that white teachers of the State, about eighteen thousand, have accepted in the fullest good faith this whole situation. So far as the present writer has been informed. there has been no complaint about this matter by white teachers or by oter group or individuals in North Carolina.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

OKLAHOMA

Settlement of Claims For Teacher Tuition Now Rests With January Legislature

Black Dispatch Sept. 7, 1940
Okla City Okla.

Claims Held By Teachers Total $20,000

Committee From O. A. N. T. Meets With R. R. Owens, Budget Officer at Capitol Thursday

Payment of claims now held by Negro teachers of Oklahoma for out of state tuition, will depend solely on whether or not funds for the same will be appropriated by the legislature convening in January, 1941.

This is the one slim hope that was given state teachers during a meeting of the legislative committee of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers Thursday at the state capitol with R. R. Owens, state budget officer.

The committee, headed by W. E. Anderson, Okmulgee included H. S. Hughes, Tulsa, Letchen A. Hill, Boley; Mrs. Susie Haywood, Oklahoma City, Eddie Addison, Pawhuska. Others in the meeting were F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass high school, Oklahoma City; Geo. R. Ragland, state supervisor of the ordinary department of the Universal Life Insurance Co. John Buford, president of Oklahoma Association of Negro teachers, Sand Springs; Mayor H. C. McCormick, Taft.

Claims now held by teachers now total $20,000 it is said, as there was no request made on the legislature for such funds during 1938-1939.

If the legislature appropriates the money approximately 90 days will ensue before teachers will receive the claims. Those who will engage in graduate study this year will do so at very slim chances of being recompensed, for to receive funds their claims would have to be included in the present amount to receive benefit of the January legislature action. However, those going away for study for the first time could not file claims until after one semester's work.

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
November 9, 1940

County Pays $200,000

About $6,000 was paid to Charleston county negro teachers yesterday at the office of William J. Leonard, county treasurer. Today and yesterday are the monthly paydays for this group.

Mr. Leonard announced the following expenditures during the month of October:

School funds, $111,810.36; general county funds, $22,548.34; common pleas court, $263.35; civil and criminal court, $595; county police commission, $65; salaries, $14,717.82; public welfare board, $28,272; county bonds and interest, $1,560; forfeited land commission, $36.65; St. Philip's and St. Michael's public service district, $6,321.28; North Charleston public service district, $1,895.40; North Charleston playground commission, $59.93; Sullivan's Island township (interest), $75, and St. Philip's and St. Michael's public service commission (bonds and interest), $4,750, totaling $195,245.85.

The sanitary and drainage commission, of which Edward H. Robertson is chairman and treasurer, listed October expenses of $18,461.86 for maintenance, WPA projects and county projects.

N.Y.

Negro Teachers Win Salary Raise in Tenn.

Daily Worker

2-25-40

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25. — Announcement by officials of the local school board that $14,700 has been added to the 1940 budget to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the schools chalked up another victory for the Negro Teachers' League here.

Since 1933 the league through its salary committee and its poll tax and voting committee, has been fighting to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools.

As a direct result of the intensive campaign carried on by these two committees the salaries of Negro teachers were increased from a level equaling 75 per cent of white teachers' salaries to 90 per cent in August, 1936.

ABOLISH DUAL SALARY SCALE; ADD $14,700

◆

Victory Won by Teachers' League After Fight of Seven Years

◆

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Announcement by officials of the local school board that $14,700 has been added to the 1940 budget to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the schools chalked up another victory for the Negro Teachers' league here.

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As a direct result of the intensive campaign carried on by these two committees, the salaries of Negro teachers were increased from a level equaling 75 per cent of white teachers' salaries to 90 per cent in August, 1936.

Answer Unfavorably

In October, 1936, the league sent a questionnaire, which included six pertinent questions, to each of the members of the school board, asking for equal salaries for all public school teachers doing similar work and having similar preparation. Announcement that the questionnaire was received unfavorably by some board members, brought immediate action when a drive was instituted to make every teacher in the city a qualified voter. At every election of school board officials and members of the city council the committee sent questionnaires to the candidates, while continuing to press its campaign to get teachers themselves to vote.

Led by D. W. Roberts, president of the league and mathematics teacher at the Beardsley junior high school, the league reported at the opening of the 1939 school term that it had 100 Negro teachers who were now qualified voters.

Discuss Salary Question

Mr. Roberts arranged a conference between league officials and Mayor W. W. Mynatt, who was then up for re-election, the latter part of October, 1939, to discuss the question of equal salaries.

Mayor Mynatt promised that if $3,000, enough money to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers, came into the city coffers before November 5, 1939, it would be turned over to the board of education to equalize the salaries of the two groups beginning September, 1939.

A league questionnaire went out immediately to all candidates in the November, 1939, election, on the matter of equal salaries. All candidates replied in favor of equal salaries. On December 1, 1939, the mayor, as head of the city council, turned over to the board of education, the necessary $3,000. On December 11, the local school board abolished the double salary scale, and added $14,700 to its budget to equalize all salaries for 1940. Members of the school board are:

Dr. Harry Clark, superintendent of city schools; Dr. W. E. Christenberry, chairman of the board; Mrs. Fred Post, Mrs. C. D. Beradsley, who championed the cause of the teachers, Fred Starr, and the Rev. B. B. Lavender.

KNOXVILLE TEACHERS' SALARIES EQUALIZED; LEAGUE WINS AGAIN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 7— Announcement by officials of the local school board that $14,700 has been added to the 1940 budget to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the schools chalked up another victory for the Negro Teachers' League here.

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Knoxville, Tennessee Teachers Win Equal Salary Fight By Use Of The Bailot

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Plaindealer 3-1-40

Kansas City Kan

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Suffolk, Va., News Herald
December 20, 1940

24 Negro Instructors Petition School Board for Equal Wages; Means $8,228 Budget Increase

City Council Instructs Group Study Request

Equalization of the salaries of Negro teachers in Suffolk based upon professional attainment, certification and length of service on a single salary scale without regard to race, creed or color was the main issue of a petition signed by 24 Negro teachers, members of the Negro Association of the City of Suffolk, presented last night to the City Council.

The petition was addressed to members of the city school board and to S. T. Godbey, superintendent of public schools. It asked that provision be made for the equalization of salaries when the annual budget for the fiscal years 1941-42 and successive year are prepared.

Councilmen P. H. Eve and E. H. Rawles, members of the finance and school committee, were instructed to meet with the school board when the matter was given consideration.

According to information presented by Superintendent Gobbey such an equalization of salaries for the Negro teaachers would mean an increase of $8.228 in the budget.

Increase Tax Rate

If the petition is granted, the tax rate would be increased eight or nine cents.

A portion of the petition read: "We the aforesaid petitioners wish to be clearly understood that we have no desire to engender color prejudice, or stir racial feeling [illegible] quarrel, no reduction is asked in the present salary of any white teacher. in order to increase the pay of any Negro teacher; simply an adjustment of salaries, whereby equal certification similar class-room years of service, should command equal pay.

"In this action we are exercising the 'right of petition' as citizens and servants under our democratic form of government, to which we are loyal and subservient at all times. In making request for salary increases . . . we are cognizant of the difficulties to be encountered to make such an adjustment.

"We wish to assure the superintendent and the board of our cooperation in meeting the prospective dificulties in working out a salary scale to provile funds for the complete parity of teachers salaries with the next two or three years, beginning with the fiscal year 1941-1942."

As a lasting memorial to Suffolk in connection with a proposed 200th birthday celebration of the founding of Suffolk in 1942, Councilmen C. B. Pond suggested that a new Municipal Building be built and dedicated May, 1942, with fitting ceremonies in keeping with Suffolk's bicentennial.

The idea of a celebration was proposed by Col J. E. West three years ago. Mayor Jack W. Nurney, during the discussion, declared that Suffolk on its 200th birthday should have some celebration in some form"

Councilman Pond's proposal was put on the memo docket.

George S. Swain, city treasurer, reported that Suffolk would enter the new year with all short time loans taken up, none outstanding and with tax collections better than last year. He was complimented for his splendid work.

Cooperation was promised Col. Terry of the Nansemond Ordinance Depot in his efforts to secure a new road to replace the crooked road now serving the largest arsenal south of New Jersey. However councilmen agreed that nothing should be done to hurt their own claims for a through route around Suffolk.

National Defense plans were discussed and the city clerk was instructed to refer all requests from the Hampton Roads Area to the city manager who with the city attorney and law and safety committee would review all requests for the safety of this section during emergency periods. No local defense council will be created.

The city attorney and city manager were instructed to investigate the requests of A. S. Johnston, James River Bridge manager, relative to the placement of Suffolk on billboards advertising.

Negro School Teachers to Air Salaries Before Board Tonight

Further discussion of the requested adjustment of the salaries of negro city school teachers with white teachers, including reports on conferences of a special school board committee with a group of the Roanoke Negro Teachers' association, will be held by the school board tonight at 7:30 at the school administration building.

Discussions of the school board committee with the negro teacher group since the request for salary adjustment was made at the November board meeting have been based on the suggestion of effecting the adjustment in three school contract years beginning in 1941.

At a further conference, however, the teachers requested that the adjustment be made in two contract years.

These suggestions will be considered by the board members.

Superintendent D. E. McQuilkin has estimated the cost of salary adjustment at betwen $25,000 and $30,000 and should the adjustment begin in the 1941 contract year some revision will be necessary in the school year for the 1941 calendar year, covering part of the 1941-42 contract year.

In adjustment of salaries three factors will be taken into consideration, however, namely, training, experience and individual efficiency, members of the school board committee have explained.

The recnt Supreme court ruling in the case of a Norfolk negro teacher does not prohibit that these factors be considered in salary adjustments between negro and white teachers, but forbids any distinction because of race or color.

In their request the city negro teachers asked that a single salary schedule for both teachers be set up, without regard to race or color, in line with the constitutional interpretation.

Sussex County Asks Equalization

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

DEC 28 1940

WAVERLY, Va. — The Sussex County Teachers Association and School Leagues Conference in its regular fall-joint meeting held at New Hope Church Dec. 7 drew up a petition to the president and to the superintendent of the Sussex County school board asking that a single salary schedule for teachers employed in the system be executed beginning with the school session of 1941-42 to reach its peak by January, 1944.

Expressing a desire to cooperate in meeting difficulties that may arise in the adjustment, the petition also mentions a hope that the equalization of salaries will not cause the reduction of pay of any teachers now in the Sussex system.

The petition was signed by 38 teachers and 15 representatives of the school leagues. A committee of three teachers and three laymen was selected to wait on the school board. The committee is composed of C. W. Yearwood, Waverly; R. T. Hart, president of the Association Waverly; Andrew J. Kennard, Creath; William E. Jones, president of the Leagues Conference, Newville; Lefty Hall, New Hope; and Norfleet Rivers, Rivers.

Accomac Teachers Ask For Parity

Journal & Guid

Norfolk, Va.

DEC 21 1940

ACCOMAC, Va. — The Accomac County Teachers Association met in a business session recently and drew up a petition asking for the equalization of salaries. The petition, sent to the school board, expressed appreciation for all advantages that have been made possible in the past by the board.

Superintendent H. A. Wise stated that the board had received the petition and was working out plans so that some tangible information can be given the teachers at their next meeting.

School Board Plans Salary Adjustment For Negro Teachers

Falling in step with the recent trend in other Virginia cities, the Roanoke city school board will begin September, 1941, an adjustment of salaries of negro school teachers to eliminate any discrimination as to race or color in the compensation of negro and white teachers.

The salary adjustment plan approved by the board last night will be consummated in three contract school years—by the spring of 1944—but in affecting the parity in salaries between the two teacher groups the factors of scholastic training extent and type of training as well as individual proficiency will be considered.

Start 3-Year Plan

Recommended by a special school board committee after conferences with a group of the Negro Teachers association, the plan provides that one-third of the difference in salaries, based on the three salary factors, be made up in each of the three contract years, 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44.

The Negro Teachers association had agreed to the plan with the request that the adjustment be made in two contract years instead of three.

With the adjustment estimated by Superintendent D. E. McQuilkin to involve between $25,000 and $30,000, the plan will necessitate some change in the 1941 calendar year budget to cover the fall period of the 1941-42 contract year.

Negro teachers had requested a single salary schedule in the school system without discrimination as to race or color in line with the recent constitutional interpretation in a Norfolk negro teacher case.

Favors Sprinklers

Louis P. Smithey, consulting architect for the school board, recommended automatic sprinkler systems for the basements, corridors and stairs of Belmont, Melrose, old Virginia Heights, Gilmer, and Gainsboro school buildings, and the complete fireproofing of the corridors and stairs in the rear portion of the West End school building, for the purpose of reducing fire hazards in these old buildings.

He was instructed to investigate the cost of such work at Belmont school, where the water supply is known to be sufficient to handle the sprinkler system, as a start on the program.

In all the buildings mentioned except West End, Smithey reported that the eight-foot corridors are too narrow to permit the construction of 12-inch fireproof walls and thereby completely fireproofing the corridors. The cost of such work there would be "almost prohibitive," he said, though he would recommend such procedure were the halls wide enough. The Belmont school stair "makes a regular flue," he said, opening near the boiler room in the basement and going straight up into the cupola on top of the building.

A recommendation from Dr. C. B. Ransone, city commissioner of health, that sanitary drinking fountains be installed in both buildings at Virginia Heights school, replacing "vertical type" fountains which he described as unsanitary, was referred to Building Superintendent J. J. Sasser with no specific recommendations. Dr. Ransone said complaints from parents had come to him, and McQuilkin explained that he had asked the health official to investigate and make a recommendation.

The matter of sanding of the Jefferson high school gymnasium floor was referred to the board's building and grounds committee, presumably with power to act, and it was strongly urged that the work be done during the Christmas holidays and paid for with an appropriation included in the tentative 1941 budget.

J. J. Sasser, supervisor of buildings and grounds since last June, was given supervision over all janitorial personnel in the schools, effective January 1, by an action of the board recommended by Dr. E. D. Poe, board member. The duties now rest upon H. W. Monroe, who also is head custodian of Jefferson high school, and the change will mean a $25-a-month reduction in salary for Monroe. Members of the board said such a change had been contemplated since Sasser's employment. Monroe has a full-time job at Jefferson, and can give little time to the other schools, it was said.

To Be X-Rayed

Eleven employes in school cafeterias who reacted positively to a tuberculin test will be X-rayed at the city tuberculosis sanatorium to determine whether or not they are suffering from active tuberculosis. The cost will be about $1.50 each, and is to be borne from cafeteria operating profits. The board also voted a $5 Christmas bonus to all cafeteria employes, to be paid from the profits.

A special committee, composed of members of the board and fire insurance agents here, was asked to evaluate the school property on which $810,800 worth of insurance expires January 10, 1941, as a preliminary step to renewal of the insurance. Chairman Harvey B. Gray of the special committee said a meeting will be called immediately.

Chesterfield Citizens Back Pay Parity Move

DEC 21 1940

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

CHESTERFIELD, Va.—A committee of citizens composed of M R. Page, Joseph Friend, Lawrence Baugh, Thomas D. Harris, Daniel Patton, Kermit Branch and Dr. Luther P. Jackson appeared before the Chesterfield County School Board last Thursday night to petition for a single salary schedule for all teachers, principals and supervisors of the county, regardless of race or color.

The committee represented the interests of Negro teachers, principals and supervisors of the area and the sentiments of the recently organized Chesterfield Branch of the NAACP.

Immediate steps were asked by the committee "to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers in keeping with the recent interpretation of the United States Constitution by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals . . . "

The petition further set forth that no suit has been brought against the Chesterfield board by a teacher of the county, "but that the natural liberal inclinations of this body to bargain honestly and fairly in this period of democratic striving would make such a step unnecessary."

The board promised the committee that its petition would be taken under advisement and the committee notified when action is to be taken in the matter.

The salary schedule as reported by the superintendent of instruction for the year 1938-39 shows that a white elementary school teacher receives $914 as compared to $539 for a Negro teacher; and a white high school teacher receives $995 as compared to $630 for a Negro high school teacher.

MORE TEACHERS SEEK EQUALITY IN SALARIES

Courier

DEC 21 1940

Pittsburgh Pa.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 19—(ANP). The Danville school board was presented Friday night with a petition by 50 Negro teachers asking that the next city budget provide them with salaries equal to white teachers, where the qualifications are the same. This request comes as a result of the recent court decision demanding equalization of teachers' salaries in Norfolk.

A citizen's committee for equalization of teachers' salaries for Danville, has been formed and has already asked the superintendent of schools to provide it with a list of all teachers' salaries. Superintendent G. L. H. Johnson decided not to give the individual earnings to the group but gave them a salary list schedule.

This shows that the minimum white high school teacher begins at $630 per annum, with a maximum of $1,200.

Mr. Johnson declines to state how much money it would take to equalize the salaries. He has worked out the total, but desires first to submit it to the school board.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Parity to Come In 3 Years

Increases To Start In January, 1941

NOV 16 1940

Members of the Norfolk Teachers Association, at a general meeting at New Calvary Baptist Church here Thursday evening, November 7, unanimously agreed to accept an offer to settle the teachers' salary suit out of court and to allow the city to adjust the differential in colored and white teachers' pay—about $129,000—over a three year period.

The offer was made by City Attorney Alfred Anderson on behalf of city officials and the Norfolk School board. The city pledged itself to fully equalize the teachers' salaries during the school year 1942-43. A sum of $30,000 was offered the teachers during the period, January to June, 1941, with the remainder of the differential to be adjusted in the two following school terms.

ASK ONE THIRD

Following interesting debate on the matter, the teachers in the local public school system voted to ask for one-third of the total salary differential, which would amount to approximately $43,000, during the current year ending in June, 1941 but to accept the city's offer of $30,000 in lieu of full payment on the one-third figure.

The meeting was conducted by three members of the NAACP legal staff, who handled the legal phases of the case in cooperation with the Virginia State Teachers Association which prosecuted the case jointly with the Virginia NAACP.

These men were: Thurgood Marshall, of New York City; L. A. Ransome, of Washington; and Oliver Hill, of Richmond.

OUTGROWTH OF CONFERENCE

The teachers met to consider a proposal from the city which was the direct outgrowth of a previous conference, held Monday of last week, between the City Manager Borland, City Council, members of the School Board, and representatives of the Norfolk and State Teachers' Associations.

It was indicated in this conference that if the teachers would permit the city to adjust the salaries gradually over the three year period, litigation in the suit of Melvin Alston and the colored teachers to compel the school board to pay equal salaries for the same work would come to an end.

Representatives of the teachers who conferred Monday with City Manager Borland, President of Council Joseph D. Wood,, and Chairman of the School Board A. H. Foreman, were Thomas H. Henderson, Richmond, president of the State Teachers Association; L. F. Palmer, Newport News, executive secretary of the association; Winston Douglas, Norfolk chairman of the executive committee of the association; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, president of the State NAACP and co-chairman of the legal defense committee, and William M. Cooper, Hampton, co-chairman with Dr. Tinsley.

In addition to the above men representing the teachers, P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, participated in the conference on invitation of City Manager Borland.

The conference was held upon invitation of City Manager Charles B. Borland.

The plan worked out during the series of conferences was submitted in writing Wednesday of last week to the legal staff representing Mr. Alston and co-plaintiffs in the action. These are Thurgood Marshall, Judge William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransome, and Oliver W. Hill.

Journal & Guide

GRADUAL EQUALIZATION

Under the proposal by the City equalization would be accomplished gradually, beginning January, 1941, and reaching full parity with the school year 1942-43.

"Thereafter," the proposal sets forth, "the School Board will avoid all differences between the salaries of white and Negro school teachers in the Public Schools of Norfolk City which will be inconsistent with the ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in this case."

NOV 16 1940

The proposal says further: "This adjustment will be over and above the appropriation to be made by the City of Norfolk for increments and readjustments of salaries of all schools teachers in the Norfolk city public schools."

An item of $55,531.45 has already been set up in the City budget for 1941, submitted November 1st by City Manager Borland, to restore the annual salary increments to all teachers in the city public schools.

Norfolk, Va.

WILL HAVE STATE-WIDE EFFECT

While court rulings in the Norfolk teachers' salary case affect Norfolk teachers only, it is certain, according to authoritative information sources, that the settlement in the Norfolk case will be accepted as a guide for future policy in the determination of salaries throughout the state.

The ruling while applying only to Norfolk, establishes a legal precedent which automatically removes existing barriers to a general equalization of salaries.

The Journal and Guide learned, from the sources mentioned, that as soon as the Norfolk proposal for adjustment is approved there will be a conference of city managers, school authorities, and state officials in Richmond for the purpose of taking practical steps for general compliance with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in favor of the teachers.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS IN PROSPECT

Prospects are good for a major step in school improvements in Norfolk. Next week the J. C. Price School P-T League and other interested citizens, including the local branch of the NAACP, plan to make formal application to City Council far a new building to replace the present obsolete J. C. Price building.

School and city officials, it is understood, favor the construction of a large elementary building, centrally located, to relieve not only the Price building, but the over-crowded conditions at the John T. West and Douglas Park schools. The present plans, if carried out, call for a building of approximately 30-rooms.

It is believed by City Manager Borland and members of City Council that if the proposal for equalization of teachers' salaries is put into effect, pay parity may be effected without an increase in the city tax-rate.

Asheville, N. C., Times
October 28, 1940

SUPREME COURT REFUSES REVIEW OF SALARY CASE

U. S. Tribunal Will Not Pas Upon Decision Of Circuit Court.

The United States supreme court today refused to review a circuit court pronouncement that the practice of paying negro teachers in the public schools on a lower salary scale than white teachers is an unconstitutional discrimination against negro citizens.

This case was tried in the United States circuit court of appeals for the fourth circuit here last summer on an appeal from the state court at Norfolk, Va. The supreme court action today was reported from Washington by the United Press.

The Norfolk school board asked the high court to review the case after the fourth circuit court of appeals ordered a trial on charges by a negro association of teachers that race discrimination existed in the Norfolk school system.

The allegations have not been proved in court, but the lower tribunal held that if the purported information presented by the association is true, unconstitutional favoritism was present.

Bringing the suit in the name of Melvin O. Alston, a Norfolk high school teacher, the Norfolk Teachers' Association charged that the school board, as a matter of policy, custom and usage, hired negro teachers, on a scale below that for white instructors. Negroes, it said were required to possess the same educational qualifications.

The school board denied that the alleged differences in salaries was solely because of race or color. Salaries, it said, are based on individual annual contracts. Teachers have no special right to teach in the public schools simply because they possess the educational requirements, the board said.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
November 30, 1940

Schools Study Salary Issue

Board Considers Raise For Negro Teachers

A six-member committee appointed from the City School Board to consider a request from Negro teachers that their salaries be placed on a par with those of white instructors will meet Tuesday night at the School oBard offices.

The committee, named by Dr. Roshier W. Miller, chairman, following presentation of the Negro petition at the School Board meeting last night is composed of W. J. Fisher, Norman L. Flippen, Mrs. Henry W. Decker, J. H. Binford, Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Garcin and Dr. Miller.

Approximately 225 of the city's 305 Negro teachers were present at the session, necessitating removal of the meeting from the School Board offices to a larger room on another flood of the George Wythe School.

The petition presented by J. L. Nixon, principal of Buchanan School and president of the Richmond Teachers' Association, Negro organization, said in part: "In coming to you with this petition we are not unmindful of the fact that Richmond has for a long time been considered a city where both whites and Negroes have sought to maintain wholesome relations between the races. It is our considered opinion, however, that for us to ask for equalization of salaries would not disturb in the least the harmony between our racial groups."

The petition pointed to the United States Supreme Court's recent ruling on the question when appealed by a Norfolk teacher and emphasized the fact that the Negroes wanted the equalization of salaries made without causing a reduction of the pay of any teacher now in the local school system.

Superintendent Binford estimated that it would cost approximately $200,000 a year to raise the Negro scale of pay to a par with that of the whites.

The superintendent presented a survey made by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce recommending that the board accept the Mechanics' Institute proposed that their building be taken over by the school system and used as a vocational school.

Teachers In Newport News Seek Parity

NOV 23 1940

Journal
Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A delegation from the Newport News Negro Teachers Association, elected at their regular session November 7, appeared before the School Board, Tuesday night, November 12, and respectfully requested "establishment and enforcement of a single salary schedule for teachers in the system, without regard to race or color."

The delegation further requested that sufficient funds be included in the next budget to begin the operation of this scale for the year 1941-1942, citing the recent agreement between Norfolk Negro teachers and their School Board as the result of a decision of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, N. C., on June 18 last, and sustained by the United States Supreme Court, October 28, on an appeal by the Norfolk School Board.

RAISE WITHOUT CUT

The delegation told the school trustees that, in making the request, "our teachers recognize the difficulties that may be encountered by such an adjustment," and wished to assure the Superintendent and the Board of the full cooperation in meeting these difficulties.

They added this significant statement: "We wish, also, emphatically to affirm our position that the equalization of salaries in this city be accomplished without reducing the pay of any of the teachers now in the Newport News school system."

Commenting on this, Dorsey C. Pleasants, chairman of the board, estimated that it would cost about $49,000 to equalize Negro teachers' salaries with those of white teachers; and that the sum amounts to between 13 and 14 cents on the local tax rate of $3.05 per $100 assessed valuation of real and personal property. The board took the matter under advisement.

There are a little over 100 Negro teachers in the city and Mr. Pleasants observed that the problem will be a difficult one for the board to work out.

Members of the delegation were: Prof. L. F. Palmer, chairman; Prof. T. C. Erwin, Prof. T. Roger Thompson, Prof. J. Rupert Picott, all elementary school principals; Stephen E. Howe, Miss Georgetta Manly, William A. Miller and Mrs. Irma B. Thompson.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 13, 1940

NEGROES SEEK EQUAL PAY IN SCHOOLS HERE

Base Demand On Supreme Court Ruling Oct. 28

Formal demand, in respectful terms, that the Newport News school board equalize the salary scales for white and Negro teachers in the public schools of the city, based on a decision of the United States supreme court Oct. 28, was presented to the school board last night by a committee of teachers in the Negro schools. The board took the matter under consideration for action later.

The demand was signed by a committee including L. F. Palmer, chairman; T. C. Erwin, S. E. Howe, Georgetta Manly, William A. Miller, J. Rupert Picott, Irma B. Thompson, and T. Roger Thompson.

The supreme court decision was on litigation instituted in Norfolk about a year ago by Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' association, against the school board and Supt. C. W. Mason. The U. S. district court for eastern Virginia decided against the petitioners. On appeal the fourth U. S. circuit court of appeals reversed this decision, holding that under the 14th amendment to the Constitution different salary scales for different races required to meet the same standards was discriminatory. The Norfolk board appealed to the supreme court, which upheld the circuit court.

The local group presented a brief petition citing the litigation and "respectfully requesting" that the local board establish "a single salary schedule for the teachers employed in the Newport News school system, without regard to race or color . . . (and) that sufficient funds be included in the next budget to begin the operation of this scale for the year 1941-42.

"In making this request," the document continued, "our teachers recognize the difficulties that may be encountered by such an adjustment. We wish to assure the superintendent and the board of our full co-operation in meeting these difficulties. We wish, also, emphatically to affirm our position that the equalization of salaries in this city be accomplished without reducing the pay of any of the teachers now in the Newport News school system."

In connection with the request the Negro teachers presented a paper which, it was stated, is a copy of a letter from City Attorney Alfred Anderson of Norfolk, stating that Norfolk will apply $30,000 toward adjustment; in 1942 and 1943, a "sufficient sum of money to the salaries of the Negro teachers to fully adjust such differences, and that thereafter the school board will avoid all differences between the salaries of white and Negro school teachers . . . which will be inconsistent with the ruling of the . . . court."

The report of Superintendent of Schools Joseph H. Saunders for October was adopted as presented. It noted a total enrollment in the schools of 6,924, as compared with 6,778 in October, 1939. The average daily attendance was 6,404 as compared with 6,320; on roll at end of month, 6,743 as compared with 6,680.

In total enrollment, every group showed an increase except the Negro elementary schools, which dropped from 2,594 a year ago to 2,585.

Saunders also reported nine new classes in the defense-vocation night-school program for adults organized as of Nov. 4, bringing the total up to 1,364.

Mrs. Lewis T. Jester was named a delegate to the Virginia Education association convention at Richmond, Nov. 19-22.

Palmer, who is principal of the Huntington Negro high school, was granted permission to attend the convention of the Southern Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools at Montgomery, Ala., shortly.

The Peninsula Choral society was given permission on request of its conductor, Cary E. McMurran, to use the high school auditorium for a performance of "The Messiah" Sunday, Dec. 22.

Roanoke, Va., World News
November 29, 1940

Negro Salaries Above Average

Situation of White Teachers in Roanoke Schools Is the Opposite

Salary statistics studies in connection with the request of Roanoke negro public school teachers for an equalization of salaries with white teachers disclose that for 1938-39 (latest year reported) negro teachers, excluding principals, ranked far better in the average annual salaries among Virginia cities than did white teachers.

The annual report of the State superintendent of public instruction shows that the average annual salary of negro teachers was $1,002 for the year, or $44 above the average of 24 State cities of $958, while the average for white teachers in the city was $1,306, or $74 less than the State average for cities of $1,380.

Fourth in State

For the same school year negro teachers in Roanoke ranked fourth among the cities in their average annual salary and white teachers stood twelfth among the city school systems in the State.

While comparative figures from other cities are not available salaries of negro teachers in Roanoke have been raised during the 1939-40 and '40-41 school years until the difference of $304 in the average annual salaries of negro and white teachers in the city for '38-39 has now dropped to below $300.

In other words, the disparity in salaries, which in '38-39 was less than that in the three cities where negroes were receiving a larger average annual salary than in Roanoke, has been further reduced through pay increases granted negro teachers.

Other Cities Cited

Lynchburg, Newport News and Richmond with average annual negro teacher salaries respectively of $1,010, $1,037 and $1,099 in '38-39, had average annual salaries for white teachers of $1,534, $1,774 and $1,856—considerably more than that for white teachers in Roanoke.

While these were the only three cities paying negro teachers an average annual salary more than in Roanoke, there were eight other cities with larger average annual salaries for white teachers than Roanoke.

For both negro and white teachers Roanoke ranked eighth among Virginia cities in average annual salaries for that year.

Although the difference in the average annual salary for white city school tetachers and negro city school teachers in the State was $422 in '38-39, the difference in Roanoke was $304, or $118 less.

Martinsville, Va., Bulletin
December 12, 1940

Teachers' Pay To Be Discussed

Negroes' Request In Hands of Board

S. S. Walker, chairman of the Martinsville school board, said today that he had received the petition of several Martinsville Negor organizations asking for equalization of salaries between White and Negro teachers in the city school system.

"The petition will be presented to the school board at its next meeting," Mr. Walker said. "It is of course a matter for the consideration of the entire board and not one for my personal comment.

"I do know, however, and can frankly say that it has been the policy of the school board over the past several years to bring about a closer equalization in these salaries. There is no reason for suddenly discontinuing this policy that I know of and every reason to anticipate its continuance so that equalization will be brought about in compliance with the action of the courts and in a period of mutual satisfaction."

Similar situations to that which has arisen in Martinsville have been brought up in several cities in the state. At Norfolk, where ~~the test case~~ was made, the school board has announced a policy of bringing about equalization in complance with the law over a three-year period. Recently a request to the Lynchburg school board brought a statement from that body that the general policy throughout the state appeared to be the adoption of a program of equalization in compliance with the law over a three-year period.

File Petitions In 30 Days Teachers Told

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Cooper Named President; Advises Immediate Action

NOV 30 1940

RICHMOND, Va.—Thirty days was the time limit set by President-Elect William M. Cooper as he urged members of the Virginia State Teachers Association to make application for equal salaries.

Mr. Cooper, who gave the final talk Friday night at the general session of the teachers meeting held at Armstrong High School, pointed out that "if the recent court victory of the Norfolk teachers is to get into the pockets of teachers all over the state, every school division must make application to the board of education within the next 30 days."

OTHER OFFICERS

"These days," the newly elected association president stated, "are days of quick action." He urged the teachers to keep themselves prepared so that they might better do their work and to be "vigilant, active, ready, and informed."

Other officers elected with Mr. Cooper were: L. E. Palmer, Newport News, executive secretary; Amelia J. Felton, of Portsmouth, treasurer; C. T. Seay, secretary of educational activities; Walter N. Ridley, research secretary; and P. J. Chesson of Norfolk, auditor. The retiring president, Thomas H. Henderson, was elected chairman of the executive committee.

Roanoke, Va., World News
December 14, 1940

Negro Teachers Ask County For Salaries Equal to Whites

Following the lead of similar groups in the city, negroes of Roanoke county asked the county school board yesterday to raise the salaries of its colored teachers to the level of its white teachers; and the request was taken under advisement. This request was made of the city school board by Roanoke negroes recently.

Want Cook's Advice

While expressing general agreement with the petition presented by the Roanoke County Parent-Teachers association and the Roanoke County Teachers association, both negro organizations, members of the board agreed the matter should await the attention of Superintendent Roland E. Cook, who is ill in a Roanoke hospital.

No figures were immediately available to members of the board on the increased funds that would be necessary to meet generally-increased salaries for the negro teachers, but that matter is expected to be considered in the near future.

"We realize that the pernicious practice about which we are complaining was not created by you; nevertheless, it has long been a blot on our democratic ideals and we feel certain that you will welcome this legal justification for correcting it," the petition reads.

Want No Reductions

In making the request, "we wish it distinctly understood that we are requesting that this single standard of compensation be accomplished without reducing the pay of any of the teachers, principals, or supervisors employed by the Roanoke county school board," it concludes.

Signers of the petition are Lula Penick, president of the Roanoke County Parent-Teachers association, H. B. Furlouge, secretary, J. Thomas Butler, Theron N. Williams, and Hattie Butler.

A plan of refunding a major portion of the county's literary fund loans to effect a saving in interest was considered briefly, but details will be left to a proposed joint meeting of the school board and the county board of supervisors.

The board voted to renew insurance policies on school buildings which expire on January 8, 1941.

Martinsville, Va., Bulletin
December 11, 1940

Equal Pay For Negro Teachers

Colored Citizens Ask Equalization Here

Equalization of salaries paid white and negro school teachers in Martinsville and Henry county is being sought through the combined efforts of a committee of which Dr. Harry P. Williams, negro doctor, is chairman.

A petition signed by Dr. Williams and supported by the signatures of "L. A. Vickers, president, and W. C. Spencer, secretary of the Men's Round-Table club; George Mitchell, president, and Mrs. L. L. Dandridge, secretary, of the P.-T. A. League, and Mrs. W. M. Gordon, president and Mrs. George W. Hairston, secretary, of the Junior Matrons' League, all negro organizations, has been mailed to the city school board and was read by Clerk C. P. Craig, before City Council at its Tuesday night meeting.

A similiar petition will be presented to county school and supervisory authorities upon behalf of the negro teachers in the county school system.

ALL HOLD CERTIFICATES

The petition dated December 9 sets forth:

"The Men's Round-Table Club, P.-T. A. League and Junior Matrons' League, as unincorporated organizations composed of taxpayers and residents of the City of Martinsville interested in the promotion of the civic and political welfare of the citizens of Martinsville in general and of negroes in particular, for and on behalf of the negro teachers and principals of Martinsville, respectfully show:

"That all of the negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Martinsville hold teaching certificates in accordance with the rules of certification of the State Board of Education. That white and negro teachers must meet the same requirements to receive teachers' certificates from the State Board of Education and upon qualifying are issued identical certificates.

"That the school board of Martinsville is vested with and exercises power to determine the compensation of all teachers in the public schools of Martinsville, and that for the purpose of thus determining the compensation of teachers and principals the said board has adopted and is applying and enforcing a salary schedule.

"That the said salary schedule in its entirety and at every comparable level provides a higher salary for white teachers and principals than for negro teachers and principals possessed of equal qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties; the said differentials being based solely upon race or color."

The petition then sets out in statistical form the claim that the minimum salary paid new white teachers in the city schools is $810 a year as compared to $693 for negro teachers, and that the maximum paid white teachers with collegiate professional certificates is $1143 as compared to $747 for negro teachers.

Continuing the petition says:

"We wish to direct your attention to a decision handed down on June 18, 1940, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit sitting in Asheville, N. C. By this decision the court declared that it is violative of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States for a school board and superintendent to maintain a salary schedule which fixes differentials in pay for teachers and principals of equal qualifications and experience, performing essentially the same duties and services, when these differentials are based solely on race or color. This decision was rendered in the case of Melvin O. Alston, a negro teacher in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and the Norfolk Teachers Association, an organization of negro school teachers and principals of that city, vs. the school board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools of Norfolk.

"The Norfolk School board and C. W. Mason, superintendent, sought to have this case reviewed by the United States Supreme Court; but the United States Supreme Court denied their application for a writ of certiorari on October 28, 1940.

"The Men's Round-Table Club, P.-T. A. League and Junior Matrons' League respectfully request that the school board and the superintendent of schools of Martinsville establish and enforce a single salary schedule for the teachers and principals employed in the school system of Martinsville, without regard to race or color, and also, take immediate steps to equalize the salaries of white and negro teachers and principals in keeping with this recent constitutional interpretation.

"We realize that the pernicious practice about which we are complaining was not created by you; nevertheless, it has long been a blot on our democratic ideals and we feel certain that you will welcome this legal justification for correcting it.

"In making this request we wish it distinctly understood that we are requesting that this single standard of compensation be accomplished without reducing the pay of any of the teachers or principals employed by the Martinstinsville school board."

The statement is signed by the petitioners previously named.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 16, 1940

Negroes Ask Equal Pay For Teachers

Petition Presented In Chesterfield

Chesterfield County's school board has under advisement a request from a delegation of Negro citizens that it set up a single salary schedule for all its teachers ers principals without regard to race or color.

The request was presented in the form of a petition signed by seven Negro citizens of the county—including Joseph Friend, president of Chesterfield Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Luther P. Jackson, professor of history at the Virginia State College at Ettrick—at a joint session held Thursday night with the County Board of Supervisors to discuss the financing of two additions to white high schools.

"Immediate steps," were asked by the seven citizens of the school board, "to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers in keeping with the recent interpretation of the United States Constitution by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which, in the case of Melvin O. Alston against the school board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools of Norfolk, declared that unequal salaries based purely on race and color are repugnant to the due process of law and equal protection of the laws clause in the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Alston Case Called Precedent

The petition further set forth that no suit has been brought against the Chesterfield board by a teacher of the county, "but that the natural liberal inclinations of this body to bargain honestly and fairly in this period of democratic striving would make such a step unnecessary."

It was argued by the citizens that the Alston case in Norfolk set a precedent for the entire State of Virginia, and, in asking for equal salaries, the petitioners made the point that it should be done without reducing the pay of any teachers or principals now employed in the Chesterfield school system.

Mr. Greene said that, as the special joint meeting of the two boards had been called to discuss the matter of raising an additional $30,000 to finance what had been planned originally as a $100,000 addition to the Chester High School, the school board had merely taken the petition under advisement at the time, but would call a special session within a short time to discuss it in full. This would be done, he said, because the next regular board meeting is not scheduled until January 22.

Amicable Settlement Sought

"We have only one salary schedule in the county at the present time," Mr. Greene said last night. "Some Negroes have good salaries and some do not. We are trying to work out an amicable settlement on the school board. We discussed the matter no longer than a month ago and it has been our policy for the past three years to increase the Negro teachers' and principals' salaries more than the whites in an effort to bring them nearer in line. We hope to continue this policy and bring them up where they should be as rapidly as possible."

While he said he did not have the figures available at his home last night, he estimated that the average differential between the salaries of the white and Negro teachers was about $200 a year.

At the joint meeting of the school board and board of supervisors, it was decided to give further study to the problem of financing the two new high school additions for Chester High and Manchester High at another joint session to be arranged by the two board chairmen. The State Board of Education approved $100,000 loans for each of the additions from the State Library Fund during the summer, but when bids were received by the State board for Chester High, the lowest bid exceeded th $100,000-figur by about $20,000. Plans for the Manchester High addition have not been completed, but it is expected these, too, may exceed the loan. The difference between the original estimated cost of the Chester addition, he said, and the bids was due to the rising costs of materials and labor resulting from the National Defense Program.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
December 8, 1940

Negro Teachers' Pay Question Up

City School Board, in session Friday night, received a communication from the Portsmouth Negro Teachers' Association, in the form of an appeal, for provisions establishing and executing a single salary schedule for teachers employed in the local school system, without regard to race or color.

The letter was forwarded without comment to the regulations committee for a report by that body of the school board.

The communication called attention of the board to a decision handed down on January 18, 1940 by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C. The court by handing down this decision, the letter stated, declared that it is a direct violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America for a school board and superintendent to maintain a salary schedule which fixes differentials in pay for the teachers of equal qualifications and experience, performing the same duties and services, when these differences are based solely on race and color.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
December 7, 1940

Negro Teachers' Pay Question Up

City School Board, in session last night, received a communication from the Portsmouth Negro Teachers' Association, in the form of an appeal, for provisions establishing and executing a single salary schedule for teachers employed in the local school system, without regard to race or color.

The letter was forwarded without comment to the regulations committee for a report by that body of the school board.

The communication called attention of the board to a decision handed down on January 18, 1940 by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C. The court by handing down this decision, the letter stated, declared that it is a direct violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America for a school board and superintendent to maintain a salary schedule which fixes differentials in pay for the teachers of equal qualifications and experience, performing the same duties and services, when these differences are based solely on race and color.

The decision was rendered in the case of Melvin O. Alston, a Negro teacher in the Norfolk schools and the Norfolk Teachers Association versus the School Board of Norfolk, and C. W. Mason, principal, the letter stated.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
November 30, 1940

No Move For Pay Increase

Superintendent of Schools H. A. Hunt, announced today that so far no move for an increase in pay has been made by Negro school teachers in Portsmouth, such as has been done in Norfolk city.

Delegates from the Negro public schools in Portsmouth who attended the Virginia Teachers' Association in Richmond recently attended a meeting at Norcom High School last night, called by Superintendent Hunt, and rendered reports on activities of the convention. During the meeting some of the delegates stated that the question of parity between white and colored teachers' salaries was discussed at the Richmond convention, but did not venture an opinion on the recent ruling by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals giving colored teachers equal salary rights.

Last night's meeting was called solely to hear reports on the Richmond convention, Mr. Hunt said.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
December 5, 1940

Teachers' Salary Study Postponed

The Committee from the City School Board appointed to consider equalization of Negro teachers' salaries has postponed its meetings until after the holidays, following a preliminary gathering this week.

Princess Anne County Teachers Petition

Journal & Guide

DEC 14 1940

PRINCESS ANNE COURTHOUSE, Va.—The Association of Negro teachers of Princess Anne County at a meeting December 6 at the County Training School drew up a petition to the Princess Anne County School Board asking consideration of equalization of teachers' salaries and provision of some plan whereby the necessary increment will be given. The petition was immediately forwarded to school authorities.

Norfolk Va.

The petition stated in part, that the request has been made to enable the Negro teachers to attain a higher grade of efficiency and thereby integrate better understanding and good will between the races.

Virginia Education Board Votes to Equalize Salaries

Courier

DEC 28 1940

LEESBURG, Va., Dec. 26—Equalization of Negro and white teachers' salaries in Loudon County, Virginia, by 1943, was voted by the county board of education at a meeting here December 11. The board voted to wipe out the differential after it had received a petition from a local Negro teacher group.

Va. Education Board Votes To Even Salaries

DEC 27 1940

Northwest Enterprise

Seattle Wash.

Leesburg, Va. — Equalization of Negro and white teachers' salaries in Loudoun County, Virginia, by 1943 was voted by the county board of education at a meeting here December 11. The board voted to wipe out the differential after it had received a petition from a local Negro teacher group. Filing of the petition was the outgrowth of a state-wide conference called at Richmond, November 21, by the Virginia State Teachers Association. At this meeting, which was attended by N. A. A. C. P. attorneys including Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the association, the teachers voted to file petitions in every county in the state for equalization of salaries. Petitions are now on file before education boards in Richmond, Newport News and Danville, Virginia.

Lynchburg Council Studies Pay Parity

Journal & Guide

DEC 14 1940

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Negro teachers, through their organization, the Hill City Teachers Association, have requested the School Board here to raise salaries to the same level as those paid white teachers.

Norfolk, Va.

The matter went before the City Council Monday night. The board's idea is to adjust salaries on contracts which do not expire until next June 30 and make a 60 per cent reduction of the difference next September. The difference would be wiped out by September, 1942.

Superintendent Omar Carmichael has estimated that $30,000 will be required to make up the difference in 1942. 62 teachers and principals and nurse and a dentist are in the Lynchburg system.

Danville, Va., Register
December 6, 1940

STATE WOULD PAY $10,000 AS PART

Negro Professional Men Ask Equalization Teachers Salaries With Whites

A delegation of Negroes representing themselves as a "Citizen's Committee," and including three professional men and a business man, but no school teachers, appeared before the Danville School Board at its meeting last night to file a request for "equalization of salaries for colored teachers."

The spokesman for the group, the Rev. G. W. Goode, called attention to the present salary scale for Negro teachers and suggested the equalization be in relation to the salary scale paid white teachers.

After hearing the presentation statement and receiving the petition, the School Board informed the group the matter would be given consideration. The board did not discuss the matter further last night but turned its attention to other matters.

By unanimous vote, the Board agreed to request City Council to appropriate $14,500 to be used by the School Board to purchase the building formerly housing the Dan City Silk Mill and also an adjacent lot, fronting 70 feet on North Main Street and extending to a depth of 150 feet.

The building will be used by the School Board as permanent quarters for the Danville Trade School in the event the proposed purchase is approved and the funds are made available by City Council

It was brought out during the discussions by the Board that the silk mill building has been offered for $22,500, and that the State Department of Education is willing to participate in the purchase to the extent of $10,000. The Board, therefore, will request appropriations of $12,500 for the building and $2,000 for the purchase of the adjoining lot.

Inspection of the property was made this week by the Finance Committees of both the Board and the Council together with the Grounds Committee of the School Board. While no public report has been made by either of the groups following the inspection, unanimous, action by the Board last night was taken as an indication the recommendations were encouraging.

Roanoke, Va., World News
November 27, 1940

Equalization of Salaries Asked by Colored Teachers

Equalization of salaries of white and negro teachers in the city public school system in accordance with a recent constitutional interpretation was requested of the school board last night through the Roanoke Negro Teachers' association.

The petition for salary parity in which reference was made to a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, affirmed by the Supreme court, declaring differentials in pay based solely on race or color to be unconstitutional, was deferred by the board for further consideration and study.

The court ruling was in the case of a Norfolk negro teacher.

Board members seemingly recognized the logic and legal basis for the claim, particularly with the petitioners assuring their cooperation in meeting the difficulties offered by the request and affirming they had no wish to secure salary equalization at the expense of white teachers in the system.

Will Cost $30,000

The equalization of salaries of the 92 teachers and principals here will cost about $30,000 a year, Superintendent McQuilkin estimated, basing his figure on average differences in the pay of Negro and white teachers.

This figure, as pointed out in a tabulation which accompanied the petition of the Negro association, is considerably less than will be required in other cities in Virginia, since the gap between salaries of white and colored is less here than in any other of the five largest cities.

It was pointed out that the Norfolk association of Negro teachers has agreed to a plan whereby their salaries will be raised to a parity with those of white teachers over a three-year period.

For the past 20 years, Superintendent McQuilkin pointed out, Roanoke has been gradually narrowing the gap between salaries paid to the two races for similar work.

Based on the superintendent's report for 1938-39, the table presented with the petition shows that there was an average difference of $271 between the salaries of white and negro elementary teachers, an average difference of $323 for high school teachers, an average difference of $652 for elementary principals, and an average difference of $2,183 for high school principals.

Mr. McQuilkin added that adjustments for the 1939-40 session and the current, 1940-41 session had closed the gap still further.

The committee, composed of Sadie V. Lawson, assistant principal at Addison high school, as chairman, Ruth H. Hughes, elementary teacher at Harrison school and president of the Negro Teachers association, and L. A. Sydnor, acting principal at Addison, was accorded a courteous reception by the school board.

The petition called attention to the decisions of the circuit court of appeals and the supreme court in the case of Melvin O. Alston, negro teacher at Norfolk, in which the court declared it to be a violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth amendment of the constitution to fix differentials in pay for teachers and principals of equal qualifications and experience, performing essentially the same duties, when these differentials are based solely on race or color.

Text of Petition

"The Roanoke Negro Teachers association, therefore," the petition went on, "respectfully requests that the school board and superintendent of schools of the city of Roanoke establish and enforce a single salary schedule for the teachers and principals employed in the Roanoke school system, without regard to race or color, and also, take immediate steps to equalize the salaries of white and negro teachers in keeping with this recent constitutional interpretation.

"In making this request we are not unmindful of the splendid efforts made by our superintendent, of this school board, and some of the other school boards of the past two decades to reduce the wide disparity in the salaries paid to the white and negro members of the Roanoke school system. Rather, we feel that these decisions afford you the justification to pursue your natural liberal inclination. Because of these efforts the amount of money needed to bring about the adjustment which we are requesting is far below that which will be required in many other cities of the state.

"We recognize the difficulties that may be encountered by such an adjustment and we wish to assure the superintendent and the board of our full cooperation in meeting these difficulties. We wish, also, to emphatically affirm our position that the equalization of salaries in this city be accomplished without reducing the pay of any of the teachers or principals now in the Roanoke school system."

Roanoke, Va., World News
December 10, 1940

Negro Teachers Pay Discussed

Teaching Representatives Seek Single Salary Schedule for All

Tentative recommendations in line with the request of the Roanoke Negro Teachers' association for equalization of salaries of white and negro teachers in the city public school system were made yesterday afternoon at a conference of a special school board committee and a committee of the Teachers' association.

A representative group of the association recently petitioned the school board "to establish and enforce a single salary schedule for teachers and principals employed in the Roanoke school system, without regard to race or color, and also, to take immediate steps to equalize" salaries of white and negro teachers in accord with a recent constitutional interpretation in a Norfolk case.

The proposed recommendations will be considered by the Teachers' association and if favorably received will come before the school board.

The school board had suggested a conference of the special committee and the negro teacher group after the petition had been considered at a board meeting.

The petitioners assured their cooperation in meeting the difficulties encountered by the adjustment and affirmed they had no wish to secure salary parity at the expense of white teachers in the system.

Equal Salaries In Chesterfield School Asked

Washington Post
Washington D.C.

DEC 16 1940

Distinction Between White and Colored Teachers Protested

By the Associated Press

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Dec. 15.—Chesterfield County's school board has under advisement a request from a delegation of colored citizns that it st up a single salary schdule for all its teachers and principles without regard to race or color.

"Immediate steps" were asked in a petition signed by seven colored citizens of the county, "to equalize teaches in keeping with the recent interpretation of the United States Constitution by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which, in the case of Melvin O. Alston against the school board of the City of Norfolk, and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools there, declared that unequal salaries based purely on race and color are repugnant to the due process o flaw and equal protection of the laws clause in the first section of the fourteenth amendment."

The petition further set forth that no suit has been brought against the Chesterfield board by a teacher of the county, "but that the natural liberal inclinations of this body to bargain honestly and fairly in this period of democratc striving would make such a step unnecessary."

Signers of the petition included Joseph Friend, president of the Chesterfield branch of the National Association for the Advancement of colored People, and Luther P. Jackson, professor of history at the Virginia State College at Ettrick.

Altavista, Va., Journal
December 19, 1940

SCHOOL BOARD MAY RAISE NEGROES PAY

A petition signed by practically all of the Negro teachers of Campbell County was presented to the School Board in session here today asking that the board and superintendent of schools "establish and enforce" a single salary schedule for the teachers employed in the Campbell County school system, without regard to race or color. The Negroes requested that sufficient funds be included in the next budget to begin the operation of this scale for the year 1941-42.

In making this request, they said, "We recognize the difficulties that may be encountered by such an adjustment. We wish to assure the superintendent and the board of our full cooperation in meeting these difficulties. We wish also to emphatically affirm our position; that the equalization of salaries in this county be accomplished without reducing the pay of white teachers in the Campbell County school system."

In reply to this petition the board passed a resolution to meet the request as quickly as possible, and promised an increase to each Negro teacher of $10 a month for the session 1941-42, if possible. The board expressed appreciation of the attitude and spirit of cooperation the Negro teachers displayed in their petition and in making their request.

National Defense Classes

Consideration was given to the national defense program in the county. Superintendent J. J. Fr[illegible] explained [illegible] already operated in Altavista, which includes classes in dietetics, sewing typing, textiles, weaving, business English, shorthand, bookkeeping, furniture finishing, drawing and blueprint reading, mathematics, lumber drying, carving, time study and job analysis, welding, machine shop, building construction, electricity, sheet metal and shop mathematics. Four-weeks classes in several branches of this work have been organized at the Lane plant but most of the work is being done in classes at night at Altavista High School. The courses are open to those interested from any part of the county. The program is under the general direction of J. L. Kranke, teacher of diversified occupations and member of the Altavista High School faculty. John Meade, principal of the Altavista School, is supervisor of the night school classes.

The defense program will be enlarged through the agriculture shops of the county as soon as arrangements can be made for instruction and the purchase of equipment, and as soon as the project is approved by the State. The expense to the School Board will be in the matter of lights and fuel.

Mr. Fray reported that work on the proposed agriculture and industrial shop at Rustburg has begun. Rock and sand have been hauled for the foundation and the boys are being lined up for construction work. The labor will largely be NYA workers under the direction of a skilled foreman.

On Unused Property

A number of cases involving the sale or use of abandoned school property came before the board. An offer of $25 for the Morris Church School lot was refused. It was decided that the lot purchased on Forest road some years ago be offered for sale. Permission to use the Bethany Negro school for a church building until June 1, 1941, was granted to the Negroes in that community, provided any improvements made on the biulding become the property of the school board upon the recall of the permit. The board agreed to the sale of the Hat Creek School property to the high bidder at last Saturday's sale, Claude Blankinship, provided satisfactory terms can be reached as to the use of a part of the building which the board wishes to remove for use elsewhere.

A resolution was passed by the board giving special instructions to the teachers who use the power machinery in the shops at the various schools, urging care in the use of the machinery by the pupils and prohibiting the pupils' use of the equipment unless an instructor is present. This was done to insure greater safety to the pupils.

Roanoke, Va., World News
December 11, 1940

Teachers to Consider Proposal on Salaries

T28

Tentative recommendations for a single salary schedule in the city school system, agreed upon by a special school board committee and a representative group of the Roanoke Negro Teachers association, will come before the Teachers association Monday afternoon, Miss Ruth Hughes, the association president, said today.

The conference of the school board committee and negro teacher representatives followed the request of the association for an equalization of the salaries of negro teachers with white teachers in line with a recent constitutional interpretation in the case of a Norfolk negro school teacher.

Portsmouth Teachers Urge Single Salary

Journal & Guide

DEC 14 1940

PORTSMOUTH, Va. — The Portsmouth Teachers Association sent a letter of appeal to the Portsmouth School Board Friday evening asking for provisions establishing and executing a single salary schedule for teachers employed in the local school system, without regard for race, creed or color.

The request, signed by officers of the association and read to the board by the board secretary, was referred to the school regulations committee with a minimum discussion by the board.

"It is something we all will soon have to give thought to," stated T. A. Willett, marfo anihc ysloboard in formally referring to the appeal to the committee for future recommendations. That was the only comment. There were indications that the request for pay parity from the colored teachers came as no surprise to the board or to Superintendent H. A. Hunt.

LOCAL PROBLEM

Mr. Hunt, in giving remarks on his recent attendance at the State Teachers Association meeting, stated that school superintendents of Virginia had discussed at some length the question of pay parity and had asked for advice from the state's attorney. He stated, however, that it was generally agreed that the pay parity problem was purely local and had to be worked out by the local boards and officials.

Norfolk Va.

Among those attending the board meeting were J. H. Carey, principal of the Mt. Hermon-Pinners Point Schools; W. E. Riddick, principal of Norcom High School; and W. H. Willis, principal, of Brighton-Truxton School. The letter of request was signed by the following members of the teachers association: David M. Muckle, president; Miss Quintelia Brown, vice president; Miss Rosalind G. Stanback, secretary and Miss Gertrude C. Sharp, treasurer.

TEXT OF LETTER

Following is a copy of the letter directed to the School Board by the teachers:

"The Portsmouth Negro Teachers Association, an organization of the Portsmouth school system, wishes to direct your attention to a decision handed down on January 18, 1940, by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C. The court by handing down such a decision declared that it is a direct violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of Amercia for a school board and superintendent to maintain a salary schedule which fixes differentials in pay for the teachers of equal qualifications and experience, performing the same duties and services, when these differentials are based solely on race and color. This decision was rendered in the case of Melvin O. Alston, a Negro teacher in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and the Norfolk Teachers Association, an organization of Negro teachers of that city, vs. the School Board of Norfolk and Mr. C. W. Mason, superintendent of the Norfolk schools.

"This case was appealed by the Norfolk School Board to the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the Circuit Court of Appeals on October 28, 1940.

"The Portsmouth Negro Teachers Association, therefore, most respectfully asks that the School Board and the superintendent of schools of Portsmouth establish and execute a single salary schedule for teachers employed in the Portsmouth school system, without regard to race or color. We further ask that the operation of this scale begin with the school session 1941-1942 and reach its peak by January, 1944.

"We are cognizant of the fact thaht this adjustment may cause you to encounter a few difficulties, therefore, we wish to assure you, tht the Teachers Association will render one hundred per cent cooperation in meeting these difficulties. We are earnestly hoping that this equalization of salaries in Portsmouth will not in any way cause the reduction of pay of any of the teachers now in the Portsmouth School System."

Danville Tutors Ask Equal Pay

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

DEC 14 1940

DANVILLE, Va.—(ANP)— The Danville school board was presented Friday night with a petition by 50 Negro teachers asking that the next city budget provide them with salaries equal to white teachers where the qualifications are the same. This request comes as a result of the recent court decision demanding equalization of teachers' salaries in Norforlk.

A citizen's committee for equalization of teachers' salaries for Danville has been formed and has already asked the superintendent of the schools to providfe it with a list of all teachers' salaries. Supt. G. L. H. Johnson decided not to give the individual earning to the group but give them a salary list schedule.

This shows that the minimum white high school teacher salary is 11,000, advancing through increments to a maximum of $1,800. The Negro high school teacher begins at $630 per annum, with a maximum of $1,200.

Mr. Johnson declines to state how much money it would take to equalize the salaries. He has worked out the total, but desires first to submit it to the school board.

Five Groups Appeal

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va

Expect Little Opposition To Teachers' Requests

DEC 14 1940

Following closely on the heels of the successful action of Norfolk teachers in achieving salary equalization, and on the filing of pay parity petitions in Richmond and Newport News, similar petitions were filed this week in four Virginia communities and in one Kentucky city.

While these petitions are preliminary to court action, it is thought that in most of these cases no such action will be necessary as school boards and superintendents are already considering methods of reaching satisfactory judgments in many cities following the recent Supreme decision favoring Norfolk teachers.

Petitions were filed this week in Danville, Lynchburg, Portsmouth and Princess Anne County, Va., and

in Louisville, Ky.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Equal Salary Case In U. S. Court Monday

Journal and Guide

Briefs Filed By Both Plaintiff And Defendants

2-10-40

Norfolk Va.

The right of the Norfolk City School Board to determine what salaries teachers in the public school system may receive is one of the major points of contention in briefs filed in Federal District Court last week for both plaintiffs and defendants in the Melvin O. Alston equal teacher's salary suit.

Mr. Alston, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School is seeking a schedule of salaries for colored teachers in the Norfolk Public School system equal to those now being paid white teachers with similar qualifications. The briefs were filed on Thursday, and points of law involved in the case are scheduled to be argued before Judge Luther B. Way on Monday of next week.

The briefs were filed on behalf of Mr. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers Association of which he is president, in opposition to a motion by the City of Norfolk to dismiss the case, and that filed by the Norfolk City School Board and Superintendent C. W. Mason, defendants who advanced reasons in support of the motion.

City Attorney Alfred N. Anderson and his staff are attorneys for the School Board, while those representing Mr. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers are, Oliver W. Hill and J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., of Richmond; Judge William H. Hastie and Leon A. Ransome of Washington, D. C., and Thurgood Marshall of New York City.

POLICY DISCRIMINATORY

Mr. Alston's brief, which is fifty type-written pages long, contends that the School Board's policy of fixing teachers' salaries is discriminatory on its face, and is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which he claims provides equality of treatment to all races in the facilities provided from public funds.

A declaratory judgment and injunction is his only "full and complete remedy at law," Mr. Alston contends in pointing out that the contract which he signed with the school board does not preclude him from complaining against the alleged salary discriminations.

The plaintiff contends further that the opinion handed down in the Aline Elizabeth Black case by Judge Allan R. Hanckel in the Circuit Court on June 2, 1939, in which it was ruled that Miss Black's petition was an attempt to control the discretion of the School Board by mandamus action, does not bar him from bringing the present action in the United States District Court.

To these charges which are the major points involved in the teacher salary equalization suit, the city's brief amplifies the answer to the suit that it filed on November 21, last in Federal District Court.

BLACK CASE RECALLED

There is no provision in either the Virginia Constitution or the Virginia Code that prescribes what salaries teachers in the public schools shall receive, the city's brief contends. This determination, it states further, is left with the School Board which also has the corresponding right to dismiss any delinquent or inefficient teachers.

Taking the same stand used in the Black case in Circuit Court, the brief contends further that teachers "have no vested right in the positions they hold," and no special right or privilege to teach in the schools, and they are not officers of the state or any political subdivision, but are employees of the School Board.

The making of the contract is strictly a matter between the School Board and the individual teacher, the brief states further in pointing out that Mr. Alston could have determined the salaries of other teachers before he signed his teaching contract last summer.

The city's brief holds that the plaintiff voluntarily contracted to serve for a stipulated salary in an agreement which was signed before his suit was filed, and that by so doing he waived his right to bring suit and is thus estopped in prosecuting it.

DISMISSAL ASKED

The city's brief also asks the dismissal as parties to the suit of both Mr. Mason, on the ground that he has no right of his own to employ teachers, and of the Norfolk Teachers Association, on the ground that it is not an individual, cannot teach in the public schools, and is not under contract in the matter before the court.

Pointing out that Mr. Alston now draws a total salary of $921 for the school term as against a minimum of $1,200 a year for white male high school principals new to the system. Mr. Alston's attorneys allege in their brief that he has been discriminated against solely on account of his race.

They point out that under the current pay schedule Mr. Alston would receive "no more than the maximum of $1,235 (annually) which is $35 more than the minimum for white male high school teachers."

Decision Will Be Appealed

Daily World

Declare No Evidence Was Heard

3-7-40

Atlanta Ga.

NORFOLK, Va. —(ANP)— The Decision, dismissing Melvin O. Alston's suit to restrain the local school board from paying qualified colored teachers less salary than white teachers doing the same work, will be appealed as soon as Judge Luther B. Way signs the order, it was announced by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week.

Mr. Marshall heads the group of NAACP attorneys who brought the suit against the school board in behalf of Alston, a high school teacher here and the Norfolk Teachers' association. Other attorneys in the case are: Dean William H. Hastie. of the Howard Law School, chairman of the association's national legal committee; Leon A. Ranson; professor of law at Howard; and Oliver W. Hill, of the Virginia State branch of the association.

Judge Way based his decision entirely on legal arguments. No evidence was heard. He ruled that the facts in the complaint, admitted as true, established an unconstitutional discrimination against Alston on the grounds of race and color, but that since the teacher had signed a contract to accept a stipulated sum of money, he therefore "waived" his constitutional rights, and the case was dismissed.

The appeal planned by the NAACP will be the first endeavor to secure a Federal appellate court ruling in a similar case, no appeal having been made in the recent Maryland suit in which Judge W. Calvin Chestnut decided in favor of the colored teachers of Anne Arundel county, or in the case of Miss Aline Black, Norfolk teacher, who lost her job through such a suit. In the course of the Alston case, Judge Way severely criticized the Norfolk school board for Miss Black's dismissal.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASK BETTER PAY

Courier

3-16-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

WEST POINT, Va., March 14—The teachers of Kings county Friday presented the county school board a petition requesting an increase in salary for Kings County teachers.

The petition bore the names of practically all the teachers in the county and was accomplished by a letter signed by the president of the Kings County Teachers' Association.

No Contracts for Norfolk Teachers Until Court Acts

Appeal in Alston Case Is Pending; Delay Ordered

Afro American

4-20-40

Baltimore Md.

RICHMOND. — New contracts for Norfolk teachers will be delayed until the United States Circuit Court of Appeals rules on the question of whether Norfolk has the right to pay its colored teachers less than the white ones receive.

Ordinarily contracts are signed about June 1, but nothing will be done until the court considers the equal-pay case instituted by the NAACP on behalf of Melvin O. Alston, Norfolk teacher, in the Federal District Court in Norfolk.

First Ruling Unfavorable

That court ruled against Mr. Alston, who began his test case as a representative of all Norfolk colored teachers.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, attorney, representing the NAACP, appeared in the Circuit Court here on Friday to ask that the Alston case be advanced on the calendar, holding that 4,099 teachers in Virginia and 124 local school boards will be uncertain about their rights and duties under the Federal Fourteenth Amendment.

Conflicts Cited

Mr. Hill pointed out that conflicting decisions had been rendered on the equal pay question in the court circuit, citing the ruling of Judge Chestnut in Baltimore that there must be no discrimination on account of race.

Although the court here refused to set the case for a hearing before June 1, it did order the Norfolk school board to delay contracts.

Alfred Anderson, Norfolk city attorney, has informed the court that the board will comply.

The Alston case is expected to be heard in Asheville, N.C., on June 26.

As Equal Salary Suit Was Fought

Daily World
2-20-41
Atlanta
Ga.

Attorneys representing Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers Association in their Federal Court suit seeking an equalization of salaries, snapped just after Judge Luther B. Way dismissed the suit on the motion of the school board, Monday afternoon.

Left to right: Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom William H. Hastie and Oliver Hill Mr. Hill practices in Richmond, Mr. Marshall is special legal counsel for the NAACP, Mr. Hastie is dean of the Howard Law School, and Mr.. Ransom is on the faculty there. Mr. Hastie was the first Negro to serve as judge on the Federal bench, having presid- over the U. S. District Court in the Virgin Islands. —(Journal and Guide Photo)

VA. TEACHERS LOSE EQUAL PAY FIGHT

Case Taken to Highest Court In Norfolk

[illegible]
3-30

NORFOLK, Va.,—(A N P)—Last week in U. S. District Court, Norfolk's colored school teachers lost in their effort to have the court decree that Negro teachers should be paid the same salaries as white teachers in similar positions and with the same educational training.

The case at bar was a suit, filed last summer by M. O. Alston, teacher at Booker T. Washington High School who said in his suit that he brought the action on behalf of himself and other colored teachers and principals.

[illegible]

Teachers Ask For Minimum Salary Raise

Journal and Guide

Matter Under Advisement In Newport News

6-22-40

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The school board took under advisement last week the request of a committee from the Newport News Teachers League, representing Negro teachers in the city, that the minimum salary of colored teachers, now $600, be raised to no less than $750 annually.

Norfolk, Va.

Speaking for the league, Principal T. C. Erwin of Paul L. Dunbar School, told the school trustees that the request was made on the basis of the minimum teacher needs, and quoted figures to show that the present minimum salary of $50 per month for our teachers with normal certificates was wholly inadequate to meet living costs.

The committee made no reference to the minimum salary of white teachers in Newport News. The record shows, however, that white teachers are paid a minimum salary of $1,000 annually.

Mr. Erwin, in an interview with the Journal and Guide, said that this move by local teachers is independent of the movement for equalization of teachers' salaries being directed by the Virginia State Teachers Association and the N. A. A. C. P., but which the Newport News Teachers League is backing.

Others on the committee beside Mr. Erwin are: L. F. Palmer, chairman; S. E. Howe, president of the league; T. Roger Thompson, principal, Booker Washington School; J. Rupert Picott, principal, John Marshall School; Mrs. Irma Thompson, and Miss Georgetta Manley Mr. Erwin is secretary of the committee.

Principal in Va. Pay Suit Retained in Job

Afro-American
7-20-40

NORFOLK, Va. — Melvin O. Alston, whose salary equalization suit against the Norfolk school board brought victory on an appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Asheville, N.C., last month has been offered a new teaching contract for 1940-41.

Baltimore

Although the board has indicated that it will appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, retention of Mr. Alston is seen as an evidence of weakening, since Miss Aline Black, who sued the board in the spring of 1939, was dropped from her position.

Why Norfolk Will Lose a $125,000 Suit

Afro American

The question of whether a Southern State can pay its teachers lower salaries because they are colored is before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The City of Norfolk, Va., is appellant, and it seeks to save $125,000, the sum required to make salaries of the two races equal.

This question has been ruled upon previously by a United States District Court in Maryland and a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in North Carolina.

In both cases the courts declared that lower salaries for colored teachers is a discrimination expressly forbidden by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

SEP 28 1940

Norfolk thinks only of its own $125,000 in appealing this case. But more is at stake. Southern States rob colored teachers of millions of dollars. It is just as well that we have the highest court in the land rule on this constitutional question.

Baltimore

It doesn't merely affect all the teachers in the South, it affects all public employees from street-sweeper up. If a State cannot discriminate against teachers, neither can it draw the color line on police, firemen, garbage collectors, or any other State office.

Md.

We think the high court will sustain the two lower courts for three reasons:

First—we have an unusually liberal Supreme Court;

SEP 28 1940

Second—in the absence of technicalities, the constitutional prohibition is plain;

Third—in this period when war threatens, there is need of national unity.

Norfolk may stay, temporarily, the raising of $125,000 in extra taxes, but it must do so eventually.

Salary Equalization Up To Teachers Now Says Judge Hastie

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NOV 30 1940

RICHMOND, Va.—The job of getting equal salaries throughout the state is now in the hands of the teachers themselves, Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University Law School told a general session of teachers Thursday night in the Armstrong High School. The chief of the legal staff in the teachers salaries cases was one of the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

Judge Hastie told the teachers assembled that the legal staff had "done about as much as our special talents allow us to do. We have got from the court a favorable decision. It is unfortuante, perhaps, that the law does not execute itself. It must be carried out by human beings. The rapidity, therefore, with which you progress in your county will depend upon the rapidity with which you petition your local school authorities that your salary be equalized without delay."

CAN MAKE PROGRESS

Speaking on the subject "Extending Democracy Through the Equalization of Educational Opportunities," the Howard University law school dean noted the progress which has been made in the fight for equal pay. "We have found," he pointed out, "that by using the sometimes painfully slow proccesses which have been set up in our democracy that we can make progress, that we can make substantial progress, and much faster than many of us thought possible.

SIX YEARS SHORT

"Since 1934, through orderly, direct addressing of ourselves to school boards and courts, we are now in a position where the teachers of our country can look forward, in the very near future, to complete equalization. Six years, in the life of a people, of a nation, is a very short time."

The speaker praised the members of the Virginia State Teachers Association for their "courageous organization." He also attributed much of the success to "persistence and intelligence in our efforts."

APPEALS JUDGE TO PONDER N. C. SALARY RULING

Petition From Judgement That The Association Waived Rights

By LEE F. RODGERS

Defender

RICHMOND, Va., April 19—The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has taken under advisement the motion before it to move up to the present appellate court term the appeal case of Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' association vs. the Norfolk city school board.

In announcing its decision on Friday, April 12, the court ordered the Norfolk school board not to send out its teachers' contracts for next term until July. Oliver W. Hill of Richmond represented Mr. Alston and the teachers' association, while the school board was represented by Alfred Anderson, Norfolk city attorney.

The appeal has grown out of a decision handed down by Judge Luther B. Way of the U. S. District Court earlier this year that Norfolk Race teachers had waived their constitutional rights for equal pay with white teachers in the Norfolk system when the Race teachers signed contracts for the ensuing school term.

Mr. Alston, who is a Norfolk teacher and president of the Norfolk Teachers' association, originally entered suit against the Norfolk school board early in November, 1939. He and the association sought a declaratory judgment defining Race rights relative to the pay of Norfolk public school teachers.

They also sought nullification of the existing pay schedule, and wanted to enjoin the school board from paying teachers on the present salary basis, declaring that the Race teachers were paid less than the white teachers because of race and color.

The school board in November claimed that the Federal court was without jurisdiction in the case, and denied any racial discrimination. Both sides filed briefs with the district court on February 1 of this year, and the court on February 12 dismissed the suit because of what was claimed as legal insufficiency. Mr. Alston and the teaches' association filed notice of appeal on March 1.

The teachers' legal representatives are Thorogood Marshall, Mr. Hill, Leon A. Ransome of the Howard law school, and William H. Hastie, former federal judge and dean of the Howard law school.

Press Campaign Against Jim-Crow Pay Scale For Instructors

Defender

NEW YORK—An appeal in the case of Melvin O. Alston, a high school teacher, who seeks to force the Norfolk, Va. school board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing similar work, will be argued before the United States Circuit court of appeals June 13 in Asheville, N.C., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Friday, May 31.

According to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, this marks the first effort of the association to get a ruling from a high federal court on the question of equalizing the salaries of white and colored public school teachers.

In dismissing the case last February 12, Judge Luther B. Way, said "The authorities are clear, I think however, that there can be no discrimination in a case of this kind if such discrimination is based on race or color alone."

Judge Way dismissed the case nevertheless on the ground that the teacher had agreed, when he signed a teaching contract to accept a lesser salary and had thereby "waived" his constitutional right in the matter.

Appeal of the case from Judge Way's decision is expected to result in determining the unconstitutionality of the practice of paying white teachers more than colored teachers, and also in determining whether or not there has been a waiver of constitutional rights, when colored teachers sign contracts stipulating the payment of salaries lower than white teachers doing the same work.

The decision in the case is expected to have a far-reaching effect on the N.A.A.C.P.'s campaign to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers throughout the South.

The association's lawyers in charge of the case include: Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransom and Oliver W. Hill.

Appeal Denied But Further Test Aallowed

Journal and Guide

Unusual Decision Rendered By U. S. Circuit Court

6-22-40

LATE BULLETIN!!

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday dismissed the appeal of Melvin O. Alston, school teacher, from a decision of the Norfolk District Court, in which Alston had brought suit charging discrimination between white and Negro school teachers in the matter of salary schedules.

Norfolk, Va.

The court held that Alston had wavied any constitutional right he might had to contest the salary schedule by signing a written contract agreeing to teach for a year at the stipulated salary.

In its opinion by Senior Justice John J. Parker the court held, however, that Alston had the right to go into the district court in an effort to make a further showing of fact to establish the basis of his complaint.

If such showing should be made, the court said, Alston would be entitled to a declaratory judgment to the effect that the alleged discriminatory policy is violative of his constitutional rights and would be entitled to an injunction restraining the school board from making any discrimination based on race or color in fixing salaries after the current fiscal year.

The plaintiff sued on behalf of himself as a teacher and as a taxpaying citizen, and also on behalf of the 200 or more teachers, similarly situated, who are members of the Norfolk Teachers Association of which he is president.

The court, composed of Judges Parker, Soper and Dobie, listened to two-and-a-half hours of argument from both sides. Argument for Alston was made by Dean William H. Hastie and Thurgood Marshall of the legal staff of the NAACP.

Attorneys for the City of Norfolk were subjected to extensive cross-examination by the court.

Journal and Guide
6-29-40

Attorneys Marshal land Hastie asked the court to find that the difference in Alston's pay and that of white teachers was based on "arbirtary and unreasonable discrimination.

School board lawyers contended that the setting of teacher salaries under Virginia law is a matter of discretionary power of the various school boards, and therefore could not be an invasion of constitutional rights.

The **case seemed** to turn on whether **a teacher on signing a contract waived the right to complain** about the salary terms as discriminatory.

There were teachers present from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Attorneys **Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, Ala., and Carl Cowan of Nashville, Tenn., made special trips to hear the argument.**

Negro Teachers Win Again

OCT 31 1940

The Supreme Court this week in an opinion of a single word: "Denied," "refused to interfere with a circuit court decision that Negro teachers in public schools are entitled to the same compensation as equally qualified white teachers."

The Star

The case, filed originally by Melvin O. Alson against the Norfolk, Va., school board, demanded that the plaintiff be given equal pay with white teachers of the same certification, and brought suit against the school board for the discrimination. The matter was tried in the eastern Virginia Federal district court, which decided in favor of the school board.

The case was appealed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision by Judge John J. Parker decided in favor of Alson. Judge Parker said that the case was a clear violation of the 14th amendment and ruled against the school board, which appealed the case to the Federal Supreme Court.

Zion

The case now must go back to the Eastern Virginia Federal District Court for retrial and it would appear that there is no alternative for the Norfolk school board and all other school boards who have practiced this sort of discrimination but to begin an adjustment of the salaries on the basis of absolute equality.

Charlotte, N.C.

It is significant to note that the North Carolina state board of education has already set in motion adjustments to this end. Of nearly a half million dollars available for increasing teachers' salaries in the state last summer, $258,000 of this amount went to Negro teachers.

OCT 31 1940

As predicted in these columns last Spring, it is inconceivable that the Supreme Court could do otherwise than find for the plaintiff in this very important case. But we congratulate both the N.A.A.C.P. and Mr. Alson in the success of their fight thus far and we predict that the outcome wlil be favorable in the end.

Equal Teachers' Pay Urged By State Interracial Group

Commission Also Wants Negroes On School Boards

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—"Equal pay for colored and white teachers in the state's public schools, and appointment of Negro members to local school boards," was one of five points in a program adopted by the Virginia Commission on Interacial Co-operation following a one-day conference at the University of Virginia, Monday.

This was the 21st annual meeting of the commission which seeks to promote better race relations in the state and attended by prominent Virginians from various sections.

FOUR OTHER POINTS

Other points of the program which the group approved for the coming year are:

"To increase employment opportunities for Negroes;

"To work for an increase in the number of beds available for Negro patients in Virginia, whether those patients be curable or incurable;

"To provide more adequate vocational training for Negro students in the state educational system; and

"To establish a dynamic interest in the interracial movement among those groups, whether religious or secular, which influence public opinion and direct social forces in Virginia."

The program was submitted by a committee composed of:

Tennant Bryan, of Richmond, chairman of the commission; William M. Cooper, chairman of the commission's study committee; William S. Meacham, of Richmond, chairman of the public relations committee, and Dr. Belle Boone Beard, vice-chairman of the public relations committee.

"MORE DYNAMIC" PROGRAM SUGGESTED

The committee was appointed after the morning session after Mr. Meacham, who is associate editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, suggested that a "more dynamic program with a definite objective should be adopted by the commission by which progress could be measured from year to year."

EVENING SESSION

The principal speakers in the evening session, held at the First Presbyterian Church, were: Hugh R. Pomeroy, director of the Virginia State Planning Board, and P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

"We need to develop a human objective in state and city planning," asserted Mr. Pomeroy in his address. "The old concept of planning dealt with things physical. The modern concept takes cognizance of the spiritual as well as physical values.

"Planning has come to realize that after all, we build cities to live in. We plan for human welfare. Correction of the slums is a responsibility of this country as a Christian nation."

NORFOLK EDITOR SPEAKS

In his address on "Education of Public Opinion in the South," Mr. Young, Norfolk editor, said in part:

"An informed public opinion is good soil for the improvement of race relations. Understanding precedes confidence and good will. We cannot ignore the existence of a race problem in the South, and we cannot deny the fact that this problem is present whenever Southern planners assemble around the council table to plan the next step in education, agriculture, business, industry or government. The Negro may not be there in person but he is there, nevertheless.

AN INTEGRAL PART

"He is an integral part of the population. Nine million or more members of the race reside in the South. Your health depends to some extent upon our health. You cannot quarantine us and move on without serious dislocation of your economic machine.

Our poverty affects your economic status. You cannot do business profitably with nine million people who have no purchasing power. Men of good-will and of sound mind are reaching the conclusion that the welfare of the South's huge racial minority is the welfare of the South. Self-interest is not the only ingredient in this social phenomenon.

There is more interest today in Christian America in man's relation to man, and in race's relation to race than at any time during the past seventy-five years of our history.

"We in the South would not be human if we were not profoundly affected in our thinking by what is going on in other parts of the world, and the repercussions of these international convulsions upon our own Christianity and Democracy. There is no doubt in the mind of any Southerner, regardless of race, that we are deeply concerned with the preservation of our fundamental principles of government, especially as they relate to the freedom of the individual.

"We are not ready to surrender any of the liberties we now possess.

CAUSES FOR ALARM

"Yet, we are compelled to view with alarm the continuing liquidation of individual liberty in other parts of the world. This amazing suppression of human liberty started and continues with the oppression of minority groups and numerically small nations.

"Germans are destroying Jews and Poles and Slovakians. Russia is crushing the sturdy little Finns and threatening all the small Scandinavian democracies. The whole world is an armed camp.

"Nothing can prevent a world catastrophe unprecedented in history except the moral and spiritual leadership of America, which stands theoretically upon the democratic ideal of freedom, equality and justice. And we know that charity begins at home.

Already the offending Germans and Russians have pointed a finger of derision at us and admonished us to get our own house 1 norder . . .

"There are anomalous conditions in the South which pertain to employment, wages, crime, juvenile delinquency and justice in the courts which rest upon one fallacy or another.

"There are problems in those and other categories which do not rest upon any fallacy, but which exist because of a callous public conscience. The one will respond to the processes of education alone; the other calls for more heroic treatment.

"To the processes of education must be added the spiritual power of the Christian religion—the power to touch the hearts of men and cause them to realize the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

EXTENT OF PROGRESS

"We are going forward in the South in the measure that we create and expand an informed public opinion; in the measure that we liberate the minds of our people of both races from ignorance, fear, superstition, prejudice and hate.

"This is the challenge to the pulpit, the press, the school, the home and the individual. In meeting this challenge we shall be rendering a service of patriotism, a service of great humanitarian value, as well as a service of great social value to the South and to the Nation."

The Virginia Union Choir, Mrs. Allena Davis, director, sang at the evening sessions.

The morning session was opened by Chairman Bryan, who is also business manager of the Richmond News Leader. Following a number by the Jefferson High School Chorus, the invocation was delivered by the Rev. E. L. Jemison, of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

PROGRESS OUTLINED

President John L. Newcomb of the University welcomed the commission, meeting its first time at the institution.

Dr. J. M. Ellison, of Virginia Union, outlined the "Progress Over the State," emphasizing that the "most inspiring and far-reaching recognition of 1939 was the appearance of Miss Marian **Anderson at the Mosque in Richmond" to receive the Spingarn Medal** for distinguished achievement at the NAACP annual meeting.

He recounted other gains in business, recognition of James Bland's Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," the erection of new schools, and accrediting of others.

PROBLEMS CONSIDERED

Mr. Cooper, extension director of Hampton Institute, conducted a symposium on the common problems of the race: health, education, employment, crime and recreation, poverty and public welfare, housing and public opinion.

He said that the best way to solve the interracial problem is to "work side by side."

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

The symposium director also explained that the annual taxable wages for colored men in Virginia amounted in $388, and for the women, $200. Similar incomes for white men and women, he said, were $901 and $452 respectively. Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, former president of the National Medical Association, spoke on a health symposium during the morning.

Dr. Arthur B. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, and Dr. R. B. Pinchbeck, dean of Richmond College, and the Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James P. E. Church Richmond, were among those presiding over group meetings in the afternoon.

A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro educator, was among other speakers.

Goes Ahead With Plans For Appeal

Teachers To Begin Year's Work On September 5

City Attorney Alfred N. Anderson early this week was going ahead with preparations of papers petitioning the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the Melvin Alston equal teachers' salary suit as the result of a second conference last week between members of the City Council and the Norfolk School Board.

The School Board decided to continue with plans to note a.. appeal from an adverse decision handed down by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, following the conference held Friday afternoon.

The conference on Friday was the second held in an attempt to reach a compromise agreement in the matter. The initial meeting was held on Monday, July 8, after attorneys representing the School Board and counsel for Mr. Alston gathered in the United States District Court to set a date for a rehearing of the case following the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Appeals Court decision characterized the differentials in salaries paid white and colored teachers in the Norfolk public school system as "discriminatory," holding that it was in violation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

COMPROMISE AGREEMENT OFFER MADE

Friday's conference was called to consider an offer made by attorneys representing Mr. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers Association for a compromise agreement, under which the appeal delay would be avoided and salary equality granted on a progressive basis over a period of years instead of at one time.

The School Board estimated that it would cost the city an additional $125,000 a year to equalize teachers' salaries.

Meanwhile,, approximately 250 teachers in the colored public schools will begin their year's work on Thursday, September 5, opening date for the city schools, under the old salary schedule.

Teaching contracts were mailed out by the School Board several weeks ago and were promptly signed and returned by a majority of the teachers.

Most of the contracts, however were returned with written statements setting forth that the signed waived no constitutional rights in signing the document. Mr. Alston, teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School, was among those signing the new contracts.

Va. Teachers Agree To Salary Parity In Three Years

NOV 14 1940

NORFOLK, Va.—Following a conference here Thursday, Nov. 7th, members of the Norfolk Teachers Association voted to accept an offer made by C. Alfred Anderson, city attorney, of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

The Star of Zion

The offer was made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case, which involved an action brought against the Norfolk school board by Mr. Alston, a local school principal, in behalf of himself and the Negro teachers of Norfolk, in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

According to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, N.A.A.C.P. attorneys in the case who were invited to the conference, not only declined to attend but urged the Negro representatives not to participate in any such conference while the case was pending before the court, unless the city attorney made a specific offer in writing, preliminary to the holding of the meeting.

Charlotte, N. C.

Those who attended the conference were: P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington High School, Newport News Va.; Thomas H. Henderson, a teachter at the Armstrong high school at Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers Association, and City Manager Borland.

It was following this conference that the City attorney made a written offer to the Norfolk Teachers Association to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers over a period of three years. On November 7th, the teachers accepted the offer, which amounted to $129,000, on condition that they be given an increase of not less than $30,000 of the money this year, and higher increases during the next two years with the total differential to be removed by September, 1942. They further insisted that the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys put the offer in such legal language as to be binding.

Last June, N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, who are representing Alston, won a victory, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversed the ruling of a lower court, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color, is unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision October 28th, when it refused to review the case. It was at this stage of the case, while a hearing was pending before the local federal court, that a conference of representative Negro citizens of Norfolk was held in the office of the City manager, Charles B. Borland on Monday, November 4th.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
October 29, 1940

Teachers' Equal Pay

Refusal yesterday by the United States Supreme Court to interfere with the decision of the Federal Circuit Court in the Norfolk case involving equal pay for Negro public school teachers means that the case now goes back to the Federal District Court to be heard on its merits. There the battle will be fought over the fundamental question whether "equal school facilities" within the meaning of numerous Federal decisions applies to teachers' salaries or merely to physical equipment for the pupils. Norfolk's brief stated this succinctly: "The school facilities provided from public funds are the right to attend school, not the right to teach in a public school." The plaintiffs asserted that the issue was not this but that of manifest and undisguised discrimination by Norfolk in paying less salaries to Negroes than to whites who had the same qualifications for teaching.

Until the trial court has heard the case on the merits, detailed comment may be improper. This only is to be remembered: If a community so desires, it can practice discrimination in the teeth of all the decisions of all the courts. Specifically, in Norfolk, if the School Board so determined, it might set up different qualifications for Negro teachers, might make those qualifications a reason for different pay scales, and still might skirt the command for "equal facilities." Again, a School Board could meet the financial problem by giving the Negro teachers the same pay that white teachers receive but could require them to teach more children. Here a close issue over "equal facilities" might arise. Broadly speaking, except where the discrimination has been gross, wiser Negro leaders have recognized the ease with which court decisions could be evaded. The advice of the ablest Negro leaders has been to proceed cautiously and to leave to the determination of time the justice of equal compensation. Often the answer of youth and impatience is, we are willing to go slow—but not *so* slow.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 2, 1940

COURT WON'T RULE ON NEGRO TEACHER

Refuses To Take Up Case of Pay in Schools.

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The Supreme Court refused to interfere with a circuit court decision that Negro teachers in public schools are entitled to the same compensation as equally qualified white teachers.

The tribunal turned down an appeal by the Norfolk, Va., school board from the decision by the fourth federal circuit court.

Only one word—"denied"—was used in refusing to review the litigation, filed originally by Melvin O. Alston, a Negro teacher, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, composed of Negroes.

Today's action sends the litigation back to the Eastern Virginia Federal District Court for trial on the merits. That court previously dismissed the suit on the ground that Alston had voluntarily entered into a contract with the school board at $921 a year.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the school board contended that "equal school facilities" must be provided "but it does not follow that salaries in public schools must be equal when determined by voluntary contracts."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 30, 1940

NEGRO TEACHERS WIN THEIR CASE

Supreme Court's Ruling Favors Them and Not Against Them as Headline Indicated.

In a story on page four of yesterday's Observer relating to the appeal of the Norfolk, Va., school board to the Supreme court against a Federal circuit court decision that Negro teachers in the public schools are entitled to the same compensation as equally qualified white teachers, the headline erroneously stated that 'Negro teachers lose fight for pay equality.'

This head did not bear out the facts of the story, which stated the Supreme court refused to interfere with the circuit court decision in which it was held that Negro teachers are entitled to the same pay as equally qualified white teachers.

The rejection of the appeal of the school board sends the litigation back to the Federal district court of eastern Virginia for trial on the merits. That court previously dismissed the suit on the ground that Melvin O. Alston, a Negro teacher, who filed the litigation, had voluntarily entered into a contract with the school board at $921 a year.

The Observer regrets that this error occurred.

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mond, Va. News-Leader
November 19, 1940

Seek Equality In Salaries

Negro Teachers Ask Same Basis as Whites

Negro teachers in the Richmond public schools will present a petition to City School Board at its next meeting on Nov. 29 asking that their salaries be equalized with those of white teachers, it was learned today.

A copy of the petition, which is signed by Miss Lettie G. Chambers, corresponding secretary, for the Richmond Teachers' Association, was sent to Superintendent Binford today as a matter of courtesy from the organization.

Mr. Binford refused to comment on the petition at the present time, but said that its general tenor was most conciliatory. It specifically stated that the Negro instructors do not wish to have their salaries equalized at the expense of lowering those of white teachers.

The average salary of Negro instructors in Richmond is approximately two-thirds that of whites, the superintendent said.

Following a ruling by the United States Supreme Court that Negro teachers' salaries must be made equal to those of white instructors doing similar work, the Norfolk School Board is working on plans to equalize the salaries by 1943. An increase of one-third of the entire sum will be made in 1941, a similar one in 1942.

The plaintiffs in the two original suits brought in Norfolk to obtain equalization of salaries, Mrs. Aline Black and Melvin Alston, will be tendered a "testimonial lunch" on Friday by the Virgiina Teachers' Association, which is now holding its convention here, according to the program.

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 11, 1940

A Case for State Reading

SINCE the United States Supreme Court of Appeals refused to interfere with the decision of the Fourth Federal Court of Appeals, holding that Negro teachers in the public schools are entitled to the same compensation as white teachers (if they are equally well qualified) the Norfolk case has been moving along toward what appears to be a rational and equitable settlement. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which was upheld by the Supreme Court, remanded the case for trial on its merits in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. If it goes to trial on this basis, it seems reasonably certain that a declaratory judgment will have to be issued in favor of the plaintiffs, MELVIN O. ALSTON, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association.

The city attorney of Norfolk has taken time by the forelock and offered the colored teachers of the Norfolk Teachers' Association $129,000 for the purpose of equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers in the public school system. The payment of this sum is to be made over a three-year period, at the end of which time parity will have been reached. The Negro teachers of Norfolk have accepted this offer, and if the Norfolk City Council finally approves it, and provides the necessary funds for putting it into effect, the case will have reached a conclusion satisfactory to both sides. The advantage to the city is that it can provide the large equalizing sum to the Negro teachers' association in three bites, instead of one treasury-dislocating parity payment; the colored teachers, on the other hand, win their case without further delay.

We have dealt with the Norfolk case as it has developed in the courts, at some length, because it is one of far-reaching implications. It is in no sense, a local one. As soon as the ALSTON case is concluded, there probably will be a similar Richmond case, and a demand for the payment of Negro teachers' salaries on a basis of parity with those of white teachers, everywhere in the State. The only ground which any locality will have for refusing to pay its colored teachers the same salaries as its white teachers, will be that the Negro teachers do not possess the same qualifications for teaching.

Members of the Richmond School Board might just as well be reading the Norfolk case now, and taking account of its implications for this city.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 20, 1940

Negroes Ask Equal Fees For Teachers

Jesse H. Binford, superintendent of Richmond public schools, was the recipient of a petition from Negro teachers in the city asking that their salaries be equalized with those of white teachers, it was learned here yesterday.

The petition, to be presented to the school board at its next meeting on November 29, was signed by Miss Lettie G. Chambers, corresponding secretary for the Richmond Teachers' Association. It was sent to Mr. Binford first as a matter of courtesy from the organization. The school superintendent declined comment on the petition except to say that the general tenor of the request was most conciliatory.

Richmond Negro instructors, Mr. Binford said, now receive a salary that is approximately two-thirds that of white teachers.

Norfolk Studies Raise

The Norfolk School Board, following a U. S. Supreme Court ruling that Negro teachers' salaries must be brought to the level of white instructors doing similar work, is now working on plans to equalize the salaries by 1943. It plans an increase of one-third of the entire sum in 1941 and a similar increase in 1942.

Melvin Alston and Mrs. Aline Black, plaintiffs in the two suits brought in Norfolk for equalization of salaries, will receive a "testimonial lunch" on Friday given them by the Virginia Teachers' Association, now in convention here, according to the program.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
November 20, 1940

Reports Gaps In Teacher Pay Being Closed

Jenkins Discusses White-Negro Problem

The proposition of increasing the salaries of Negro teachers to those paid white teachers of similar certification, experience and employment is now purely a matter of co-operation between the various school boards of the State and the teachers, F. F. Jenkins, State supervisor of finance and administration, today told the department of trustees, a section of the Virginia Education Association now meeting here.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Jenkins said, a great deal of the increased appropriations for teachers' salaries effective this year is being used to maintain the levels of the salaries of white teachers, and to close the gap between the salaries paid Negro teachers and those paid white instructors of similar qualifications.

Negro teachers of Richmond have petitioned Jesse H. Binford, Superintendent of Richmond's schools, and informed him they would ask the Richmond School Board at its next meeting, Nov. 29, for salary equalization.

In Norfolk, following a United States Supreme Court decision, the School Board and the Negro teachers have agreed upon a plan that should bring about equalization by 1943, a plan that contemplates closing the gap in three equal increases.

Case Brought in U. S. Court in Norfolk

A case was brought in the United States District Court in Norfolk, and there Judge Way ruled that the court could not interfere with salaries covered by contracts between the board and its teachers. The Circuit Court of Appeals, in a decision by Judge Parker, reversed that decision of the lower court, and remanded the case for trial on its merits.

The Supreme Court declined to upset the ruling of the Circuit Court.

Inferentially this decision recognized the rights of a Negro to have the same salary as a white teacher with equal qualifications when they are assigned similar tasks.

Instead of carrying the case on back through the courts, Norfolk and its teachers have reached an agreement to take up the slack gradually.

A representative of Fairfax County said his section had recognized the necessity of equalizing the salaries and is going about it as rapidly as possible.

Other representatives, especially from the Southside counties where the Negro population is high, looked upon the situation as grave and costly.

One representative pointed out that there is no law that provides that even among white teachers a School Board must pay equal salaries to equally certified persons with the same experience doing similar work.

Mr. Jenkins talked generally on the changes in school laws enacted by the General Assembly in 1940, most of them technical in nature. One of the most important changes, he said, was in connection with the compulsory school law which provides that children from 7 to 10, living within two miles of school or within one mile of a school bus stop, must attend school.

Children from ten to fifteen must attend if they live within two and one-half miles of a school, or within one and one-half of a bus stop.

The same law, he said, now places the responsibility of investigating and furnishing proper school clothes for children of pauper parents upon the Department of Welfare, instead of the Department of Education.

Another group met today in one of three sessions to be held daily throughout the convention to prepare for pushing an actuarially sound teacher retirement bill through the next session of the General Assembly. A bill was passed overwhelmingly by the House of Delegates last year but the Senate shelved it and made additional appropriations for the operation of the present system which many contend is outmoded.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
December 6, 1940

NEGRO TEACHERS ASK SALARIES BE ON PAR

By Associated Press

LOUISV Ky., Dec. 6 — A fight by Louisville Negro school teachers to bring their salaries to a par with those of white instructors has reached Federal Court.

Suit was filed here in the name of Mrs. Valla Dudley Abbington, "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated," asking that the present 15 per cent differential be eliminated.

The Louisville Board of Education was named defendant. There are 269 Negro teachers in the city school system.

Danville, Va., Register
December 5, 1940

WOULD INCREASE BUDGET $25,000

Move Follows Federal Court Ruling in Norfolk Case; Not Retroactive

Danville's 50 Negro school teachers, through an organization of their race, plan to petition the City School Board tonight to prepare their next teaching contracts in accordance with the salary schedule prevailing for white teachers.

The petition follows similar action taken by Negro teachers in other Virginia cities following a decision handed down at Asheville by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in the Norfolk case. The court held that school boards are guilty of discrimination against the race in paying different salary scales to white and colored teachers holding the same professional certificates and experience.

G. L. H. Johnson, superintendent of city schools, said last night he will present to the school board a communication from the State Department of Education relative to the court decision. The communication, Johnson said, merely interprets the court decision in terms of teacher contracts. It points out the decision is not retroactive and, therefore, does not affect contracts signed last summer covering appointment as teachers for the present school year.

Looks To Next Year

From the Negro spokesmen, who designate themselves a "Citizens' Committee for Equalization of Teachers Salaries in Danville," it was indicated efforts of the committee would be directed toward working out a fair and equitable salary schedule for Negro teachers for the next and succeeding years.

At present, the variation in salaries for white and Negro teachers ranges from $370 for starting high school teachers to $600 difference in the maximum. Elementary teachers with degrees start at an annual salary of $900 in the white schools and $630 in colored schools. Maximum salaries paid after seven years experience and acquiring a masters degree, is $1700 for white teachers and $1,080 for colored teachers.

Would Boost Budget

Adoption of a single salary schedule based on the existing schedule for white teachers probably would boost the budgetary requirement of the School Board by approximately $25,000.

Bolstered by the court decision in the Norfolk litigation, Negro teachers apparently have an air-tight case in presenting their cause to local school boards throughout the South where separate salary scales, taking into consideration the difference in earning power of white and colored teachers outside the profession and also their different living standards, have been maintained.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.
7-20-40

Salary Case Going To Supreme Court

THERE is some understandable disappointment that the teachers salary differential issue will not be settled as soon as it might have been if Norfolk authorities had decided to permit re-trial "on its merits" in the U. S. District Court here, as directed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Their decision to take the case to the Supreme Court will result in a postponement by many months of the case's ultimate disposition.

On the other hand, it may be preferable to have the supreme and final authority of this country's court of last resort behind the ruling which will determine whether the present salary disparities shall or shall not be continued.

Whatever opinion is rendered by the Supreme Court will be absolutely binding, not only on Norfolk but on every community in this state and in every other state. The Circuit Court of Appeals decision would have binding effect only within its jurisdiction. If we have waited these many years for a hoped for outlawing of an economic inequality, another year or less is essentially inconsequential when weighed against the prospective advantages.

* * * *

Judge Way informed the city attorney Monday in District Court that he felt he had no choice but to rule for the plaintiff teacher and teacher association, under the mandate of the Circuit Court, and that Norfolk would not save money if it was unsuccessful in its attempt to have the Supreme Court review the Circuit Court opinion — since a decree for the plaintiffs would date back to the start of the 1940-41 school year.

In view of this, the strong and unequivocal language of the Circuit Court's opinion, written by able Justice John J. Parker, and the contemporary record of the Supreme Court in all similar constitutional issues—it is difficult to see the board's implied confidence that it can escape, by appeal, ultimate pay parity among teachers or even delay the day when parity will be effective.

* * * *

Those seeking redress in the courts cannot in good grace, however, be critical of any proper and legal steps taken — as by Norfolk, in this instance — to exhaust every constitutional procedure in the determination of any matter in litigation. Criticism has been directed at the plaintiffs in Norfolk's test cases of alleged unconstitutional discriminations. Tolerance and respect for our democratic processes must work both ways.

When liberal ways of life like ours are being shattered in other parts of the world, the Negro is contributing to truly democratic government when he puts deviations from it to the test. In another historic case originating in Florida and involving constitutional rights, Justice Hugo Black penned the following in a Supreme Court opinion:

> **"Under our constitutional system, courts stand against any winds that blow as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement . . . No higher duty, no more solemn responsibility, rests upon this Court than that of translating into living law and maintaining this constitutional shield deliberately planned and inscribed for the benefit of every human being subject to our Constitution — of whatever race, creed, or persuasion."**

It is a significant contribution to democracy to have been the instrument prompting this impressive restatement of fundamental Americanism.

* * * *

The School Board, it is to be noted, did not refuse to offer a new contract to Mr. Alston, the present litigant, as it did in the earlier case instituted by Miss Aline E. Black, and who was told that she would not be considered for a teaching post so long as she was a litigant. That is an advance in tolerance and recognition of the right of a citizen to resort to the courts of justice when occasion arises, certainly when other methods have failed.

NORFOLK TEACHER WHO SUED CITY OFFERED CONTRACT

Star of Zion
7-18-40
Charlotte, N.C.

Norfolk, Va.—In contrast to the treatment given Miss Aline Black who sued the school board here for equal pay with white teachers in the spring of 1939, Melvin O. Alston, who sued the school board this year has been offered a contract by the board of education for the school year 1940-41.

Mr. Alston, whose case was handled by lawyers for the N.A.A.C.P. lost the decision in the lower court, but won when he appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Asheville, N.C. That court, on June 17, handed down a decision reversing the lower court and in effect directing the city of Norfolk to cease discrimination in pay of school teachers based on race and color.

7-16-40

The city of Norfolk has idicated it will appeal the decision of the Circuit court of Appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court.

When Miss Black filed suit in 1939, her case was postponed until after the school year closed, and as a punishment for her action, the school board refused to give her a contract for 1939-40. The action of the school board in offering Alston a contract is regarded here as bowing to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

7-18-40

Lawyers for Alston conferred with lawyers for the city of Norfolk on July 8, but no statement was made on what took place.

Norfolk. Va. Pilot
July 20, 1940

Alston Signs School Contract; Salary Same as in Past Yea

All Negro Principals and Teachers Sent Offers Identical With 1939

Norfolk's School Board has sent to all Negro school principals and teachers contracts for their services during the coming school year which call for the same salaries which were paid during the past year and large numbers of the principals and teachers have signed the new contracts.

Among those who have signed new contracts is Melvin O. Alston, teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School, who last year filed a suit in the U. S. District Court here to compel the school board to pay Negro principals and teachers salaries equal to those paid to white principals and teachers with the same educational qualifications.

Last summer Aileen Black, Negro teacher at Booker T. Washington High School who had filed a suit similar to that of Alston, was not offered a contract.

The city now is preparing to take an adverse decision in the Alston case, handed down by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Claims in Case

When the case came before U. S. District Judge Luther B. Way here, he held that whatever constitutional right Alston may have had in the matter was waived when he voluntarily signed a contract to teach in the city schools at a lower salary than that paid to white teachers in the same classification. Alston's plea for equal salaries for Negroes was based on the contention that they were paid less than the white principals and teachers simply because of their race and color and that this was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Alston, backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the local organization of Negro principals and teachers, appealed from Judge Way's decision to the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which recently reversed Judge Way's decision.

The Circuit Court several months ago, when the case was pending, ordered the school board here not to sign any now contracts for the next school year before July 1. Nothing was said in the order about what might be done after that date.

In the meantime, however, the Circuit Court handed down its decision, reversing Judge Way, and ordered the case sent back to the court here for trial on the merits of the case. It went to the Circuit Court of Appeals on the sole question of law [illegible] Judge Way, that the [illegible]

constitutional right he might have had by signing the contract.

Highly complicated questions of technical law are involved in the decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals, from which City Attorney Alfred Anderson now is preparing to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Should the high court sustain the Circuit Court of Appeals, the case would come back here for trial on the merits of the case, the main charge in which is that the Norfolk School Board has been paying Negro teachers and principals less money than whites solely because of their race and color.

A. H. Foreman, chairman of the City School Board, said yesterday that new contracts for Negro principals and teachers for the school year starting in September had been sent to all of last year's principals and teachers and that they were being returned, signed, with salaries fixed at the same rate as those paid during the past school year.

Approximately 230 such contracts have been sent out and more than half are, understood to have been returned by the principals and teachers, accepting the board's offers of the same salaries paid last year. There still are a good many of the teachers to be heard from, for they are out of the city, engaged in summer work or study in various parts of the country.

So far, no contract has been returned unsigned, Mr. Foreman said. The future status of those contracts, of course, will be determined by the courts.

At the time of the decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Foreman estimated that it would cost the city approximately $125,000 a year to increase Negro teachers' salaries to the scale sought in the court action.

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Va. Pay Case to High Court

[illegible]

NORFOLK, Va. — Despite a conference called to effect a compromise plan for compliance with the recent court order for equalization of teachers' salaries, the local school board is proceeding with plans to appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorneys for Melvin O. Alston, in whose immediate behalf the case was fought, proposed dropping of the appeal and arranging for gradual equalization over a period of years.

A conference between the school board and city council ended, Friday, in failure to agree to the proposal.

To Renew Pleas for Salary Increase, Trades at Huntington

Newport News Citizens and Patrons To Take Up Unfinished Business With School Board, City Council

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va
9-7-40

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. Two unfinished matters of importance will be pressed before the Newport News School Board and the City Council this school term by civic agencies and Parent-Teacher Associations — vocational training at Huntington High School and an increase of the minimum salary for Negro teachers from $600 to $750 per annum.

Negro citizens and school patrons, supported by a minority both on the board and the council, have been appealing for over 12 years for funds to institute vocational courses at Huntington without success. A committee of representative leaders and patrons conferred with the board last year after which Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal, was instructed to advise the board what can be done to begin a few minor courses with the present facilities at hand.

WHITES BENEFIT

During the years trade courses have been denied Huntington, funds have been found to improve and modernize vocational facilities and equipment at the Newport News High School for white pupils where trades are an integral part of the curriculum. Backed by the consensus of American public opinion **that the youth of the land—white and colored—must be trained now** in our schools to take their places in all avenues of national defense, the patrons and friends of Huntington will endeavor to win the board and council over to their point of view.

9-7-40

PAY SCALE

The minimum pay for Newport News teachers is $1,000 for white elementary who hold normal certificates, compared to $600 for Negro elementary who hold the same certificate; for high school teachers, those in white schools with bachelor degrees are paid $1,200, while those at Huntington receive $1,000. The school board authorizes the superintendent to employ teachers at a salary below the minimum.

The increase requested is under advisement by the board. When approached by a committee at the close of the 1939-40 school term on the matter, the board said the budget had already been made for the new year.

Teacher Salary Case Goes Up To Supreme Court

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 26 1940

New York (SNS—The United States Supreme Court will rule on the question involving the right of state boards of education to discriminate in the payment of salaries to Negro and white teachers doing the same work. The City of Norfolk will carry the case of Melvin O. Alston to the high court on a writ of certiorari, according to information received by counsel for the NAACP which is handling the case.

The U. S. Circuit Cour of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling last June, holding that Alston was entitled to be paid a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same work.

Supreme Court Asked to Review Pay Parity Case

Appeal Is Noted By Board

Case Viewed As Being of National Import ınce

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va

SEP 21 1940

The Norfolk City School Board last week asked the United States Supreme Court to review the Melvin Alston equal teachers salary case.

After announcing several weeks ago the decision of the board to take such action, City Attorney Alfred N. Anderson on Friday dispatched to the nation's highest tribunal 40 copies of the School Board's petition for a writ of certiorari.

In effect, the Supreme Court will be asked to review the ruling by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down several months ago in which the disparity in white and colored teachers' salariers here was characterized as "discriminatory," and called a violation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

37-PAGE VOLUME

The School Board's petition to the Supreme Court, together with a summary of developments in the case and arguments advanced by the city, is printed in a 37-page volume.

Attorneys representing Mr. Alston, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, several weeks ago held the second of two conferences with members of the School Board in which they offered a settlement of the case if the board would agree to equalize teachers' salaries on a progressive basis over a period of a few years. The offer was rejected and the decision to appeal to the Supreme Court was announced.

The local school board has estimated that equalization of teachers salaries here would add a total of $125,000 a year to the city's budget. The case is being viewed generally as being of national signficance since it marks the first time the teachers' salary issue has been taken to the Supreme Court.

The suit was filed in the United States District Court last year with Mr. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers Association named as plaintiffs. Superintendent C. W. Mason of the Norfolk Public School System, was named defendant in the action along with the city School Board.

RULING REVERSED

When the case was finally called to be argued on points of law involved, Judge Luther B. Way ruled that Mr. Alston had waived such constitutional rights as he had when he voluntarily signed a contract with the school board at a salary lower than that paid white teachers. It was this ruling which was reversed by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting at Asheville, N. C.

Mr. Alston, who was present at the hearing in Asheville, is still teaching at the Booker T. Washington High School having signed a new contract in August at the same salary he received prior to filing suit against the school board.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Norfolk Teachers Lose Suit

Court Holds That Rights, Waived By Signing Contracts

The suit filed for an injunction preventing the Norfolk school board from paying colored teachers equally qualified less salary than white teachers was dismissed here Monday afternoon by Judge Luther B. Way in the U. S. District Court.

His action was taken on the board's motion to dismiss the suit, argued at a preliminary hearing on points of law raised in the board's answer to the suit, filed by Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers Association.

Journal and Guide

An exception was immediately noted to the court's ruling by attorneys for the teachers and they indicated that steps would be taken for an appeal of the decis-

"WAIVED RIGHTS"

The court ruled that whatever constitutional grounds Mr. Alston and other similarly situated had for seeking legal redress had been waived by their signing contracts to teach; that he could not upset the contract when it was not tainted with fraud or signed under duress, but freely and with full knowledge of its terms; and that "the court does not see after full study of all the authorities offered by both sides, how the plaintiff can accept a contract and then repudiate it and ask the court to set up a new one for him."

Norfolk Va

However, the court severely criticized the board for punishing Miss Aline Black, plaintiff in a similar case unsuccessfully brought in Norfolk Circuit Court last year, by refusing to re-hire her and setting up the requirement that as long as she was a complainant against the salary schedule she would not be considered for a teaching post.

CRITICIZES BOARD

Judge Way stated that this action of the board amounted to duress in that teachers would be hesitant to seek in legal and orderly fashion to seek a salary adjutment, knowing what would probably happen.

In this connection, the court declared: "It is said that the plaintiff feared to assert his rights (previous to signing the contract) for fear of losing his chance to teach. He did have the example of another who did lose her job. This phase of the matter gives me some hesitation in reaching my conclusion, but I am reasonably satisfied that he and other teachers, individually, so situated do have a remedy without first signing a contract with the board and can go into court and have their case heard and rights indicated in any possible violations."

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Explaining his view, Judge Way said furthher: "No court should be quick to set aside anybody's contract. It is the duty of a court, unless it is well shown that the contract is void, to uphold and enforce it."

CLARIFIES RIGHTS

At another point in giving his oral opinion dismissing the suit, Judge Way stated:

"On the other hand, people so situated have a right to seek in an orderly way to have their rights affixed, and ought not to be punished for honestly and in good faith seeking legal redress."

The court indicated that his ruling "might be generally regarded as based on a technicality," and went into considerable detail to clarify his dismissal of the suit without a trial on their merits of the questions raised. In this connection, he said:

"The court is fully aware that not infrequently an employee is at a disadvantage in asserting what he conceives to be his rights and does not in fact freely enter into a contract."

MUST BE SETTLED

At another point in his ruling, Judge Way pointed out: "No serious-minded citizen doubts but that soon the basic issues involved in the plaintiff's action must be settled. It is reasonably clear and has been so ruled by the highest court, that there can be no discrimination in state employment on the basis of race or color. It is a principle of our government that all citizens are equal before the law and entitled to equal opportunity and privileges. That is soundly established in the Constitution and in the laws.

"If and when a clear case of discrimination on account of race and color is established, the offended against citizen must have some form of relief."

ALL-DAY HEARING

The hearing consumed an entire day in court. Representing the plaintiffs were Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; Dean William H. Hastie, of the Howard Law School; Leon A. Ransom, also of the Howard Law School; and Oliver Hill, of Richmond. They were retained by the Joint Committee for the Equalization of Teachers Salaries formed by the Virginia State Teachers Association and the branches in Virginia of the NAACP. All of the plaintiff's attorneys participated in the arguments offered the court.

The school board was represented by City Attorney Alfred Anderson, Assistant City Attorney Jonathan W. Old, Jr., and William C. Coupland. The first two presented arguments on behalf of the defendants, the board and Supt. C. W. Mason.

COURT'S QUESTIONS

During the argument of the points at issue the court frequently interrupted counsel for both sides with questions relative to their respective allegations. As a result of one of these questions the attorneys for the board and Mr. Mason withdrew their allegation that the court was without jurisdiction to decide the issue.

During the hearing Judge Way indicated that he questioned the right of the Norfolk Teachers Association to be a party plaintiff to the suit, and of Mr. Alston to sue on behalf of others similarly situated, but he did not formally rule on this after counsel for the plaintiff cited cases in which similar procedure was followed.

VIEW OF COURT

He also indicated that he did not feel that Supt. Mason should be made a co-defendant to the suit with the board, but did not formally rule on the point when plaintiff's counsel showed that by law and board procedure he was given the responsibility of making up the board's budget and recommending teachers for appointment.

Judge Way indicated that he felt each plaintiff should be individually a party to the suit.

When the similar Maryland case recently favorably decided in the U. S. District Court at Baltimore was advanced as precedent for a ruling for the plaintiffs, opposing counsel stressed asserted differences between the two states: (1) that teachers in Maryland are given tenure after two years and can be dismissed only for cause and after a hearing, and (2) that the salary differences in Maryland stemmed from state statutes.

Lose In Equal Pay Case

Federal Court Judge Turns Down Petition

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—Norfolk's colored school teachers lost in their effort to have the U. S. District Court decree that Negro teachers should be paid the same salaries as white teacers in similar positions and with the same educational training.

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World 2-18-40

The case at bar was a suit, filed last summer by M. O. Alston, teacher at Booker T. Washington High School who said in his suit that he brought the action on behalf of himself and other colored teacers and principals.

Basis of the Alston suit was that he and the other teachers were paid smaller salaries than white teachers, simply because of their color, that this was in violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The suit was against the Norfolk School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools.

Federal Judge Luther B. Way presiding in the District Court sustained a motion by City Attorney Alfred Anderson to dismiss the bill of complaint in the suit thus marking finis to the second effort by colored teachers here to obtain a court decree to compel the City to pay them salaries on an equal basis with whites.

NAACP lawyers, headed by Thurgood Marshall, who represented Alston, noted an exception to Judge Way's decision, thus making possible an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court and finally to the U. S. Supreme Court.

TO APPEAL JUDGE'S DECISION ON NEGRO TEACHERS SALARIES

NAACP Pushes Fight Against Virginia Ruling Discriminating Between White, Negro School Teachers

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18. — An appeal from United States District Judge Luther B. Way's decision handed down here Monday, Feb. 12, dismissing a suit to restrain the local school board from paying qualified Negro teachers less salary than white teachers doing the same work will be filed as soon as Judge Way signs the final order, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Way handed down his decision following a full day's argument, based solely on the legal questions involved. No evidence was heard. Daily Worker

The court ruled that the facts in the complaint, admitted as true established an unconstitutional discrimination against Alston solely because of race or color, but ruled finally that since the teacher had signed a contract to accept a stipulated sum of money, he therefore "waived" his constitutional rights, and for this reason, the case was dismissed. New York, N.Y.

2-19-40

This appeal will be the first effort to secure the ruling of a federal appellate court. No appeal has been noted in the recent Maryland teacher-salary case in which Judge W. Calvin Chesnut decided on November 22, 1939, in favor of the Negro teachers of Ann Arundel County.

Attention was drawn to a previous case involving teachers' salary in Virginia, when Judge Way sharply criticized the Norfolk School board for firing Miss Aline Black, a local high school teacher who also had sought to have her salary equalized with that of white teachers during similar work. In the midst of her court fight, Miss Black was fired by the board on June 14, 1939. Through funds raised by the Joint Committee to Equalize Teachers Salaries in Virginia, Miss Black received a year's salary. This same committee is also financing the Alston Case, which opened September 27, 1939, with the filing of a petition before the board requesting equalization of Alston's and other Negro teachers' salaries with those of white teachers doing similar work.

JUDGE PARKER'S DECISION

Age
7-13-40
New York.

JUDGE JOHN J. PARKER of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision of far-reaching significance recently when he reversed a lower court in the Norfolk, Va. School Board Case which had ruled that a Negro school teacher forfeited his constitutional rights when he accepted a contract to teach school at a stipulated salary and was therefore in no position to go into court and demand more pay. The case grew out of the fight started by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to equalize the pay of white and Negro teachers doing the same work in the public schools of border and southern states.

Incidentally, this will mean the raising of standards for the Negro teachers, and a new system of classifying these teachers is foreseen. The odds are that the standards will be set so high that few of the colored teachers, will, at first be able to qualify for the higher pay but in the long run, they will benefit as will the children whom they teach.

It is expected that the Norfolk School Board will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court, which may require another year before the matter is finally adjudicated. If, however, the United States Supreme Court agrees with the Circuit Court and Judge Parker, the way will be opened for increased pay for Negro public school teachers not only in Virginia but also in several other states.

The fight should be continued until their is an equitable distribution of the school funds, for new buildings as well as for teachers salaries. And white as well as Negro teachers should join in the movement to put the pay on a yearly basis, rather than the 8 or 9 months school term under the present arrangement. If the state governments can find the money for better roads and other improvements, it can also find a way to meet the increased cost of education.

Judge Parker's decision is a bit ironic, since it was the N. A. A. C. P. which led the fight on his nomination as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Hoover. In plain language the jurist says that a contract, the terms of which deprives a teacher of tenure in the usual sense and discriminates against him in the matter of pay does not take away any constitutional rights under which he may go into court and protest the conditions of the contract. In this instance, at least, a Southern jurist has ruled that a Negro has the same rights as a white man to better his economic condition through legal channels. If Judge Parker exhibited racial prejudice while in politics, he seems to have outgrown it since becoming a jurist.

An Unjustified Note Of Alarm

Journal & Guide
8-3-40
Norfolk, Va.

THERE is a bit of pathos in the complaint of Norfolk city authorities including the School Board, that if the Circuit Court decision in the teachers salary case stands it will cost the city $125,000 per year in exccess of the present arrangement. What should be remembered is that the city has been saving that amount, or a related amount, during all the years that the present system has been in effect.

Mr. Foreman, chairman of the School Board, reported to City Council some months ago that the cost of public school operations here is far below the average throughout the nation. The local bill per pupil is $54 against an average of $104.48 for 319 American cities.

And how did Norfolk manage to arrive at such a low average cost per pupil? That is a deep secret of management and accounting of which the general public is not aware. At least the general public is not aware of the extent and effect of the processes of this economy upon a part of the teaching personnel and the children under their care.

All the general public knows is that the per pupil cost in Norfolk is $54, while it is $104.48 in 319 American cities. But when the mechanics of accounting is broken down it is revealed that the cost per white pupil is $60.44 and the cost per colored pupil is $37.41. Put the two together and use a little arithmetic and the differential in there pulls the general average down to $54.

Norfolk County Teachers Petition for Pay Raises

Attorney Asks For Chance To See Board Records

DEC 21 1940

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

Initial steps looking toward equalization of teachers' salaries in Norfolk County have been taken, and an attorney representing a committee of school patrons and other citizens has formally requested county school officials to permit him to examine their records of salary payments from 1930 to the present.

Journal & Guide

The attorney, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, a member of the Joint State Committee for Salary Equalization legal staff, wrote Superintendent James Hurst on December 6:

"I shall be at your office December 14 at 10:30 to begin the inspection and I will arrange with you at that time regarding the continuation of the inspection (of records)."

SUPPORT REAFFIRMED

In the meantime, it was reliably learned, Superintendent Hurst and a county teacher visited four of the members of a citizens committee last Sunday to inquire if they were in favor of the action taken by the attorney on their behalf.

The executive committee of a newly organized chapter of the NAACP in the county, meanwhile, forwarded a letter to the attorney on Thursday reaffirming the full support by the citizens and patrons of the county of the salary parity movement, and to "disregard any communications to the contrary."

On November 25 a committee visited Supt. Hurst and asked if an examination could be made of the board's salary scale. The superintendent declined, pointing out that such examination would have to be authorized by the school board.

MASS MEETING HELD

On December 1st a mass meeting of school patrons and other interested citizens in the county was held at First Baptist Church of Gilmerton, and at this meeting an NAACP branch was organized. Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk was the guest speaker.

Norfolk, Va.

James E. Owens of Deep Creek was elected permanent branch chairman and Mrs. J. B. King of Gilmerton, secretary. It was voted to have a committee of citizens and patrons drawn from the branch handle the pay parity matter exclusively, and Attorney Hill was authorized to act on behalf of the committee.

This committee as named in the attorney's December 6 letter to Mr. Hurst consists of: the Rev. D. F. Gladney, Fred Trotman, James Welch, Alfonso Franklin and James E. Owens.

RECORDS KEPT SECRET

The attorney cited in his letter to Supt. Hurst two state school laws and regulations (section 614, acts 1928, page 1186; and 1936, page 497) in making his request to inspect the board's records of salary payments.

On Wednesday, December 11, Mr. Hurst is reported to have made an appointment for 3 p. m. with Rev. Mr. Gladney to permit him to examine the records for the committee. The appointment was kept but the committee representative was not allowed to see the records.

The next important development in the Norfolk County case is expected to come with the attorney's scheduled visit to the school superintendent's office on this Saturday, December 14, at 10:30 a. m.

Move Gains In State

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Sussex County Teachers File Petition

DEC 28 1940

Along four fronts within the state during the week the movement to equalize white and colored teachers' salaries gained momentum. In Roanoke, announcement was made that members of the Roanoke City School Board and City Council had agreed to a three-year pay parity plan for the colored teachers. The settlement was called "fair" by a prominent member of the school board.

In Richmond, white teachers in the public school system petitioned the City Council to provide funds to equalize colored teachers' salaries in order that their own might not be reduced.

In Suffolk on Thursday night of last week the City Council heard a petition from the Negro Teachers Association of Suffolk, asking the school board, in its budget for 1941-42, to consider a move toward the equalization of teachers' salaries. The petition was signed by 24 colored teachers in the city's public school system.

Members of a special citizens' committee seeking teachers' pay parity in Norfolk County met Sunday with a special county teachers committee to map out additional plans for the campaign in the county. A formal petition to this end has already been sent to Superintendent James H. Hurst, it was revealed.

Under date of December 10, the Sussex County Teachers Association and the League's Conference sent an equal salary petition to the president of the Sussex County School Board and Superintendent of schools requesting that the "operation of a single salary scale begin with the school session 1941-42, and reach its peak by January 1944."

Loudoun County Votes Equalization

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

LEESBURG, Va. — Equalization of Negro and white teachers' salaries in Loudoun County, Virginia, by 1943, was voted by the county board of education at a meeting here December 11.

DEC 28 1940

The board voted to wipe out the differential after it had received a petition from a local Negro teacher group. Filing of the petition was the outgrowth of a state-wide conference called at Richmond, November 21, by the Virginia State Teachers Association.

At this meeting, which was attended by NAACP attorneys, the teachers voted to file petitions in every countly in the state for equalization of salaries.

White Teachers In Richmond Concerned

DEC 28 1940

RICHMOND, Va. — Concerned over the possibility of a reduction in their own salaries as one means by which the city might equalize white and colored teachers salaries, the League of Richmond Teachers, white, this week petitioned the City School Board for funds toward this goal.

Journal & Guide

In a letter to the board from the league's committee on salaries, the teachers said, "the logical solution, as it seems to the teachers, is to petition the Council, for an appropriation that will make possible the equalization of salaries over a period of time. The League of Richmond Teachers hereby offers its services to the school board and the superintendent if it can be of any assistance in presenting such a request to the Council."

The school board recently received a request for equalization of colored teachers' salaries.

Norfolk Va

Declaring the League "understands that the Richmond School Board is confronted with a financial problem in the equalization of salaries of white and colored teachers," the letter asserted the teachers are "confident . . . . the board will be unwilling to make any proposal that would tend to lower the present salary scale for white teachers. Such a plan would seriously impair the teaching standards in the city. It might likewise serve to engender racial antagonism, and it would certainly cause the City of Richmond to receive criticism from other parts of the South."

Norfolk Bobbles One

DEC 7 1940

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

NAACP attorneys and a Norfolk, Va., parent-teacher committee clashed last week over the settlement of a teachers' salary case.

It was a show that brought great joy to Norfolk's white school authorities who, defeated in the courts, threw up a smoke screen by instigating a disagreement among the victors. Under cover of it they hope to get away without equalizing teachers' salaries.

Unfortunately, Norfolk citizens haven't learned the elementary lesson of leaving settlements, as well as law suits, to their lawyers.

They were willing for NAACP attorneys, who volunteered their services, to carry the case through the lower courts and up to the U.S. Supreme Court, and rejoiced when these efforts ended in a brilliant victory.

Norfolk white city officials, beaten in the courts, sought a compromise, not from the lawyers in the case, but from a "citizens' committee(?)" of the officials' own choosing. It is a good old Southern custom, and it worked.

The committee negotiated a compromise more or less verbal and perhaps more lenient than attorneys would have approved.

The committee gets the credit or discredit for the settlement; the city gets off without a definite agreement to equalize salaries; the teachers get a verbal promise instead of a written agreement; and the lawyers, who get no fees, do get the feeling that those they sought to help do not appreciate their work.

There is a lesson here, even though Norfolk may not think it important. Our hope is that the NAACP will not judge the rest of the South by Virginia's Tidewater City.

We can assure the association that the same thing would not happen in Richmond.

MORE TEACHERS SEEK EQUALITY IN SALARIES

Courier

DEC 21 1940

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 19—(ANP) The Danville school board was presented Friday night with a petition by 50 Negro teachers asking that the next city budget provide them with salaries equal to white teachers, where the qualifications are the same. This request comes as a result of the recent court decision demanding equalization of teachers' salaries in Norfolk.

A citizen's committee for equalization of teachers' salaries for Danville, has been formed and has already asked the superintendent of schools to provide it with a list of all teachers' salaries. Superintendent G. L. H. Johnson decided not to give the individual earnings to the group but gave them a salary list schedule.

This shows that the minimum white high school teacher begins $630 per annum, with a maximum of $1,200.

Mr. Johnson declines to state how much money it would take to equalize the salaries. He has worked out the total, but desires first to submit it to the school board.

Bedford, Va., Bulletin
December 19, 1940

Will Adjust Pay Of Negro Teachers

Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court several weeks ago in an action originating in Norfolk that Negro public school teachers with the same credits and training of white teachers must receive the same basic pay, cities and counties all over Virginia have been confronted with demands or petitions from colored teacher organizations that their salaries be brought to the level of that paid to white teachers. The neighboring cities of Roanoke and Lynchburg, along with Campbell county, have been confronted with this problem and, as the highest court has so decided, adjustments will have to be made.

This week A. G. Cummings, division superintendent for Bedford county, when asked by a representative of this paper if similar demands or petitions had been presented to the school board by the Negro teachers of Bedford county, replied that no such action has been taken. He stated, that the colored school supervisor, Susie Gibson, and several individual teachers have been talked with on the subject, and he added that he was certain the situation would present no problem to this county. As a matter of fact, he said, the board has had under consideration for several years the question of providing higher pay for Negro teachers and had planned to make the increase effective for the term beginning in September, 1941, which increase he felt sure would be satisfactory to the colored teachers employed.

Mr. Cummings pointed out that, outside of the town, the Negro population of the county is so scattered that most of the rural schools find it impossible to maintain the average attendance required by State law and that, as a matter of fact, when the salary question is considered on the basis of instruction costs per pupil, the rate of pay for colored teachers is already equal to that of white instructors. He said that the Negro teachers recognize this fact and are not disposed to create trouble or make demands. He stated that all with whom he has talked have expressed a desire to cooperate with the board and accept such adjustments in pay as the board is able to make under present conditions, and that he is not expecting any action by the colored teachers which might disturb the harmonious relations now existing in Bedford county.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
December 19, 1940

White Teachers to Appear Against Reducing Salaries

Committee of League to Ask School Board That Pay Be Not Cut in View of Equalization Ruling

A committee from the Richmond League of Teachers will appear before the City School Board at its monthly meeting Friday night to ask that no reduction be made in white salaries in the event of equalization of Negro and white pay.

This committee, headed by Miss Florence Ingram, as president, is composed of white teachers in the Richmond public schools. The request will be made in a letter to be presented by the committee headed by Mrs. Eleanor Rowlett.

The Negro teachers' organization, entitled the Richmond Teachers' Association, petitioned the School Board at its November meeting to raise their salaries to the level of those of white teachers. The petition pointed to the United States Supreme Court's recent refusal to consider a case in which the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that it was unconstitutional for Negro teachers in Norfolk to be paid less than white teachers with equal qualifications.

The petition however specifically stated that the Negroes did not want the equalization of salaries to be accomplished by a reduction in the pay of any teacher now employed.

A committee from the School Board was appointed to consider the question.

The meeting of the board Friday night will be held at 8 P. M. in the School Board offices in the George Wythe School.

EDUCATION 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Salaries of White Principals in White High Schools Double Those of Negro Principals in Negro High School

[illegible]

DEC 14 1940

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—The Supreme Court decision forcing the Virginia Board of Education to equalize the salaries of colored teachers will affect the salaries of colored Richmond high school principals who are now receiving exactly half the amount paid white high school principals.

Average salaries for the session of 1940-41, are as follows: White principals serving in white elementary schools, $3,156.90; white principals in Negro elementary schools, $3,188.00; Negro principals serving in Negro elementary schools, $2,248.33; white principals serving in white high schools, $4,720; assistant principals, $2,850; Negro principals serving in Negro high schools, $2,500; assistant principals, $1,800.00.

Here's Official Teachers' Pay Equalization Agreement

Journal & Guide

DEC 14 1940

THIS IS AGREEMENT IN CASE OF ALSTON ET AL. VS. SCHOOL BOARD OF CITY OF NORFOLK, ET AL.

There has been a good deal of misinformation spread concerning the terms of the agreement between Norfolk teachers and the Norfolk city government in the teachers' salary case. In view of this the Journal and Guide publishes below the exact terms of the agreement, reached Monday, December 2d:

Norfolk, Va.

MEMORANDUM

At a special meeting called November 30 for the consideration of the case of Alston et al. vs. School Board of City of Norfolk et al., a committee from the Norfolk Teacchers Association with W. M. Cooper, president of Virginia State Teachers Association, chairman; L. F. Palmer, executive secreetary of Virginia State Teachers Association; M. O. Alston, president of Norfolk Teachers Association; Miss Margaret L. Gordon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. D. Peters, Winston Douglas, John Capps, J. H. Ward and P. J. Chesson, members of the School Board of City of Norfolk; C. W. Mason, superintendent; A. H. Foreman, chairman; Miss Leah Haller, secretary; Colonel C. H. Borland, city manager; and Alfred Anderson, city attorney, agreed upon the following terms:

(a) That the defendants in the above entitled case pay all Courts Costs up to the termination of the acction.

(b) That the defendants remove all differentials in salaries because f race r color between white and Negro teachers and principals on the basis of not less than 1-3 each calendar year starting January 1941; provided however that if the City of Norfolk is financially unable pay 1-3 this year that the teachers will accept the $30,000 on the differential for the calendar year 1941, and an additional sum of not less than 1-2 of the balance for the calendar year 1942, e. g. assuming that the differential is $130,000.00, $30,000.00 will be applied during 1941 toward removing the differential and an additional sum of not less than $50,000.00 will be applied for the calendar year beginning January 1942. That starting January 1943 salaries will be completely equalized and therefore no distinction in the fixing of salaries will be made on the basis of race or color.

(c) That starting January 1941, all increases and incrcements to teachers and principals over and above the increases mentioned in paragraph b be on equal basis without regard to race or color upon the condition that the differentials in increments between the white and Negro teachers in the year 1941 be paid to each Negro teacher and principal in a lump sum in January 1942, e. g. eachc Negro teachcer and principal shall receive an amount which when added to the regular increment received in 1941 will equal the maximum increment received by any white teacher on the some teachicng level in 1941.

(d) That during the years 1941 and 1942 temporary salary schedules and working memoranda for each year be established and submitted to the plaintiffs which will clearly set forth the amounts of salaries to be paid all Negro teachers and principals, and that the Negro teachers and principals be furnished immediately copies of the permanent salary scale for teachcers and principals of the City of Norfolk.

(e) That this agreement is not obviously meant to be in legal form. For this reason it is understood that the substance of the final agreement shall be placed in the form of a consent decree to be filed as a termination of the pending case along the lines discussed with Mr. Anderson by our Attorney in his letter dated November 14.

To Increase Virginia Teachers Pay

DEC 7 1940

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—Accepting the Norfolk city council and school board proposal, colored school teachers will have their salaries readjusted to parity with white teachers over a period of three years.

Black Dispatch

According to an estimate of the school board $130,000 will be required to establish pay parity. For the calendar year 1941, the city proposes to add $30,000 to the city's budget for increasing teachers' salaries.

Oklahoma City

Melvin O. Alston, teacher in the Booker T. Washington high school, has a suit pending in the federal district court in which the city is the defendant. He seeks for himself and other Negro teachers pay parity with white teachers on the ground of discrimination in violation of the 14th amendment to the constitution. The United States Fourth Circuit court of appeals ruled in favor of Alston and sent the case back to the district court to be tried on its merit. The N. A. A. C. P. is fighting the case for Alston.

Okla.

WHITES GET TWICE AS MUCH PAY

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

Salaries of Principals In White Richmond High Schools Brought to Light.

DEC 14 1940

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12—(ANP)—The Supreme court decision forcing the Virginia Board of Education to equalize the salaries of colored teachers will affect the salaries of colored Richmond high school principals who are now receiving exactly half the amount paid white high school principals.

Average salaries for the session of 1940-41 are as follows: White principals serving in white elementary schools, $3,156.90; white principals in Negro elementary schools, $3,188; Negro principals serving in Negro elementary schools, $2,248.33; white principals servng in white high schools, $4,720; assistant principals, $2,850; Negro principals serving in Negro high schools, $2,500; assistant principals, $1,800.

SALARIES OF WHITE PRINCIPALS IN WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS DOUBLE THOSE OF NEGRO -PRINCIPALS IN NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

Christian Recorder

DEC 26 1940

RICHMOND. VA.—According to an A.N.P. Despatch—The Supreme Court decision forcing the Virginia Board of Education to equalize the salaries of colored teachers will affect the salaries of colored Richmond high school principals who are now receiving exactly half the amount paid white high school principals.

Philadelphia Pa

Average salaries for the session of 1940-41, are as follows: White principals serving in white elementary schools, $3,156.90; white principals in Negro elementary schools. $3,188.00; Negro principals serving in Negro elementary schools, $2,248.33; white principals serving in white high schools, $4.720; assistant principals, $2,850; Negro principals serving in Negro high schools, $2.500; assistant principals. $1.800.00.

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

Louisville Negro Teachers Fight for Equal Salaries

Open Court Case to Smash Differential Between Salaries of Negro, White Teachers; Many White Supporters, Unions Back Fight

DEC 17 1940

By Paul J. Kellogg
(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—Negro classroom teachers here have filed suit in the Federal Court to force the Board of Education to eliminate the 15 per cent salary differential between white and Negro teachers' salaries.

A civic committee composed of prominent Negro leaders and the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed the suit. Miss Valla Abbington was listed as the plaintiff. The committee is headed by such prominent leaders as the Rev. George Fisher and Attorney Prentice Thomas.

This action has enlisted the support of not only the entire Negro population but is being supported by a large number of the white population especially among the ranks of organized labor. The A. F. of L. Kentucky Federation of Labor has endorsed the fight.

The Negro teachers over a year ago demanded an end to the salary differential and at that time the Board of Education promised to abolish it but in May of this year, when the new contracts were presented the Board had forgotten its promises. Even the white teachers who were scheduled to receive increases in salary did not receive them. The white teachers were informed if the scheduled increases were given then the Negro teachers would demand abolition of the 15 per cent differential and then the Board would have to reduce all salaries.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

THE NORFLOK CASE

JUL 6 1940

THERE HAS FOR some years been a growing conviction in Virginia that Negro school teachers should be given equal pay for equal work, provided they satisfy the same requirements as to training and experience. But public opinion has been moving slowly in this reasonable direction, and the Negro teachers, forced to meet the same educational requirements fixed for white teachers, in many instances, did not feel that they could afford to wait for time and the processes of intellectual evolution.

JUL 6 1940 (18) Va

That such discrimination against Negro teachers as was alleged in the Norfolk case does exist in Virginia, on a wholesale scale, is common knowledge. In some counties, white teachers have received almost twice as much pay as Negro teachers, with virtually the same teaching duties. It is time this discrimination was ended, in the interests of fair play, and also of a better public school system. The Norfolk case may end it, not only in Virginia, but throughout the nation.

—Richmond Times Dispatch.

EDUCATION- 1940
TEACHERS' SALARIES

VIRGINIA

SALARY VICTORY WOULD BRING $263,991 MORE TO RICHMOND TEACHERS

By TED POSTON
(Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va., March 14—The Negro school teachers of this large Southern city have more than a quarter million dollar annual stake in the fight now being conducted by the NAACP to equalize the salaries of white and colored public school teachers in this State.

If the salaries of the city's Negro teachers were raised tomorrow to the level of those paid white teachers doing the same work, the Negro community here would be enriched by $263,991 during the next year.

FACTS BORNE OUT BY OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

These startling facts are borne out by official statements of city and State authorities. According to Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, there are 349 Negroes now serving as principals, officers and teachers in the Richmond public school system. These employes receive $363,400 a year, the Mayor announced.

A recent report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction revealed that in 1938-39, Richmond's Negro teachers averaged $757 less per person than the city's white teachers. The average white received $1,856 for the year's work to $1,099 for the average Negro teacher.

Therefore if the salaries were equalized by raising those of the lower-paid group, Richmond's 349 Negro teachers would receive $263,991 more, or an average of $637,391 a year. This sum would be a welcome financial addition to any community.

The Negro teachers here are included among the 4,000 colored instructors throughout the State who are contributing to the NAACP campaign for equal salaries. The association this week planned an appeal in the case of Melvin Austin, Norfolk principal, who has instituted action there for equal pay.

AUSTIN CASE TO U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

The Austin case was argued in January, and although the court expressed sympathy for his case and admitted the unfairness of the two salary scale, it ruled against the Negro teacher on the grounds that Austin had contracted with the local Board of Education to work for such a sum and that the court could not help him violate a contract. Thurgood Marshall NAACP counsel, has announced that the case will be appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court.

A victory in the Austin case would not effect the Richmond situation, except as a matter of precedent. For the school systems in this State are controlled by local Boards of Education, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch of the NAACP, revealed this week.

A test case in Richmond is probable however as soon as the Austin case is determined. Several Negro school teachers in other sections of Virginia have already signified their willingness to contest the system in the courts.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT REVEALS DISCRIMINATION

The State Superintendent's report revealed the extent of discrimination against Negro public school teachers throughout Virginia. The situation in Richmond is typical.

In this city, for instance, the report reveals that in 1938-39, the average white elementary teacher received $1,683 to $1,028 for Negroes. In high schools, the whites averaged $2,201 for men and $2,057 for women. Negro men in the same position averaged only $1,380 and women, $1,324.

The discriminatory system is fixed by a set of maximums and minimums. Whites in elementary schools cannot be paid less than $1,100, while the Negro minimum is $700 for men and $650 for women. White elementary teachers can receive up ot $1,800 but Negroes are allowed a top salary of only $1,200 for men and $1,100 for women.

The same system carries over to the high schools. White high school teachers have a $1,100 minimum while the figures for Negroes are $900 for men and $800 for women. The white high school maximum is $2,224, while for Negroes, men can receive up to $1,500 and women only $1,400.

CITY HAS ONE COLORED HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

The average income of Negro public school teachers is lower too because of unwritten restrictions against elevation to higher positions. The city received its first Negro high school principal in 1938 when James E. Segear was appointed to direct the newly-constructed Maggie L. Walker high school. Negro leaders have been promised another principalship if a vacancy should occur in some white high school so that W. W. Townsend, the white director of Armstrong high school, could be transferred from the Negro school.

Only four of the city's thirteen Negro elementary schools are directed by Negroes. These principals are: John L. Nixon at Buchanan, Mrs. Effie T. Overby at Elba, Oscar A. Morton at Moore and Mrs. Mary Scott at Providence Park.

Should the NAACP fight for equal salaries be prolonged, the Richmond teachers may be forced to follow the example of their co-workers in Knoxville, Tenn., and use political action as a means of remedying their situation. The Board of Education in the Tennessee city recently added $14,700 to its budget to equalize salaries after the Negro teachers conducted a poll tax and voting campaign directed against opponents to the measure.

Richmond has already instituted such a campaign under the guidance of the local NAACP and the Democratic League. Since 500 votes have often been sufficient to settle contests in close municipal elections here, the 2,500 Negroes now registered and eligible to vote could easily decide the outcome of any local political dispute.

If this power is directed towards the Board of Education, the equalization of salaries here—and an estimated $263,991 addition to the community income—might be hastened.

Courier
3-16-40
Pittsburgh

Teachers In More Favorable Position

THE Circuit Court ruling in the teacher salary case advanced the matter a long step nearer to final determination of the legal question involved. If the Norfolk school board decides to appeal to the United States Supreme Court there will be another year, perhaps, of waiting for the final outcome.

The whole question was clarified by the Circuit Court's ruling, written by Judge Parker. The fog of legal technicalities can no longer keep the litigant out of court. The Circuit Court has made it clear that the signing of a yearly contract the terms of which deprive a teacher of tenure in the usual sense and discriminate against him in the matter of pay, does not take away any constitutional rights under which he would be able to go into court and protest the conditions of the contract.

A new system of classifying teachers is foreseen. New standards will be set up, and, of course, the odds are in favor of colored teachers suffering under any new system of classification designed to give preference to white teachers.

But the colored teachers are asking only that they be given "equal pay for equal qualifications and experience." The fair way to set up standards for determining a teacher's status is to give competitive examinations and allow merit to rule. When it comes to making classifications according to the status of certain colleges and universities there are many ways of ruling out some and including others to the detriment of Negro teachers.

The decision handed down by Judge John J. Parker is one of far reaching significance. There is a bit of irony in the fact that Judge Parker is the jurist the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People together with the labor interests prevented from going up to the United States Supreme Court. It was the NAACP legal staff that argued the Alston case in Asheville. Like Justice Hugo Black, of the Supreme Court, Judge Parker is proof that what a man says or does while he is in politics is not a fair indication of what he will do when elevated to a high judicial position.

Journal and Guide
6-29-40
Norfolk, Va.

6

Dean Taylor Says He Was Misquoted About Salary Suit

Special to Journal and Guide

Durham, N. C.—Taking issue against an article appearing in a recent issue of the Durham Sun, local white daily, relative to the much publicized teachers' salary suit for the equalization of pay, Dean James T. Taylor of North Carolina College for Negroes this week issues a statement in which he says he was misquoted by the author of the article, Henry Averill of the Sun Capital Bureau.

Journal Guide
6-24-40
Norfolk Va.

In an open letter to Averill Monday of last week, following the appearance of the article in the Durham paper on June 14 under the caption "Dean Taylor of Local College Raps Suit," in which Dean Taylor was quoted as saying "there never was a court decision that can't be gotten around," brought a reply from the college official that the writer had no interview with or written statement from him relative to the salary suit.

Dean Taylor

"From the headlines and quotation in the article," Dean Taylor said, "the impression is given that either through interview or a written statement I have recently given my opinion regarding the suit for equalization of Negro teachers' salary which was begun in Virginia and more recently argued in the Federal Court in Asheville, N. C."

Journal Guide
6-24-40

Continuing in part, the dean said, "I am certain that you did not wish to give this impression to your readers as you have had no statement from me on the matter."

Making it plain that "this letter is written in order to keep the record straight," Dean Taylor in closing said, "I have insisted time and time again that the era of Janus-Face interracial dealings is past and that in this new era both groups desire an honest, candid and cooperative facing of their mutual problems."

Reactions To Teacher Pay Decision

THE decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in the Norfolk teacher pay differentials case is of such far reaching importance that it is worth while to note the reactions. The only soundings that can be recorded at present are reflected in editorial opinions in important newspapers in the state. Of three that have come to our notice two accept the decision in good spirit, while one is rather disturbed.

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch says that "numerous perplexing questions are opened by the decision," and—

> . . . if the effects of this decision are as widespread as it it possible they are, if not probable, then something like a whole economy in a whole area may be affected. This, at the moment, has no reference to the actual cost to public school systems alone. It applies to the entire vast scheme of living in this area. For one of countless possible illustrations, what effect upon the colored population will be wrought by a sudden and considerable increase in the pay of colored teachers alone of all the groups of colored workers?

Journal guide
6-29-40
Norfolk Va.

Estimating the cost of equalization in Norfolk city at $125,000 annually, the Ledger-Dispatch suggests the possibility of colored teachers being replaced by white. We quote:

> Here in Norfolk, it is reported that the decision will mean, if all the salaries of all the colored teachers are increased in conformity with the scale of salaries paid white teachers that the City of Norfolk must appropriate an additional $125,000 annually. In that event, will the School Board take the position that, having to pay white-teacher salaries, it would do well to employ all white teachers—even in the colored schools? Would there be any justification for that, in the sense that the white teachers are better prepared and qualified to teach than the colored teachers? The Ledger Dispatch quite frankly does not know. It seeks information on that point. Hampton Institute has both white and colored teachers: information should be obtainable there.

Turning to the other, and more optimistic side of the question, we quote the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot:

> It is in point to note that the tribunal which has just affirmed the right of Negro teachers, other qualifications being equal, to pay parity with white teachers, is composed of judges entirely familiar with the South's race preplexities and fully aware of the financial burdens that the application of their decision would impose on Southern communities. The presiding judge, John J. Parker, is from North Carolina. The Associate judges, Morris A Soper and Armistead M. Dobie, are from Maryland and Virginia, respectively.
>
> * * * *
>
> The conclusion that the Norfolk School Board, and all other Southern school boards, must draw from these decisions, and from their almost inevitable validation by the Supreme Court, is that government salary differentials based on color alone are on the way out. The governing authorities may as well recognize that as inevitable and prepare for the new financial burdens it will impose. They loom forbiddingly large in prospect, but there is reason to believe that the Southern States and localities will contrive to meet them without serious embarrassment. They have met much heavier new financial burdens non-racial in character, without serious difficulty. It is the racial aspect of the impending readjustment that has produced the real shock to established Southern thinking, and not the financial aspect. When they get over the shock and make the necessary adjustment, the resulting situation will be fairer than the old and both racial elements will be the gainers.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch bears testimony to the growing public sentiment in favor of more equitable treatment of the colored teachers, and expresses the opinion that the Circuit Court decision may end long standing discrimination, not only in Virginia, but throughout the nation. We quote:

> There has for some years been a growing conviction in Virginia that Negro school teachers should be given equal pay for equal work, provided they satisfy the same requirements as to training and experience. But public opinion has been moving slowly in this reasonable direction, and the Negro teachers, forced to meet the same educational requirements fixed for white teachers, in many instances, did not feel that they could afford to wait for time and the process of intellectual evolution.
>
> * * * *
>
> That such discrimination against Negro teachers as was alleged in the Norfolk case does exist in Virginia, on a wholesale scale, is common knowledge. In some counties, white teachers have received almost twice as much pay as Negro teachers, with virtually the same teaching duties. It is time this discrimination was ended, in the interests of fair play, and also of a better public school system. The Norfolk case may end it, not only in Virginia, but throughout the nation.

The above cross section of editorial opinion, if accepted as a gauge of public sentiment, affords ground for the belief that in due course the necessary adjustments will be made without noticeable disturbance to the economy of the area affected by the decision.

We are not prepared to believe that anything so radical and revolutionary as the replacement of Negro teachers in our schools by white teachers would be sustained by white public opinion. We are not prepared to believe that here in Virginia any considerable number of responsible white citizens would want to see the government start to instituting political and economic reprisals against a minority group for seeking in the established and approved American way to improve their condition.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
December 3, 1940

City Officials, Negro Teachers In Full Accord

Salary Parity With White Instructors To Be Reached in Three Years

After another conference between city officials and committees representing the Negro teachers and principals here, it was announced yesterday that complete accord had been reached on the city's agreement to raise Negro teachers' salaries to a parity with salaries paid white teachers, the raises to cover a period of three years.

As previously announced, the city has added $30,000 to the 1941 budget for this purpose, and this $30,000 will be increased during the next two years until a total of about $130,000 a year is added to present salaries for Negro teachers, placing them on a salary parity with whites.

The City's attorneys and attorneys for the teachers are to draw a decree by which a suit, which resulted in the agreement, either will be dismissed in the U. S. District Court here, or it will lie dormant until the city has raised the salary scale of Negro teachers to equal the sale of salaries for white teachers. Many technical details remain to be worked out, but the principal objective of the Negroes has been reached—to make sure their pay equals that of white teachers with equal educational qualifications.

Colored Teachers, Norfolk Board In Pay Accord

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.,

DEC 3 1940

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2 (P).—City council, the city school board and representatives of Norfolk colored teachers today reached a complete accord on a plan for the placing of the pay for colored school teachers on a parity with that of white teachers by 1943.

Council agreed upon the school board's recommendation, to place the annual increment policy for colored teachers on the same basis as for white teachers in 1941. The colored teachers in turn have consented to take this increment in a lump sum in January, 1942, so no further addition will have to be made to the 1941 city budget which was adopted last week.

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

VIRGINIA

To Honor Miss Aline Black; Melvin Alston

Drs. MacLean, Logan, Judge Hastie Coming

NOV 9 1940

Staff Correspondence

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee for integration of Negroes into the national defense program; R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of instruction, Hampton Institute; Attorney Oliver Hill of the defense counsel for salary equalization; and Judge William H. Hastie, civilian assistant to the Secretary of War, are among a number of notable speakers and discussion leaders who will address the annual conference of the Virginia State Teachers Association at Richmond, November 20, 21 and 22.

The main sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Armstrong High School, with departmental and other meetings scheduled for the new Baker Elementary School and Union University. The conference theme is "Education, Democracy, and National Defense."

THEME DISCUSSIONS

Dr. Logan will address the principals, supervisors and college administrators Wednesday morning, November 20 at Union University. Mr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, will speak to the association, Wednesday evening, at Armstrong High School on the topic, "Can education be made Democratic."

The symposium on the theme of the conference will feature, Dean Lanier, Dr. Charles W. Florence, new head of the department of education at Union; the Rev. J. Oscar Lee, director of religious activities; Attorney Hill, and Dr. Preston C. Johnson, head of the department of education, Virginia State College.

Thomas H. Henderson, association president, will deliver his annual address Thursday evening, November 21 (Thanksgiving), and Judge Hastie will speak. Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College, speaks Friday, November 22, at 6:30 p. m. to allow the delegates to attend the Marian Anderson recital at the Mosque at 8:30 p. m.

FEATURES

Special features include a testimonial luncheon honoring Miss Aline Black and Melvin Alston, plaintiffs responsible for successful court decisions in the salary fight; the annual dinner of the Virginia Society for Research; extensive exhibits in the Armstrong and Baker schools, showing work of federally aided programs such as WPA, FSA and NYA, also work of the PTA, state and national. A group of children from the Virginia State School for Negro Deaf and Blind will give a rhythm band program Thursday morning.

Forbes H. Morris, assistant superintendent of schools in Richmond, will welcome the delegates. Delegates and visitors desiring housing and board are urged to write Miss Ernestine Harris, 717 W. Clay St., Richmond. First applicants will receive choice location near meeting places.

The Hampotn-Union football game, and a reception by the Richmond Teachers Association will highlight the social program. Mrs. Aldena W. Davis, director of music at Union, will have charge of the conference music.

COURT SANCTIONS VIRGINIA EQUAL SALARY DECISION

Washington Tribune

Washington, D.C.

NOV 9 1940

In a decision handed down Monday, October 28, the United States Supreme Court refused to review a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals' decision upholding the right of Negro teachers in the same work.

The decision was rendered in connection with a case involving Melvin Alston, Norfolk, school principal who seeks to force the Norfolk schoolboard to pay him and all other Negro teachers a salary equal to that of white teachers in the state who have the same training and experience.

The case now goes back to the Federal district court in Norfolk, whose decision the Appeals Court, for the fourth district, sitting in Ashville, North Carolina, reversed last June 18.

Although no date has been set, Oliver W. Hill, resident counsel for Mr. Alston, has asked Federal Judge Luther B. Way, for an early hearing. Associated in the case with Mr. Hill are Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP council, and Dean William H. Hastie and Leon A. Ransom, of the association's national legal committee. The case is being conducted under the direction of the Negro teachers of Virginia, in conjunction with the NAACP.

SUPREME COURT IN FOR REACHING CASE SUSTAINS NEGRO

NOV 9 1940

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a decision handed down Monday, October 28, the United States Supreme Court refused to review a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding the right of Negro teachers in Virginia to receive salaries equal to those of white teachers doing the same work.

The decision was rendered in connection with a case involving Melvin Alston, Norfolk, Va., school principal who seeks to force the Norfolk school board to pay him and all other Negro teachers a salary equal to that of white teachers in the state who have the same training and experience. The case now goes back to the Federal district court in Norfolk, whose decision the Appeals Court, for the fourth district, sitting in Asheville, North Carolina, reversed last June 18.

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PARITY QUOTA SET UP

NOV 16 1940

City Attorney Agrees to Pay Norfolk Teachers $129,000 to Bring Wages Up to that of Whites By 1942.

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14—Following a conference here Thursday, November 7, members of the Norfolk Teachers' Association voted to accept an offer made them by C. Alfred Anderson, city attorney, of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

The offer was made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case, which involved an action brought against the Norfolk school board by Mr. Alston, a local school principal, in behalf of himself and the Negro teachers of Norfolk, in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

LAWYERS WARNED FROM CONFERENCE

According to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP attorneys in the case who were invtied to the conference, not only declined to attend but urged the Negro representatives not to participate in any such conference while the case was pending before the court, unless the city attorney made a specific offer in writing, preliminary to the holding of the meeting.

Those who attended the conference were: P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington high school, Newport News, Va.; Thomas H. Henderson, a teacher at the Armstrong high school, at Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers' Association, and City Manager Borland; Wm. M. Cooper, Hampton, co-chairman, legal defense committee; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, president State NAACP, co-chairman legal defense committee with Mr. Cooper and Winston Douglas, Norfolk, chairman executive committee of the State Teachers Association.

ASK TO BE GIVEN $30,000 THIS YEAR

It was following this conference that the city attorney made a written offer to the Norfolk Teachers' Association, to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers over a period of three years. On Nov. 7, the teachers accepted the offer, which amounted to $129,000, on condition that they be given an increase of not less than $30,000 of the money this year, and higher increases during the next two years with the total differential to be removed by September, 1942. They further insisted that the NAACP attorneys put the offer in such legal language as to be binding.

Last June, N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, who are representing Alston, won a victory, when the United States' Circuit Court of Appeals, reversed the ruling of a lower court, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color, is unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision October 28, when it refused to review the case.

2

Virginia Teachers Agree To Salary Parity in Three Years

NOV 15 1940

The Call
Kansas City
Mo.

NORFOLK, Va.—Following a conference here Thursday, November 7, members of the Norfolk Teachers Association voted to accept an offer made them by C. Alfred Anderson, city attorney, of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

The offer was made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case, which involved an action brought against the Norfolk schoolboard by Mr. Alston, a local school principal, in behalf of himself and the Negro teachers of Norfolk, in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

According to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, N. A. A. C. P. attorneys in the case who were invited to the conference, not only declined to attend but urged the Negro representatives not to participate in any such conference while the case was pending before the court, unless the city attorney made a specific offer in writing, preliminary to the holding of the meeting.

Those who attended the conference were: P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington high school, Newport News, Va.; Thomas H. Henderson, a teacher at the Armstrong high school, at Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers association, and City Manager Borland.

It was following this conference that the city attorney made a written offer to the Norfolk Teachers association, to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers over a period of three years.

On November 7, the teachers accepted the offer, which amounted to $129,000, on condition that they be given an increase of not less than $30,000 of the money this year, and higher increases during the next two years with the total differential to be removed by September, 1942. They further insisted that the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys put the offer in such legal language as to be binding.

Last June, N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, who are representing Alston, won a victory, when the United State circuit court of appeals reversed the ruling of a lower court, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color, is unconstitutional.

The United States supreme ber 28, when it refused to review court affirmed this decision Octo- the case. It was at this stage of the case, while a hearing was pending before the local federal court, that a conference of representative Negro citizens of Norfolk, was held in the office of the city manager, Charles B. Borland, on Monday, November 4.

To Get $129,000 Increase

Suit Is Won By Principal

Agree to Salary Parity In 3 Years

NOV 15 1940

St. Louis
Argus
St. Louis
Mo.

NORFOLK, Va.— Following a conference here Thursday, Nov. 7, members of the Norfolk Teachers Association voted to accept an offer made them by C. Alfred Anderson, city attorney, of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

Is Significant

NOV 15 1940

The offer was made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case, which involved an action brought against the Norfolk schoolboard by Mr. Alston, a local school principal, in behalf of himself and the Negro teachers of Norfolk, in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

The compromise was reduced to writing in which the city attorney was required to put the agreement in such legal language as would bind the city to carry out its part of the agreement. The stipulations set forth that $30,000 increase be given the teachers this year and higher increases during the next two years with the total differential to be removed by September, 1942.

The case was handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with Thurgood Marshall the leading attorney.

THOSE VIRGINIA TEACHERS

NOV 15 1940

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis Mo.

All hail the Virginia Negro Teachers! We doff our hats (as it were) to the Norfolk Teachers Association which has just won a fight to have the salaries of the Negro teachers in that city equalized with that of the whites.

According to the terms of the agreement $129,000 is the neat little sum which will go into the pockets of these teachers which otherwise would have gone by default had they not taken their case to the courts.

Belonging to the same racial group of which the Norfolk teachers are members, we find the same unequalized salaries for white and colored teachers in the state of Missouri. The officers of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers have not only been asked but have been importuned to take legal action to have their salaries equalized with that of white teachers of the state, but we are sorry to say that to date nothing effective has been done along this line.

It was in these columns last week that this matter was brought to the attention of the Negro teachers of the state in the following language:

> "This week the meeting of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers is being held in Kansas City, Missouri. Whatever else will be done by this group of educators, a real service to their race and to themselves will fall far short if something definite is not done to equalize the salaries of their fellow teachers with that of the white teachers doing similar work, and definite action taken to see that every Negro child of school age has the opportunity to attend a public school in the state. These are two things which the teachers can do during the present session, but if they fail they will be stamped as derelicts in their duty."

We also stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was willing and ready to prosecute a case which would mean thousands of dollars increase in the salaries of the teachers.

We repeat: we doff our hats to the Norfolk Teachers Association—what's the matter with Missouri? Can't we see? Can't we understand? Think, think think

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHER SALARIES

VIRGINIA

Agree to Parity In Three Years; Accept $129.000

NOV 16 1940

NORFOLK, Va.—Following a conference here Thursday, November 7, members of the Norfolk Teachers' Association voted to accept an offer made by C. Alfred Anderson, city attorney, of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

Washington

The offer mas made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case, which involved an action brought against the Norfolk school board by Mr. Alston, a local school principal, in behalf of himself and the Negro teachers of Norfolk, in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

Tribune

According to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACCP attorneys in the case who were invited to the conference, not only declined to attend but urged the Negro representatives not to participate in any such conference while the case was pending before the court, unless the city attorney made a specific offer in writing, preliminary to the holding of the meeting.

Others Attend

Those who attended the conference were: P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington High School, Newport News, Va.; Thomas H. Henderson, a teacher at the Armstrong High School, at Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers' Association, and City Manager Borland.

Washington,

It was following this conference that the city attorney made a written offer to the Norfolk Teachers Association, to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers over a period of three years.

D.C.,

On November 7, the teachers accepted the offer, which amounted to $129,000, on condition that they be given an increase of not less than $30,000 of the money this year, and higher increases during the next two years with the total differential to be removed by September, 1942.

They further insisted that the NAACP attorneys put the offer in such legal language as to be binding.

Last June, N.A.A.C.P. attorneys who are representing Alston, won a victory, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversed the ruling of a lower court, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color, is unconstitutional.

The United State Supreme Court affirmed this decision October 28 when it refused to review the case. It was at this stage of the case, while a hearing was pending before the local federal court, that a conference of representative Negro citizens of Norfolk, was held in the office of the City, Manager, Charles B. Borland on Monday, November 4.

VIRGINIANS SEEK EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES IN WHOLE STATE

NOV 30 1940

IRCHMOND, Va.—Plans for carrying forward the fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white public school teachers in every one, of the counties in Virginia was worked out Friday at a conference called by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced Friday by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association.

New York Age

"Teacher, representatives from each county attended the conference," Mr. Marshall said, "and plan the next steps they and the NAACP attorneys will take to enforce the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Decision in the Melvin O. Alston case.

New York, N.Y.,

In November, 1939, NAACP attorneys brought an action against the Norfolk, Virginia school board in behalf of Mr. Alston, a school principal and the Negro teachers of that city, to force the board to pay the principal a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work. Last June the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of teachers' salaries based solely on the ground of race or color, is unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court allowed this decision to stand, when it refused to review the case in a ruling handed down October 28.

Last week the teachers agreed to accept a plan put forward by the city attorney of Norfolk, which equalizes their salaries with those of white teachers by September, 1942, provided conditions outlined by NAACP attorneys are agreed upon. The schoolboard's offer include the payment of $129,000 between now and the 1942 date.

Va. Teachers Insist on Early Settlement

NOV 30 1940

NORFOLK, Va. — Local public school teachers will not relinquish their demands for a specific agreement leading to complete equalization of salaries by September, 1942.

This was made known to reluctant city officials on Friday, in a letter from Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, and other association lawyers representing the Norfolk Teachers' Association.

Afro-American

Delay Proposed

Earlier in the week, Norfolk City Attorney Alfred Anderson advised counsel for the teachers that the city found it financially impractical to provide all the funds necessary for the adjustment until the calendar year 1943. The present total salary differential is estimated at $130,000.

Baltimore Md.

Anderson's letter, termed ambiguous, proposed the provision of $30,000 for the calendar year 1941, and "a sufficient sum to completely adjust such salary differences" during the calendar years 1942 and 1943.

Will Pay Court Costs

It expressed agreement with the condition that the city would pay the costs of court litigation in the Melvin O. Alston case and was assumed to have agreed in other details of the teachers' terms.

The teachers, however, recalling that they were thereby sacrificing some of the benefits accorded by the recent Supreme Court ruling in their behalf, replied that they could accept no less than their minimum terms—$30,000 to be applied from January to June, 1941; not less than $50,000 for the school year beginning September, 1941, and full equalization beginning September, 1942.

A Happy Settlement

NOV 21 1940

Taking a wise and agreeable course the Norfolk School Board, acting upon the recent Supreme Court decision denying its appeal from a circuit court ruling that Negro teachers must receive equal pay with whites, has agreed to equalize salaries within a three-year period.

The Star of Zion

Mr. Alston, who was plaintiff in the original action, will receive an increase from $1235 to $2185, according to press reports from Norfolk, where the School Board in conference with a group of Negro school executives reached the settlement as indicated above.

It is, indeed, encouraging to note the willingness of the authorities, even after the bitter fight, to come to terms and do what they must have known from the beginning was inevitable.

Charlotte, N.C.,

There can be no justifiable grounds whatsoever upon which to base differentials in salary upon other than certification and types of labor and tenure. Teachers of whatever race who do the same kind of work and have the same kind of preparation ought by all rules of fairness receive equal pay.

Negroes in the South everywhere are reconciled to the inevitable separate schools, at least for a long time to come, but there can be much greater satisfaction in this matter if there is constant progress toward aboslute equality in the provisions for education of Negro children.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is doing a great service when it sponsors the fight to bring about this equality. Negro teachers and patrons of the schools affected show that they deserve and appreciate this help when they make the fight for increased facilities in all phases of the educational system.

City Considers Terms Of Teachers' Pay Agreement

NOV 23 1940

Norfolk's city attorney, C. Alfred Anderson, was officially notified this week of the acceptance of the city's offer to adjust the teachers' salary differential by the Norfolk teachers in a letter from counsel for the teachers, Thurgood Marshall.

Journal &

Mr. Marshall outlined five conditions of the acceptance and expressed the hope that the pending litigation might be amicably settled along the lines proposed by City Council and the Norfolk School Board.

Guide

The conditions, expressed in the following language by the NAACP counsel, touched on the matters of court cost, actual salary adjustment terms, future pay increases, a salary schedule memorandum and the legal form the final agreement will take.

The conditions were:

(a) That the defendants in the above entitled case pay all Court Costs up to the termination of the action.

(b) That the defendants remove all differentials in salaries because of race or color between white and Negro teachers and principals on a basis of not less than one-third each scholastic year starting September, 1940; provided, however, that if the City of Norfolk is financially unable to pay the one-third this year that the teachers will accept $30,000 on the differential for the period January-June, 1941 and an additional sum of not less than one-half of the balance for the school year September 1941-June 1942, e.g., assuming that the differential is $130,000, $30,000 will be applied from January-June, 1941 toward removing the differential and an additional sum of not less than $50,000 will be applied for the scholastic year beginning September, 1941. That starting September 1942 salaries will be completely equalized and thereafter no distinction in the fixing of salaries or the payment of salaries will be made on the basis of race or color.

Norfolk Va

(c) That starting January, 1941, all increases and increments to teachers and principals be on an equal basis without regard to race or color.

(d) That some type of salary schedule or working memorandum be established and submitted to the plaintiffs which will clearly set forth the amounts of salaries to be paid all teachers and principals.

(e) That your letter and this reply are obviously not meant to be in legal form and must later be reduced to legal form. For this reason it is understood that the substance of the final agreement shall be placed in the form of a consent decree to be filed as a termination of the pending case along the lines discussed with you yesterday.

Richmond Teachers Want Equal Pay

NOV 23 1940

RICHMOND. — Representative teachers are expected to appear before the local school board on November 29 to request equalization of their salaries with those of equally qualified whites.

Afro-American

Baltimore

This will be their first step in anticipation of reaping the benefits of the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling in behalf of Norfolk teachers. Eventual adjustment of public school teachers' salaries throughout the State is expected as a result of the latter case.

Md

Alston's Pay Jumps from 1235 to 2185

NOV 16 1940

NORFOLK, Va.—The Norfolk School Board has agreed to equalize colored and white teachers' pay by 1942 and at a cost of $129,000.

Afro-American

The board's offer to settle with teachers followed last week's decision of the U.S. Supreme Court which went against the school board.

The sum of $30,000 will be paid by the board in increased salaries to teachers this year and by September, 1942, colored and white teachers doing the same work will receive the same pay.

Here's What the Victory Means

Melvin Alston's maximum pay as high school teacher:
Formerly, $1,235
Now $2.185.

Norfolk Elementary School Teacher

Maximum pay:
Formerly $960
Now $1,425.

Old fashioned Norfolk still discriminates against women in high school jobs. Men are paid $130 to $285 a year more than women.

One Sour Note

A sour note in the victory was the NAACP charge that five Norfolk citizens conferred with the city attorney and city manager on a compromise while the case was pending.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, said he urged the local committee to keep its hands off until it had a specific offer in writing before the meeting.

Those who attended the meeting were:

P. B. Young, Sr., Norfolk publisher; L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News; Thomas H. Henderson, a teacher at Armstrong High School, Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers' Association;

William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, and Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, co-chairman of the legal defense committee; Winston Douglass, Norfolk, chairman of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, and City Manager Borland.

Mr. Young denied the charge, saying that the conference was held at the request of NAACP attorneys.

It was following this conference that the city attorney made a written offer to the Norfolk Teachers' Association.

On November 7, the teachers accepted the offer, but insisted that the NAACP attorneys put the offer in such legal language as to be binding.

Court Victory Won

Last June, NAACP attorneys, representing Melvin Alston, a public school teacher, won a victory when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the ruling of a lower court and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color is unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision October 28, when it refused to review the case.

When Alston's case first came before the Federal Court, Judge Luther B. Way dismissed it on the ground that Alston had signed a contract to work for the lower salary.

Baltimore

When Alston's suit was first brought to the attention of the School Board, it passed a resolution saying: "If you or any other teacher is dissatisfied with salary provisions in his contract, the board will upon request relieve him of his job."

Md

NAACP attorneys who negotiated the suit and settlement include Thurgood Marshall, Dean William H. Hastie, Oliver W. Hill, Leon Ransom and J. Thomas Hewin, Jr.

Black Case Recalled

Alston was backed by the Norfolk Teachers' Association which first filed the equalization salary suit in the name of Aline Black. This suit was withdrawn because of legal technicalities.

Miss Black filed suit in March, 1939, and in September of that year the school board refused to renew her contract. Since she was no longer a teacher, she had no ground on which to sue, making it necessary to find another plaintiff.

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ichmond Teachers Join Movement

NOV 23 1940

RICHMOND—The 300 or more teachers in Negro schools in Richmond will go in a body to the meeting of the Richmond Board to present their plea for the equalization of teachers' salaries. The decision to attend the meeting of the School Board in a body was made at a recent meeting of the Richmond Teachers' Associations, following reports by a committee which had been working on plans.

Journal & Guide

A petition to the School Board will be read by J. L. Nixon, principal of the Buchanan School, and president of the Richmond Teachers Association. The petition has been signed by nearly all of the regular teachers in the system, it was learned from reliable sources.

Norfolk Va

The meeting of the Richmond teachers was held Friday evening at the Armstrong High School. At that time, Mr. Nixon was elected to read the petition, in his capacity as president of the teachers organization.

VIRGINIA SEEKS EQUAL PAY FOR ALL TEACHERS

Defender

Chicago Ill

NAACP Calls Conference To Outline Program For Campaign

NOV 30 1940

RICHMOND, Va. — Plans for carrying forward the fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white public school teachers in every one of the counties in Virginia were to be worked out Friday at a conference called by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Teacher representatives from each county will attend the conference," Mr. Marshall said, "and plan the next steps they and the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys will take to enforce the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Melvin O. Alston case.

In November, 1939, N.A.A.C.P. attorneys brought an action against the Norfolk, Va., school board in behalf of Mr. Alston, a school principal and the Negro teachers of that city, to force the board to pay the principal a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

Last June the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of teachers' salaries based solely on the ground of race or color is unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court allowed this decision to stand, when it refused to review the case in a ruling handed down October 28.

Last week the teachers agreed to accept a plan put forward by the city attorney of Norfolk, which equalizes their salaries with those of white teachers by September, 1942, provided conditions outlined by N.A.A.C.P. attorneys are agreed upon. The school board's offer include the payment of $129,000 between now and the 1942 date.

EDUCATION - 1940
TEACHERS SALARIES

VIRGINIA

CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY

The United States Supreme Court will shortly be called upon to make a far-reaching decision on the City of Norfolk teacher-salary case and the Chicago restrictive covenant case.

Courier

Both constitute a tremendous challenge to American democracy and it will be extremely interesting to find out whether the highest tribunal will be moved by considerations of justice or expediency.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The issue in the Norfolk case is whether a school teacher must be compelled to accept lower salary than other teachers of equal qualification just because he or she is colored or has colored ancestors.

SEP 28 1940

The issue in the Chicago case is whether an American citizen can be prevented from renting or buying a residence just because he or she is colored or has colored ancestors.

The lower courts have followed the old Hitlerian American policy and decreed that teachers should be paid according to color and not according to ability, and that white citizens by restrictive covenants can prevent Negroes from escaping a well-defined ghetto.

The United States cannot by the farthest stretch of the imagination be considered a democratic country as long as

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OTHER PAPERS SAY—

WHY NORFOLK WILL LOSE A $125,000 SUIT
(From Afro-America)

The question of whether a southern state can pay its teachers lower salaries because they are colored is before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The city of Norfolk, Va., is appellant, and it seeks to save $125,000, the sum required to make salaries of the two races equal.

This question has been ruled upon previously by a United States District court in Maryland and a United States Circuit court of appeals in North Carolina.

Defender

In both cases the courts declared that lower salaries for colored teachers is a discrimination expressly forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Norfolk thinks only of its own $125,000 in appealing this case. But more is at stake. Southern states rob colored teachers of millions of dollars. It is just as well that we have the highest court in the land rule on this constitutional question.

NOV. 2 1940

We think the high court will sustain the two lower courts for three reasons:

First—we have an unusually liberal Supreme Court.

Chicago, Ill.

Second—in the absence of technicalities, the constitutional prohibition is plain;

Third—in this period when war threatens, there is need of national unity.

Norfolk may stay, temporarily, the raising of $125,000 in extra taxes, but it must do so eventually.

The Globe Trotter • By Cliff Mackay

Virginia Teachers Win

NOV 3 1940

WHAT WITH THE press of the presidential campaign, the deaths of two of our greatest and most influential leaders, the first conscription call and the struggles in Europe and Asia, no doubt many of you missed what in a less exciting week would have been very, very big news

Many of our newspapers buried it on inside pages, even though in a hectic week like the one which just passed, it should have been given prominent display.

MACKAY

Daily World

The event to which I refer was the decision handed down by your Supreme Court which in substance upheld the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals several months ago.

OVERRULE LOWER COURT

The lower court had ruled that differentials in teachers' salaries based solely on the color of those receiving the pay was "discriminatory" and a violation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

The result of this last of a consistent string of liberal rulings being given by Mr. Roosevelt's new court, is clearly a victory for not only Virginia teachers, but all others who following their profession in the Deep South states find themselves victims of the most pernicious of all discriminations—wage differentials.

Atlanta, Ga.

Several lessons can be learned by the teachers of other states in the case of the Virginia teachers. One is that the first step is to create an issue. Another is that a large majority of teachers, including the leaders, must be solidly behind the fight. A third is that persistence must be the rule.

CASE OF MELVIN ALSTON

In the Virginia case a young Norfolk high school teacher, Melvin Alston, boldly stepped out and challenged the School Board. He did this in face of the fate that befell another Norfolk teacher, Miss Alline Black, who was relieved of her class after an earlier attempt to secure justice in the matter of salaries.

The difference was that Miss Black sought redress in the state courts, while Mr. Alston took his case to the federal court.

He contended through his attorneys that the School Board had been "maintaining the policy, custom, and usage of paying Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk less salary than white teachers and principals possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience,, exercising the same duties and performing the same services as Negro teachers and principals."

SAME IN MANY STATES

How well this same recital of facts fits the cases of teachers in every state where there is a dual school system.

NOV 3 1940

Mr. Alston after stating his basis for complaint asked for declaratory judgments regarding the constitutionality of the salary scheduled and further asked for a permanent injunction "restraining the school board from continuing salary differentials based on color".

The complaint was thrown out in the district court, when the judge ruled that Mr. Alston, when he signed his teaching contract had forfeited all rights to disagreement with the salary paid him.

The district court's ruling was reversed by the court of appeals and now the Supreme Court upholds this latter court's contention.

MOVEMENT SPREADS

A restive protest against the economic discrimination practiced against Negro teachers is sweeping the Southland. Teachers in Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and other states have contributed to a defense fund to combat this most unfair of Southern traditions. Even Georgia teachers have TALKED about it, but lack of militant and unbridled leadership has thus far stymied any concrete move against this pay "steal."

But in none of these Deep South states has there come forth a teacher "brave" enough to strike out and create the issue, necessary to carry the matter before the courts. And who might dare do this fear, and with some cause, that he will be left holding a great big bag by the others, who stand to gain just as much as the plaintiff.

PRECEDENT SET

The Supreme Court, including the much maligned Mr. Justice Hugo Black, has spoken not only once, but twice, on this issue of unequal teachers' pay. Precedent has been set and the pattern drawn.

For the life of me, I cannot see why our teachers, who can complain so loudly of this pay injustice in private, do not air this justifiable grievance in public through the courts. All organizations stand ready to aid, but the first move must come from the teachers themselves. The real trouble simmers down to the bald fact that Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the rest need some Melvin Alstons.

One Won; One Lost

NOV 9 1940

The NAACP won an important case and lost one last week.

Afro American

It won a decision from the United States Supreme Court in favor of equal salaries for public school teachers in Norfolk, Virginia. Originally a Norfolk court ruled against equal salaries for colored and white teachers. The U.S. Court of Appeals, sitting in Asheville, N.C., reversed the lower court.

As it stands now, the case goes back to the Norfolk court which must hand down a favorable decision.

The NAACP lost a case in Missouri in which it sought $10,000 damages for a colored student who had been denied admission to the University of Missouri. This case will be appealed so that the lower court's decision is no more final than that of the Norfolk judge against Virginia teachers.

This defeat, therefore, may be regarded as a temporary setback, only.

The victory in the Norfolk case is one of major importance, ranking with a similar U.S. Court decision equalizing salaries of Maryland teachers.

Whenever these cases, involving equalization of educational facilities in Southern States, have been fairly presented to the courts, the NAACP has won on their merits.

Baltimore, Md.

Nothing more heartening than this happened this year and colored teachers in the Southern States have only themselves to blame if their communities fail to exploit these victories to the fullest extent by calling in association attorneys to advise them how to make these new legal rulings locally operative.

VIRGINIA'S EQUAL SALARY RULING O.K., HIGH COURT RULES

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Differences in the pay of school teachers in the South, based on race or color, were barred by the United States Supreme Court last Monday when it refused to review the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals outlawing such distinctions.

Courier

The review was sought by the School Board of Norfolk, Virginia, and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools in that city. They appealed from the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals reversing the judgment of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

ALSTON INSTITUTED HIS SUIT IN NOV., 1939

Melvin O. Alston, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High school, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, an unincorporated organization of all the colored teachers in the Norfolk public schools, instituted the suit in the Federal Court at Norfolk in November, 1939.

Pittsburgh

They asked for a declaratory judgment that the fixing of salaries of colored teachers at a lower rate than that paid to white teachers of equal qualifications and experience violates the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Pa.

They also prayed for an injunction restraining the school board and the superintendent of schools from making any distinctions solely on account of race or color in the salaries of public school teachers.

DECISION OF DISTRICT COURT IS REVERSED

The District Court dismissed the complaint. It held that neither Mr. Mason nor the Norfolk Teachers' Association was a proper party to the suit and that Alston had waived his constitutional rights by voluntarily entering into a written contract with the School Board to teach for 10 months, from September 7, 1939, at a salary of $92.10 a month.

From the judgment of the District Court Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge John J. Parker handed down the decision on June 18, reversing the judgment of the District Court.

The mandate was issued forthwith. When the School Board and the superintendent of schools received notice of the decision and asked for a stay of the mandate so as to have an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, they were advised to either ask that tribunal for a stay or else file a petition for recall of the mandate.

Hasty action by the Circuit Court of Appeals was taken to avoid confusion and inconvenience in the preparation of the budget and the making of contracts for the school year 1940-1941.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was interested in the suit. Thurgood Marshall of New York; William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard Law School; Leon A. Ransom, a Howard law professor, and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Virginia, represented Mr. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association.

High Court Refuses To Review Decision Upholding Equal Pay

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a decision handed down Monday, the United States Supreme Court refused to review a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding the right of Negro teachers in Virginia to receive salaries equal to those of white teachers doing the same work.

New York Age

The decision was rendered in connection with a case involving Melvin Alston, Norfolk, Va., school principal who seeks to force the Norfolk schoolboard to pay him and all other Negro teachers a salary equal to that of white teachers in the state who have the same training and experience. The case now goes back to the Federal district court in Norfolk, whose decision the Appeals Court for the fourth district, sitting in Asheville, N. C., reversed last June 18.

New York, N.Y.

Although no date has been set Oliver W. Hill, resident counsel for Mr. Alston, has asked Federal Judge Luther B. Way, for an early hearing. Associated in the case with Mr. Hill are Thurgood Marshall, special N.A.A.C.P. counsel, and Dean William H. Hastie and Leon A. Ransom, of the association's national legal committee.

Agree To Salary Parity

Teachers Accept Offer Made by City

NOV 13 1940

NORFOLK, Va. — (SNS) — Following a conference here Thursday, November 7, members of the Norfolk Teachers Association voted to accept an offer made them by C. Alfred Anderson, city attorney, of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

Daily World

The offer was made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case, which involved an action brought against the Norfolk school board by Mr. Alston, a local school principal, in behalf of himself and the Negro teachers of Norfolk, in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same type of work.

Atlanta, Ga.

According to Thurgood Marshall special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP. attorneys in the case who were invited to the conference, not only declined to attend but urged the Negro representatives not to participate in any such conference while the case was pending before the court, unless the city attorney made a specific offer in writing preliminary to the holding of the meeting.

Those who attended the conference were: P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington High School, Newport News, Va.; Thomas H. Henderson, a teacher at the Armstrong high school, at Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers Association, and City Manager Borland.

TEACHERS ACCEPT

It was following this conference that the city attorney made a written offer to the Norfolk Teachers Associaion, to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers over a period of three years. On November 7, the teachers accepted the offer, which amounted to $129,000, on condition that they be given an increase of not less than $30,000 of the money this year, and higher increases during the next two years with the total differential to be removed by September 1942. They further insisted that the NAACP. attorneys put the offer in such legal language a sto be binding.

Last June, NAACP. attorneys, wha are representing Alston won a victory, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversed the ruling of a lower court, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color, is unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision Oct. 28, when it refused to review the case. It was at this stage of the case, while a hearing was pending before the local federal court, that a conference of representative Negro citizens of Norfolk, was held in the office of the City Manager, Charles B. Borland on Monday, November 4.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
October 3, 1940

Industrial High Eleven Plays Here Tonight

The Industrial High School Blue Dragons, negro high school football title claimants for the past six years, will face a foreign foe tonight at 7:30 o'clock on Van de Graaff Field, meeting the Birmingham Y eleven. This will open the tenth year of night games played here by Tuscaloosa negro high schools.

Coach Adams of Birmingham Y formerly coached here 10 years ago. Last year the Dragons defeated the Birmingham outfit which is now out for revenge. Industrial High beat Walker County last week, 16 to 13.

Florence, Alabama—Times
October 2, 1940

BURRELL DOWNS TRENHOLM HIGH

Negro Football Game Is Played At Tuscumbia

Burrell negro high school's football team from Florence invaded Legion Field, Tuscumbia, last night and defeated the Trenholm negro high school eleven, 38 to 0.

The following account of the game was turned in by W. H. Lewis, principal of the Florence school:

The initial kick-off to Trenholm was down on the 10 yard line. Several off tackle thrusts carried Trenholm to her own 40 yard line, at which point she lost the ball on a fumble. Using wide end runs and line smashes the Burrell eleven advanced the ball to Trenholm's 15 yard line. From this point Jack O'Neal flipped a pass to Dock Suggs for the initial tally. The conversion failed.

Trenholm chose to receive. The kick-off was advanced from the 10 yard line to the 40 yard line. A line thrust carried Trenholm to the 50-yard line. After several attempts to advance from this point, Trenholm was forced to punt. The receiver for Burrell was downed in his tracks on Burrell's 30 yard line. End runs by Guins and Suggs, respectively, netted 60 yards for Burrell. A fake end run turned out to be the second touchdown for Burrell by Guins through the center of Trenholm's line. The try for conversion was no good. Trenholm again received and after several attempts to gain the quarter ended with the ball in their possession.

The second quarter opened with Trenholm attempting to skirt Burrell's right flank. Trenholm then punted to Burrell's 30 the receiver being stopped in his tracks. The second of two forward passes by Burrell was intercepted by Trenholm. Trenholm took the air on her own 45, but failed to gain after which she punted to Burrell's 25. An end run by Clemons was good for 40 yards. Brown's line smash was good for five. Guins then circled Trenholm's end behind splendid interference for the third touchdown. The conversion was good with Clemons carrying the ball around left end. Trenholm immediately punted after having received. At the end of the half Burrell was in possession of the ball deep in Trenholm's territory.

The kick-off to Burrell's 10 was returned to the 30 yard stripe. A blocked punt gave Trenholm the oval on Burrell's 35. An attempt to complete a forward pass changed into another touchdown for Burrell when Pruitt Coulter, Burrell's center, ran 80 yards after intercepting the pass. A right end run by Clemons made the conversion good. The quarter ended with nothing more exciting happening.

The highlights of the fourth quarter were an 85 yard run by Clemons for a touchdown, a 45 yard plunge through the line by James Brown, and a forward pass from O'Neal to F. Suggs good for 35 yards and the sixth touchdown for Burrell. The conversion failed.

Two City Schools Win Praise

Phillips, Parker Recognized For 'Democratic Spirit,' As Is Holtville High At Deatsville

OCT 10 1940

B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Evidences of the "democratic spirit" in two Birmingham high schools and in another Alabama institution—the Holtville High School, near Deatsville—Thursday had won the attention of the nationally-recognized Educational Policies Commission.

Phillips High School and Parker High School (for Negroes) here, and the Holtville school, are prominently mentioned in a recently-released book called "Learning the Ways of Democracy."

Written by members of the Educational Policies Commission, the book "is an account of evidences of the democratic spirit in educational practice, which were observed in 90 American secondary schools." the commission was appointed by the National Education Association of the United States, and the American Association of School Administrators.

Significantly, the slogan of the Birmingham city schools for the current year is: "The Development of Character Through the American Way of Life." Principles of democracy are being stressed with increased emphasis by Magic City teachers, as American educators awake to the responsibility of nourishing the democratic ideal.

Excerpts from the commission's book follows:

Parker High School was one of two Southern schools for Negroes described as "notable among the schools visited for the high place assigned to skill in manual occupations," thereby glorifying "the dignity of labor."

Concerning this, the commission wrote: "In Parker High School in Birmingham, Ala., every student spends at least one period a day in one of the school's 20 shops throughout his or her four years in school. The work done in these shops is useful to the school, to the children's families and to the communities.

"Talented students are encouraged to take advanced training in the fields of their special skills, and many of them are placed in employment immediately upon graduation. Manual labor is accepted as an integral part of education and manual skill is treated with the same respect as intellectual achievement."

Phillips High School received recognition for two of its student enterprises—the Girls Letter Club and the Ushers Club, in which students shoulder business and social responsibilities. The commission wrote:

"A school store is operated by the Girls Letter Club of the physical education department in the Phillips High School, Birmingham, as another type of enterprise for the general welfare. The store receives second-hand books and resells them to the students. The club realizes a small profit in the exchange and uses the money to buy equipment for the girls' athletic department...

"The Ushers Club at the Phillips High School represents still another type of student service organization. Boys are elected to this group by their classmates. The members usher at both school activities and community affairs, but assume many other important responsibilities, including assistance to teachers at registration time, helping new boys to become acquainted in the school, and aiding in operation of the lunchroom. The students consider it a high honor to be elected to this service group."

Parker High School was listed among those schools whose students render many services to the unfortunate. "The singing of the 2,000 Negro students of Parker High School was well described by Lawrence Tibbett as a 'majestic symphony of voices,'" the commission commented. "Once a year these students give a choral concert in the Municipal Stadium in Birmingham to which an admission of 10 cents is charged. The proceeds from this concert, about $300 a year, are contributed to a camp for underprivileged children.

"Every student in the school is a member of the Junior Red Cross, and through this organization groups of students go out frequently to sing and otherwise entertain shut-in patients in hospitals and veterans' sanitariums. The Girl Reserves group gives programs of readings and music at the old people's home and raises money to send six or more underprivileged girls to Summer camp each year.

"Although most of the students in this school come from homes with low incomes, the boys and girls contributed $328 to the Community Chest last year, as well as generous offerings of baskets of food at Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Parker High School was also mentioned for the democratic spirit of its commencement exercises and for its student electorate system.

Of the entire city system, the commission wrote: "The Birmingham city school system has a well-planned committee system for teacher participation in policy-making. These committees function through building meetings which occur weekly and at which teachers have opportunity to express and register their views. Once a month on a Saturday morning, there is a meeting of all teachers of the system. A steering committee helps to set up this program . . ."

The commission found many practices of the Holtville High School—a rural consolidated school five miles from Deatsville—highly commendable, particularly the way in which the school has identified itself with the community. It found that most of the students "perform some manual work as part of the school program." The school has a large woodshop, a craftshop, a pottery kiln, a refrigerator plant ,a poultry hatchery, a canning plant, a bank, a newspaper and a movie all of which contribute to the community.

Dr. Trenholm To Talk At School Dedication

DEC 9 1940

B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, will speak at the dedication Tuesday night of the new Fairfield Industrial High School.

E. J. Oliver is the principal of the school, which was recently completed in Fairfield.

The program will begin at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium and will include music by the school choir. The school will be open for inspection.

Hurtsboro, Ala. Press
November 8, 1940

RUSSELL COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL HAS LARGE OPENING ENROLLMENT

The Russell County Training school opened its 1940-41 session with an increased enrollment in both the elementary and high school departments.

Prof. S. A. Frazier, newly appointed principal of the school announced an enrollment of 240 pupils for the elementary grades and 110 pupils for the high school for the first month. The enrollment is expected to exceed 400 pupils before the close of the second month.

There are seven teachers on the force of the training school and six of these are serving their first year as teachers in this school system. The names of the new teachers are as follows: S. A. Frazier, principal; Robert Jones, assistant principal, Florence Larkin, Ruby Ford, Mary P. Whitley, Naomi D. Judkins and Charlena Sawyer.

The P.-T. A. held its first regular meeting Wednesday night, Oct. 16, with Mr. Walter Hurt, the chairman presiding. Plans and resolutions were set up for the year's work and much is being anticipated by the organization this year. An additional room has been made available this term by the tearing down of two small closets in the main building which already is being used as the home room for the senior pupils.

The 4-H Clubs of the county were the guests of the Training School Friday, Oct. 18. Their third annual "Achievement Day Program" was held at the school on this day. Some very interesting and practical demonstrations dealing with farm life and community service were rendered by the clubs under the direction of their Negro Home Demonstration Agent. W. E. Collins and U. G. Garrett, County Agent.

Many other projects and plans are underway as part of the school's objective for this year and the patrons and friends of the school and of education in general will be asked to cooperate fully in helping to make the school what it should be.

S. A. Frazier, Principal.

Selma Ala. Times Journal
December 22, 1940

Building Dedication At Training School Scheduled For Jan. 15

Dedication of the new Vocational building at the Dallas County Training School for negroes at Beloit has been set for Jan. 15 when Dr. C. B. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis of Pensacola, Fla., founders of the institution, plan to be present and take part on the program, along with state and local representatives.

Friends of the school are being asked to give any donation they care to make to equipment for either the girls or boys shops and laboratories. Half of the building will be devoted to trades for the boys and the other half will be assigned to the girls.

Donations for this cause may be turned over to E. W. Pettus, chairman of the Dallas County Board of Education, to Superintendent J. A. Lee, or to C. J. Hurston, principal.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
December 18, 1940

HIGH SCHOOL PLANS YULETIDE CONCERT

Fairfield Junior High School will present a Christmas concert at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Senior High School auditorium. One hundred forty pupils will take part in the varied program of vocal and instrumental music, which will include selections from Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, American folk music and Negro spirituals.

The second part of the concert will be devoted to Christmas carols and will include a group of first-grade pupils singing "Away in a Manger." A large chorus from Junior High School will sing "Cantique de Noel," with Miss Barbara Calloway, of Birmingham - Southern College, as guest soloist.

The program will be directed by Miss Rita Lea Harrison.

Pupils who will take leading parts are Mary Frances Berry and Ernestine Bowen, pianists; Bettie Norman, James Collins, Henry Harmon, Shuford Swift, Velma Self, Charlotte Laster; Joe Sims, Percy Rogers, O. C. Nichols, Britt Smith as quartet.

EDUCATION- 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala Age-Herald
January 28, 1940

GRADUATION FOR 903 SCHEDULED

Mid-Year Seniors Of Six Local High Schools To Get Diplomas

Six Birmingham high schools will graduate 903 seniors Thursday night and Friday. The seniors include 59 white and 244 Negro students.

All the commencement programs will begin at 8 p.m., Thursday, with the exception of Parker Negro High School exercises, which will be at 8 p.m., Friday.

Principal N. H. Price will preside over the program at West End High School with the Rev. Marvin A Franklin delivering the commencement address. Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools, will present the diplomas to graduates.

At Phillips High School, Dr. A F. Harman, president of Alabama College, Montevallo, will address the students. Principal Sellers Stough will preside and former Principal C. J. Going, now second assistant superintendent of schools will award diplomas.

Editor James E. Mills, of The Birmingham Post, will speak at the Ensley High School exercises with Principal E. E. Sechriest presiding Dr. L. Frazer Banks, first assistant superintendent, will present diplomas.

Woodlawn High School will feature an address by Erskine Ramsay, president of the Board of Education. Principal Noble B. Hendrix will preside and present diplomas.

At Ramsay High School, which will hold exercises at the Southside Baptist Church, Dr. P. P. Burns, of Howard College, will deliver the commencement address. Principal T. C. Young will preside.

Parker Negro High School's commencement address will be delivered by Erskine Ramsay. Dr. Glenn will present diplomas.

Florence, Alabama- Times
April 22, 1940

BURRELL HIGH STUDENTS STAND WELL IN CONTEST

Representative seniors from negro high schools throughout the state of Alabama were invited for the seventh year to the state teachers' college, Montgomery, to take competitive examinations in high school subjects to evidence the relative types of work done in the negro high schools of Alabama. These tests were held Saturday.

Albert Norris Freeman, Mary Elizabeth Jones and Juanita Peoples, the three highest ranking seniors at Burrell, for this scholastic term, took examinations in two subjects of their choice and the test in comprehensive fundamentals, which must be taken by all representatives.

Juanita Peoples, of Burrell, won the blue ribbon in comprehensive fundamentals with 155 students participating. Her score was 113 out of a possible 140. She also won third place in American literature and honorable mention for the highest average among students from city high schools. Mary Jones also won honorable mention for high average among city schools represented and honorable mention in American literature.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 20, 1940

Senior, Junior Highs In Jefferson County Will Graduate 3,338

Jefferson County public schools are graduating 1,002 senior high student and 2,256 junior high students from white and Negro schools this Spring, which is a narrow margin of 97 more than last year, according to announcement from the offices of Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent.

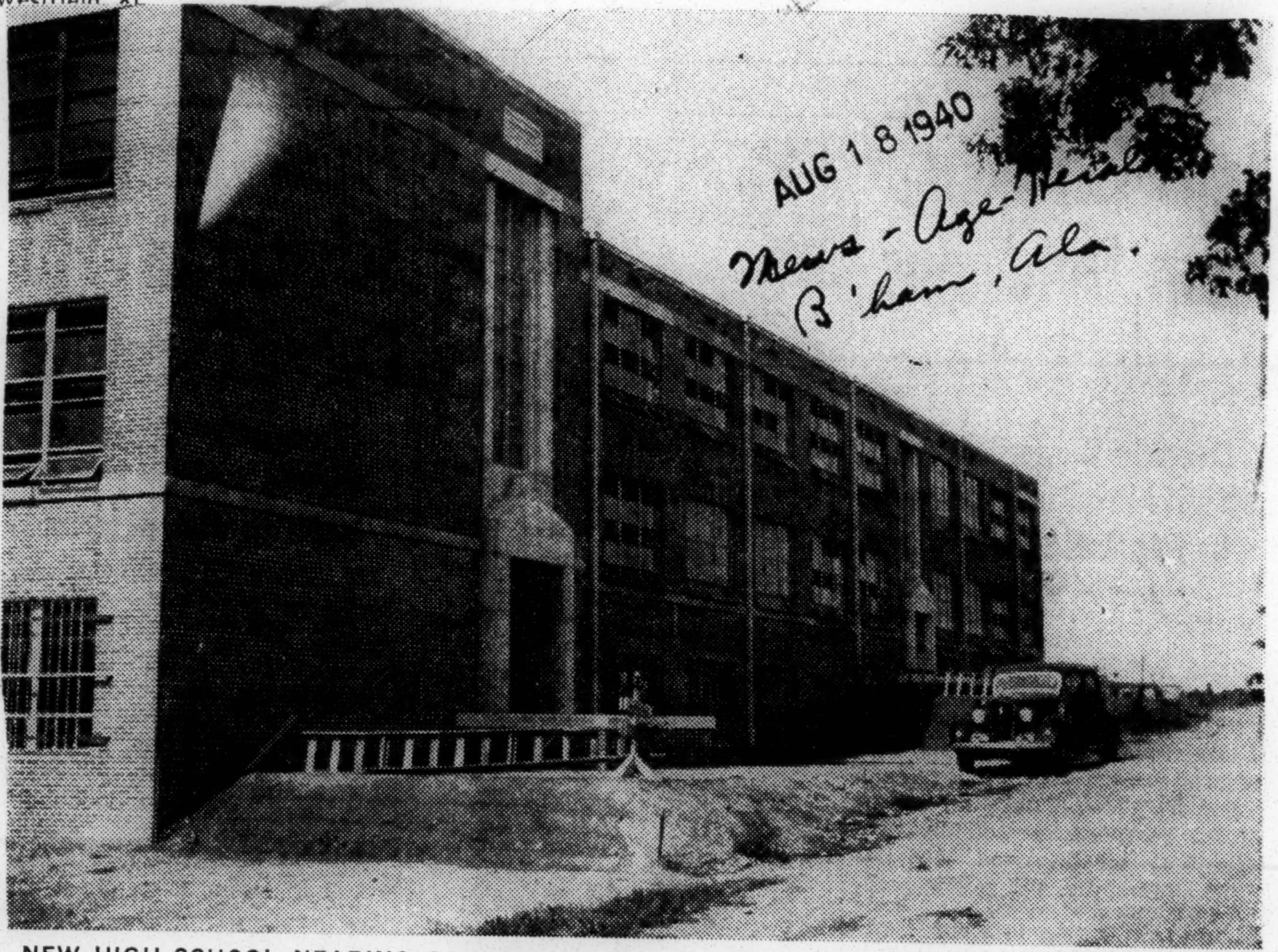
The 13 white high schools are giving diplomas to 815 seniors and the eight Negro high schools to 267 seniors.

From elementary schools, of six grades, 2,254 white children and 1,188 Negro children are moving into junior high.

Junior high records show 1,576 graduates to white senior high schools and 680 Negro promotions.

Figures of graduation by white senior high schools are: Corner, 25; Jefferson High, 125; Hewitt, 51; Hueytown, 88; Jones Valley, 90; Leeds, 40; McAdory, 24; Minor High, 140; Mortimer Jordan, 65; Oak Grove, 24; Shades-Cahaba, 72; Warrior, 26; West Jefferson, 45.

Graduation totals of Negro high schools are Brighton, 46; Hooper City, 49; Irondale, 12; Powderly, 30; Praco, 13; Rosedale, 24; Warrior, 12; Westfield, 81.



AUG 1 8 1940
News-Age-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL NEARING COMPLETION—The handsome, modern new $100,000 Interurban Heights Negro High School in Fairfield lacks only a few interior finishing touches before it will be ready for occupancy when school begins early in September. Shown above, the high school will clarify the problem of housing the hundreds of Negro students who have been a problem since the old high school burned two years ago.

AUG 18 1940

Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 29, 1940

Carver To Open Here Tomorrow

Carver High School's Wildcats, negro football aggregation, open their season here tomorrow night against the strong Cobb High School eleven of Anniston in Murphree Stadium at 7:45 o'clock.

The Model City club recently defeated the Wildcats in Anniston and reports from there state that Cobb is to bring one of its finest teams in the history of the school to Gadsden tomorrow night.

Pacing the Cobb eleven are two flankmen that are rated at the top in negro football circles.

Coach McDonald Hughes, of the Carver footballers, said yesterday that several of his key players are hurt but that the enrollment of promising men and the fast stepping of reserves would enable him to start a potent machine against the Cobb outfit.

Cox, Douthard and Crayton are newcomers who are counted on to strut for the Wildcats in Murphree Stadium tomorrow night.

Mobile, Ala., Forum Sun,
Sept. 20, 1940-

WIN FIGHT TO BUILD HIGH SCHOOL

DANVILLE, Va. —Until work on the proposed new high school for Negro children in Pittsylvania County has been completed to relieve overcrowded conditions,these children will attend the local high school this year at the expense of the county, it was announced here today by Martin A. Martin, following a conference with the county superintendent of schools here last week.

Martin, who, as the legal representative of a number of Negro organizations, including the local NAACP branch, has waged a year-long fight to get county school officials to build additional high schools for Negro students, said the superintendent had informed him that work on a new high school would be begun immediately.

Pittsylvania County, one of the largest counties in Virginia with a population of 75,000 persons one-fourth of whom are Negro, has seventeen high schools for white children and one for colored. The high school for Negro students is located at Gretna, Virginia, about thirty miles from the southern part of the county. No buses or other facilities are provided for the children in this section of the county to attend the high school.

Scottsboro, Ala., Sentinel
October 1, 1940

SCOTTSBORO NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The Scottsboro Negro High School opened August 19 and several precedents have been broken. The eleventh grade with nine members is the first for negroes in the county. the enrollment is at its highest peak and the western part of the county has a bus to transport school children.

The faculty is composed of Prof. Wm. Luke England, Principal, Mrs. Emily G. Gaines, Miss Dorothy Watts, Mrs. Maudie Hughes and Prof. Thomas Weatherly.

Although the high school has a comparatively small enrollment, it is a member of the Tennessee Valley Atheletic Association and participates in all interscholastic activities.

The football team will show its wares to the homefolks Thursday, October 3rd, at two o'clock, when it meets Council High School of Huntsville, Alabama. Members of the team are: Richard Jenkins, A. D. Winston, Robert Cobb, Ora Callaway, Richard Johnson, Ben Johnson, Charlie Johnson, G. W. Rutledge, Charles Edwards, Jno. A. Edwards, Joseph Kelly, Jack Johnson, Fred Jenkins, Clinton Finley, James Finley, John A. Sanford, John Hendrix and Wade Cothran, coach.

The cheers for the boys will be led by Misses F. Ditty, M. Timberlake, N. Sanford, S. Allen and J. Wells.

EDUCATION - 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Appointment of School Principals

Tribune
7-27-40
Washington

Applications are in for the Armstrong principalship, and the school board has before it one of its most important, if not difficult tasks. In reality the school board may have very little to do with the appointment. The credentials accompanying each application will in all probability be thoroughly reviewed and evaluated before they are placed in the hands of the personnel committee of the Board of Education. If the usual procedure in other school matters holds in this instance, the review of the papers by school officers will probably be reported to the chairman of the personnel committee with a specific recommendation from the superintendent. Unless the board deviates from its usual procedure, the personnel committee will accept that recommendation and offer it as the committee report to the school board in open session. With little or no comment, the superintendent's choice habitually becomes the appointee.

The method of inviting applications for school positions is democratically sound. But since personal ambition may too often be the chief attribute of those who apply for such high office, it is quite possible that choice may be limited to a field of mediocre candidates. In that case, that particular school (including faculty and student body) and the general system must suffer from the principal's mediocre administration for the period of the incumbent's lifetime. And this in a school system which boasts of the superiority of its personnel and draws to its teaching force able men and women from all over the United States.

The layman is naturally not in a position to propose policy and procedure to the local educators. But, without regard to the imposing lists of educational qualifications which applicants must compile and submit, a jury of outstanding high school seniors, if it were possible for all of them to have had actual knowledge of the several candidates, would have made wiser choices than some that the school board has approved. Students would be free from political pressure and unhampered by any suggestion of favoritism.

The public is entitled to the appointment of school principals of the highest caliber commensurate with the high salary enacted by Congress in 1924. If the present system needs modification to insure superior service to school patrons and the tax-paying public, the Armstrong vacancy makes the time opportune for the desired reform.

HAROLD A. HAYNES IS NEW PRINCIPAL AT ARMSTRONG HI

Houston's Successor To Receive $4,100; Is Ph.D. Candidate

[illegible] Washington

AUG 11 1940

Appointment of Harold A. Haynes, principal of the Browne Junior High School, to principalship of the Armstrong High School at an annual salary of $4,100 to succeed the late Dr. G. David Houston became effective Wednesday.

The appointment of Mr. Haynes, who has been principal at Browne since 1932, was recommended by the personnel committee of the board of education and approved by a poll of the board on Tuesday.

All three colored members of the board, Mrs. Velma Williams, John H. Wilson, and Col. West A. Hamilton, approved the selection made following competitive examinations. Mr. Haynes was a principal in Class 8, with a $4,000 a year salary at Browne; the appointment raises him to class 9, at the fiugre mentioned above.

Formerly Taught There

Mr. Haynes's new assignment carries him back to a school where he once taught for twelve years.

The Armstrong principal was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, June 15, 1910, with the degree of electric engineer. In 1930, he was awarded the M.A. in education from the University of Chicago. He is now a candidate for the doctor's degree in education in New York University. He expects to complete all of the required courses for the doctorate during this summer.

World War Service

Mr. Haynes worked for two years for the General Electric Company testing small motors in the small motors department. During the World War, he was employed as an electric expert aid in the United States Navy Yard at New York for seven months.

The appointee taught at Howard University in the School of Engineering for six years. In the public schools, he served as assistant superintendent in charge of research and chief examiner, on temporary status, 1931-1932. In September, 1932, he was named to Browne as principal.

Native of District

AUG 10 1940

Mr. Haynes is a native of the District and received his elementary training in the old M Street High School. He is married but has no children "other than the multitude he will have at Armstrong."

His affiliations include: Kingman Park Civic Association, Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations, National Technical Association, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Mr. Haynes's new appointment is a "great opportunity for service in the public school system," in his opinion.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 18, 1940

Negro High School Trade Work Planned

John I. Leonard, county superintendent of public instruction, announced this morning that the course of instruction at the Industrial High School (negro) will be changed next term to provide practical vocational instruction.

A demonstration cottage will be rented to provide a practice place for girls to study domestic sciences, he said. Boys will be given plots on which to experiment with grasses and foliage in a landscape gardening course.

Three vocational home economics teachers will be hired and some agricultural and trades teachers will also be added to the staff.

Through State aid in vocational education, the increase in teachers' salaries will not be great, Mr. Leonard said.

College preparatory work will still be available, but emphasis in curriculum will be on vocational subjects to prepare students to earn a living.

Tampa, Fla., Times
July 5, 1940

Will The County Be Ready To Meet More School Needs?

If the transfer of 200 Macfarlane school pupils to other schools and the use of the Macfarlane building as a Negro high school will provide adequate facilities for all concerned, then the rearrangement ordered by Tampa District trustees will be welcomed as a prompt solution to the problem created by the burning of Middleton school for Negroes.

But the trustees, the County School Board and the County Commissioners had better act promptly to begin getting school finances in order, so that future needs can be met promptly before serious problems arise from increasing enrollments or unpredictable accidents such as the loss of the Middleton building.

The time will soon come, if indeed it is not already at hand, when rearrangements, adjustments and temporizing will not be adequate to meet increasing needs; then new buildings will be necessary and the cost will be substantial. Will the County be prepared to meet that cost?

The need for a third high school in Tampa was temporarily met last year by adding senior high classes to Jefferson junior high school. Now the need for a high school for Negroes is met by transfer of Macfarlane school pupils elsewhere. Obviously there must eventually be an end to the number of such readjustments possible.

Citizens, taxpayers and school patrons should ask school and County officials right now how they propose to meet future needs as the population continues to increase at the rapid rate that it has in the last two or three years. Delay can be costly, not only in money but in the prestige and progress of the whole community.

Tampa, Fla., Times
October 26, 1940

The New High School Building For Negroes Should Be Pushed

The approval by the Tampa WPA office of the $100,000 project for a new high school building for Negroes, to replace the Middleton building which burned several months ago, should be promptly and aggressively pushed through State and Federal WPA channels so that construction can start as soon as possible.

County school officials say that educational facilities for Negroes are inadequate and the loss of the Middleton building made the problem more acute. Construction of the new building should be started as soon as possible so that it can be completed before the beginning of the next school year.

That means that the work, which is estimated in the project to take eight months, must be started in January if the building is to be ready next September. Plans call for 10 classrooms, an assembly hall, a library to replace the one which the school was just getting started when it was destroyed by fire, and other facilities for 350 students.

Local school officials have pledged $38,266 as the sponsor's share of the cost of the new building, but they can and should make another contribution of equal importance by making every effort to speed the project through the normal course of WPA regulations without unnecessary delay.

They should also be sure that the new building will meet the needs of the situation as near as possible. It is obvious that County educational facilities in several sections will sooner or later be in grave need of expansion, and every effort should be made by school officials to prepare to meet that need.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
December 14, 1940

$62,486 Approved For New Tampa Negro School

Tampa school trustees yesterday were notified of final approval of allocation of $62,486 in federal funds, to be supplemented by district funds, for the construction of a new negro high school at Chelsea street and Twenty-fourth avenue to replace the Middleton high school, destroyed by fire last March.

The new building is to be a modern one-story brick structure and construction is to be completed in time for the opening of the 1941 fall term.

Since the school was burned its 478 pupils have been shifted temporarily to the Booker T. Washington school and to the Macfarlane school in West Tampa, formerly used for white children.

The old building cost $60,000 and was insured for $38,600.

Bradenton, Fla., Herald
December 1, 1940

School System Accredited As Without Superior

More Than $1,600,000 Invested In Manatee County Buildings And Equipment

An excellent, extensive, and valuable school system is the boast of Manatee county, with 21 schools for white children and 7 for negroes. The system is valued at $1,600,000. These figures do not include the 15 county owned buses used to transport the pupils to and from their homes.

The last appraisal showed value of the lots, buildings, library, apparatus, and furniture of the white schools at $1,600,000. The system is composed of three Senior High schools, four Junior High schools, and fifteen elementary schools. A currently worked out improvement plan for several of the schools including the two in Bradenton and one in Palmetto will bring the value to approximately $1,750,000.

The Senior High schools are located in Bradenton, Palmetto, and Myakka City. The Junior Highs are in Bradenton, Palmetto, Manatee and Oneco. The elementary schools are scattered throughout the county.

All schools now meet state requirements for standardization.

Staff of 174 Teachers

Teaching the children in these 22 white schools are 174 teachers and the payroll for the teachers, janitors and bus drivers is nearly $30,000 monthly for the nine months term each year.

Operating expenses of the schools come principally from the state, there being a state-aid system for education, and taxes paid in the county on property not exempt under the homestead exemption amendment. Only unimproved and business property pay a tax for school maintenance and operation. Homestead property is exempt from all taxation for schools, except for payment of principal and interest annually on school bonds. The state-aid, distributed on a pupil-unit basis, also includes assistance for transportation of the students to and from their homes in school buses.

Builds Healthy Tots

Physical education and athletics play an important part in the schools, but this is mainly from the standpoint of building healthy youngsters, and is not permitted to interfere with the actual education.

Gymnasiums have been erected at Bradenton High and Palmetto High schools, and a stadium at Bradenton High, where the athletic and physical education programs are carried on, each of these gymnasiums having been erected with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration. Large grounds around each of the schools permit of outdoor play throughout the school terms, with the beneficial Florida sun playing an important part in this outdoor program of play.

The school board is constantly endeavoring to improve the school system by building additions to the schools as funds permit and otherwise increasing facilities.

Two years ago, the voters of the Bradenton school district voted favorably on a $50,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which were to be supplemented with funds through the Works Progress Administration.

Under this plan, the stadium at the Bradenton High school has been completed; the nine-room annex to the Ballard Elementary school is now under construction and the annex to the Bradenton Junior High will be built when the Ballard annex is completed.

A vocational building at Palmetto, and an athletic field at Manatee have been approved and work on these projects will be done when money is available for the sponsor's part of the work.

Seven Negro Schools

Consolidation of small rural schools has brought the number of negro schools in the county to seven. Grounds, buildings and equipment are valued by the school board at $75,000. There are high schools at Bradenton and Palmetto. The seven schools have a staff of 51 teachers and an enrollment of approximately 1800.

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO GRADUATE 300

Constitution

Howard Holds Exercises; Washington Junior and High Programs Tonight.

2-2-40

More than 300 negro students this week will receive diplomas in graduation exercises of the Howard Junior High school, and Booker T. Washington Junior High and High schools.

Atlanta, Ga.

Washington Junior High school graduation exercises will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Bethlehem Church of God, while the Howard school exercises were held last night.

At the Washington High school graduation exercises, to be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Wheat Street Baptist church on Auburn avenue, Ed Cook, president of the board of education, will address the class and present certificates to twenty-five students.

Veronica Rosalie Simpson, Dorothye Mae Kinney and Ruby Carolyn Ivory, members of the graduating class, will speak on the effect of Christianity on personal life, economy, and politics. Music for the program will be furnished by the school band.

Other members of the graduating class are: Willodean Jacquelyn Bennings, Audley Bazile Burns, Ida Mae French Willard Conway Fudge, Matthew Percy Gantt, Milton Edward Gray, Mable Rosa Grier, James Claude Hill, Julius Taylor Johnson, Mildred Jones, Alonzo Kelley Annie Ruth Love, Annie Bell McGhee Lucius Edwards Morris, Charles Wadsworth Pierce, Viola Yvonne Riden, Carroll Harvey Robinson, William Lee Smith, William Coswell Sullivan, Lofton Albert Wheeler, Walter Lee Whitner, and Eddie Witherspoon.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
February 2, 1940

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 1, 1940

Atlanta U High Graduates 29

Twenty-nine graduates of the Atlanta University Laboratory High School were awarded diplomas Saturday in Howe Memorial Hall, when five baccalaureates spoke on "Organized Religion in a Changing World," and prizes and scholarships were announced.

Scholarship winners were Virginia Williams, Gwendolyn Cooper, Mariella Ama, Margaret Ashton, Harriet Nash, Virginia Tillman, Griffith Davis, Charles Shorter and Albert Robinson.

Four of the graduates came from cities outside Atlanta: Mariella Ama, Philadelphia; Alberta Colbert, New York City; Naomi Stewart, Chicago, and Virginia Williams, Tuskegee, Ala.

The twenty-five graduates from Atlanta are: Margaret Aiken, Dorothy Bell, Maymie Chaptman, Doris Cooper, Gwendolyn Cooper, Carolyn Floyd, Tommie Hancock, Louise Harris, Camillas Jackson, Harriet Nash, Joyce Rawlings, Edith Reid, Mary Louise Smith, Virginia Tillman, Frances Williams, Helen Williams, Griffith Davis, Fred Flemister, Leon Hubert, Robert Kennon, James McMorries, Robert Neal, Albert Robinson, Charles Shorter, and Willard Strickland.

Quitman, Ga., Free Press
August 8, 1940

Negro Work Studied By Church Groups

Mrs. Allie Griffin, chairman of the Christian Social Relations Committee of the Methodist Missionary Society, this week received interesting literature concerning negro educational work in Georgia. Out of all the 159 counties in Georgia only 40 had accredited high schools for negroes and Brooks county was included in the list of 40. Brooks county also has a Jeanes supervising teacher and all schools in the county are doing splendid work.

Through this committee in missionary societies throughout the state, they are making a special study of the negro community, its homes, churches and schools.

The literature is very interesting and Mrs. Griffin will be glad to pass it on to anyone interested.

Newnan, Ga., Herald
October 17, 1940

Savannah Street High School To Begin Football

The faculty and committees of students assisted by a committee of religious workers in the city are officially soliciting aid to equip a football team at the Savannah Street High School for colored.

Each solicitor has a soliciting sheet bearing his or her name with proper signature.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
August 25, 1940

ALLEN SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON SEPTEMBER 6

Allen (negro) school will open September 6 for the fall term. Beside the high school and elementary grades, an extension class for teachers will be given. Registration for day students will be held on Friday, September 6, and boarding students will be admitted on Saturday, September 7. The extension class, which will be taught by Miss Carmen Lowry, will begin Saturday, September 14.

Until this year, the school has been a missionary institution of the former Methodist Episcopal church. Since the unification of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the Methodist Episcopal church (North) and the Methodist Protestant church, Allen school will be under the supervision of the home department of the Woman's society of Christian service of the Methodist church.

Members of the faculty for this term include Miss Lowry, superintendent; Julia Titus, principal; Belle W. Lewis, secretary; Julia Noell, science; E. Louise McConnell, history and French; Eva Mae Wilhite, English; Helen Andrews, religious education and typing; Mozella Albright, clothing; Estelle Harris, foods; Isabelle Jones, music; Biverous Pretty, librarian; Addie Pickett, physical education and social studies in junior high school; Jennie Hann, shorthand and mathematics in junior high school; Myrtle Freeman, domestic supervisor, and Naomi Outten, kitchen supervisor.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
August 28, 1940

HAINES INSTITUTE DRIVE NEARS END

The financial campaign which has been conducted this month to save Haines Institute, one of the foremost Negro schools of learning in the South, will be concluded September 1, it was announced yesterday by school officials.

Several years ago the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., under which the Lucy Laney School operates, found it necessary to curtail its support and for a time it appeared as if this historic institution would have to close.

However, the alumni and friends at that time, felt that the closing of the school would set learning among the Negroes for higher education in this sections years behind, and they rallied as a body to raise enough funds to continue the institution. Each year since that time, with careful management, they have been able to operate without a deficit.

The national board now has decided to liquidate the property and has offered it to the alumni for $7,000. This offer has been accepted by the same loyal group with the hope that friends, white and colored, will rally to their support. They decided on a campaign to raise funds and have met with some success but additional funds are still needed to complete the total sum asked. They are again requesting that all who can do so contribute generously to the undertaking.

Haines Institute, it was pointed out, provides a type of training greatly needed for the Negro youth in this section, and as evidence of its worthiness they point to the success of those who have graduated from the school in the past.

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun
September 23, 1940

Negroes Are Offered Special Training At Spencer High School

A defense training program for negroes is being conducted at the Spencer High school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, from 7 until 10 o'clock each night. The courses offered are as follows: bricklaying, cement finishing, and carpentry.

D. I. Slater and G. F. Rivers are instructors in the courses.

It was stated that it was believed that many negro citizens here would take advantage of the opportunities offered by the courses, and prepare themselves, through them, in order that they might be of the greatest service to their country.

School officials stated that the negro always has shown himself to be loyal, and they expressed confidence that now, in time of peace, the negro will show his loyalty again by taking advantage of the courses and preparing himself better to serve his country.

Negro ministers have been urged to emphasize the importance and need of the negroes rallying to the great defense program, in order that the country might not only have trained fighters but skilled workers behind the lines.

Those desiring further information concerning the courses may secure same by communicating with Professor F. R. Lumpkin, D. T. Slate, or G. F. Rivers.

Brunswick, Ga., News
October 23, 1940

HERE IN INTEREST OF NEGRO SCHOOL

E. L. Snyder, field representative of Holsey Institute at Cordele, one of the outstanding negro religious schools in the state, is in Brunswick for a few days in the interest of the school, which is carrying on a very deserving program.

The institute is a school for negro ministers and religious workers and caters principally to the rural sections. The teachers are all colored, but the lecturers are both white and colored. It is a continuous school, and the attendance the past month was one hundred.

Snyder carries with him recommendations from a number of prominent Georgians, including Senator Walter F. George, who resides only a short distance from the institute. It is for all denominations, it is stated, and has been accomplishing some excellent work.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
November 8, 1940

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Rockdale Jr. High School

For Colored Children

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL COOPERATES WITH CHURCH IN IT'S 72ND. ANNIVERSARY

During the week of October 22-27, the Rockdale High School was honored by helping Union Baptist Church to celebrate it's 72nd anniversary. Representatives from the faculty were sent each night. They carried congratulations from the school on such an occasion along with a plea for cooperation this school term with our school program.

Sunday marked the culminating point of activities when the program was mainly of Rockdale's talent. The school chorus gave several selections and Mary Dawson, a senior, sang a solo.

Mr. Sanders, our principal, gave the main address which was entitled, "The Economical Status of the Negro," from which he talked on six different but vital points of the problem. Every one seemed to have enjoyed the anniversary celebration and we're proud to see the school and church cooperate so heartily and willingly. Our year is certain to be a success if this does continue.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
November 1, 1940

Negro Students Hold Meeting In Home Economics

The annual district meeting of the Negro home economics teachers wah held yesterday at the Dasher High School. Miss Inez Wallace, state supervisor of home economics teachers, presided and led in some interesting and instructive discussions.

Amongt the subjects that were considered during the day were:

1. Equipment-Insufficient space.
2. School Lunch Program.
3. Program building (units-combined classes).
4. Home Project supervision.
5. Maintenance.
6. Adult Classes.
7. Joint programs.
8. Large classes.
9. Crowded schedule.
10. Inability to get materials.

Dr. A. G. Cleveland, superintendent of the Valdosta city schools, A. V. Folsom, county school superintendent, Miss Nebraska Findley, home economics teacher in the Valdosta High School and Mrs. R. A. Peeples, religious and civic leader, were among those who delivered addresses during the day.

The theme of the home economics teachers is "Good Health for All".

Lily Gaines Rogers, home economics teacher for the Dasher High School, was hostess of the meeting. A well prepared dinner was served in the home economics department by students of that department and two of the parents.

Mrs. A. B. Clyatt and H. M. Giges, of the Lowndes County Department of Public Health, aided materially in preparing a health exhibit that added much to the interest of the meeting.

Teachers and officials of the Dasher High School today expressed their thanks for the help that was given them by many firms and individuals in making the meeting a successful one.

Graduating Stars in South Side High Schools

Tribune 1-21-40 Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATION- 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS,

ILLINOIS

Warren Greenwold.
Bowen.

Helen Melling.
Hirsch.
[Beecher Photo.]

John Wittich.
Hirsch.
[Beecher Photo.]

Eleanor Fleming.
Bowen.

John Valentine.
Tilden.

Lydia Hoch.
Bowen.

Janis Graf.
Hirsch.
[Beecher Photo.]

Orville Berkowitz.
Hyde Park.

Joan Hirsch.
Hyde Park.
[Marshall Photo.]

William Fralick.
Hirsch.
[Beecher Photo.]

Frances Miller.
Hyde Park.

Frank Lazarus.
Hyde Park.

Stanley Stomiany.
Tilden.

Mercedes Johnson.
Phillips.
[Foster Photo.]

Warren Reed.
Phillips.
[Foster Photo.]

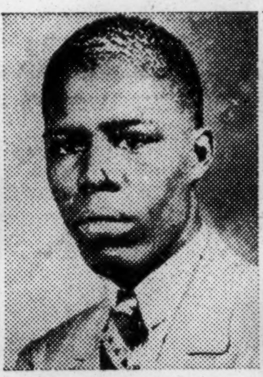
Morris Proffitt.
Du Sable.

Joseph Henry.
Phillips.
[Foster Photo.]

Henry Block.
Bowen.

Iilton Blumenthal.
Bowen.

Barbara Price.
Du Sable.


Ralph Mitchell.
Du Sable.

Lionel Jordan.
Du Sable.

Arthur Devitt.
Tilden.

Earl Mills.
Tilden.

James Gaither.
Phillips.

Mendenhall, Miss. News
March 7, 1940

Madison Industrial Institute Has Modern Building

Founded in 1895, chartered the same year as a high-school. For twenty years this school gave efficient training to the Negro youth of Simpson county. This school was dedicated to serve colored youth in practical education. Fifteen years later found the school in a stage of retrogression. For six years the problem of solving the pressing burden of giving 188 boys and girls vocational education. Out of the 188 students, 32 were on high school level (1939-1940). All of these 188 students were, "Live at Home," students. Due to the New Deal Program, the AAA cut production in certain crops Making it impossible for most of these students to go elsewhere to high school training. Then came the human back-wash. Under the administration of Percy E. McIntosh, Sr,, Superintendent of the hi-school. This theme, "Solve Juvenile Delinquency with vocationl education," were the starting words that set the wheels turning that made this project a success. The white citizens were first to endorse the program by giving 7000 feet of long leaf pine timber. The white and colored citizens gave donations from over the county and state. These donations have been appreciated very much by the entire school.

Every penny spent wisely, the school is located in the cotton belt of the county. On the new 13 air line highway (boggans on map) Dry Ridge Community. Twelve miles south of Mendenhall, Miss. eleven and three-fourths miles north of Prentiss, Miss. The building is a pine structure, 88 by 34 feet, with 4 class rooms, 1 chappel hall, 1 office, 1 teachers' home; 6 rooms, twenty acres of farm land The Home Economics and agriculture department are tentative. The agricultural class meets in the administration buliding, while the home economics class meet in a special prepared room in the teachers home. Mr. Rankin has obtained for the home economic department a full set of things necessary to carry out the program The agriculture work shop has $300 worth of new tools. The teachers home, a late style building will be renovated. Plans are being pushed to put the home economics and agricultural building up this spring which will be a 22 x 40 foot frame structure, also the primary department, which will be a 24 x 48 foo frame structure. The public is urged to support this most worthy drive.

The school has a strong faculty The principal, Mrs. Hattie B. Rankin, who specalized in home economics at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. after studying at Oak Park Hi-School at Laurel, Miss., Jackson College, Miss, she is doing a fine work in setting up a standard school.

Mrs. Dora Buckley who has the grammar school in charge, came from Prentiss Normal Institute Miss Theodosia E. Wood, who has specialized in school work at Piney Woods and Old Drake, Des Moines, Iowa is doing a fine job in the Primary Department. The school has three fine quartets that are coached by Miss Wood who has traveled over twenty eight states with the Piney Woods Singers.

P. E. McIntosh, Sr., Superintendent of the School studied at Decatur, Newton Baptist Seminary, Meridian, Miss., New Hymn, Entered Tuskegee Institute on a 4-H Club scholarship. A student of the Tri-State Training Course at Jackson College, Miss. Backed by the fine traditon of the white men, that he will not fail us. Faithful service merits consideration by those in authority. This project should appeal to the county school board and the Superintendent of Education.

Youthful School Head Blazes Trail in N.C.

Afro-American [illegible]-40

LITTLETON, N.C.—The curriculum, method of teaching, the physical plant, and other educational facilities of the Littleton High School have undergone revolutionary changes under the leadership of its youthful principal, Alphonso L. Finch.

Mr. Finch came to Littleton in 1934, fresh from St. Augustine College and a short period of graduate study at Columbia University. At Littleton, he found five teachers teaching seven years of elementary school work in a four-room building. There were no transportation facilities.

Mr. Finch

Add 3 Rooms, 5 Teachers

He has now added three classrooms and five teachers, plus three years of high school work. There has also been an increase in enrollment amounting to over 150 pupils making a total of 500.

Adequate transportation facilities have been obtained and all teachers hold A certificates and represent some of the best colleges of the South

Plans New Building

In the future plans of the principal is a new addition to the present plant, a building to consist of an auditorium, six classrooms, and a principal's office, all of which, along with the present building, will be situated on five acres of land.

The school had just closed a financial drive which netted $320, which, it is felt, exemplifies the spirit of co-operation that exists between the school, the revitalized P.-T.A.. and the church.

Baltimore, Md.

MOVE MADE TO IMPROVE N. C. HIGH SCHOOLS

Only 17 On Accredited List Of Southern Association

Defender 2-24-40 [illegible]

GREENSBORO, N.C., Feb 23—A special conference of representatives of Race colleges and high schools on the approved list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meeting at A. and T. college last Saturday concerned itself mainly with discussion of problems common to high schools of the state in securing approval from the Southern educational rating agency. The conference was held in the assembly room of Alexander Graham vocational building.

At present there are eight colleges and 17 high schools out of 173 in the state on the accredited list prepared by the Southern Association.

The discussion was led by J. Henry Highsmith, southern secretary of the committee on the approval of Race schools, and G. H. Ferguson assistant director of the state division of Race education.

Mr. Highsmith explained and reviewed standards necessary for accrediation by the Southern agency. He pointed out that it is necesary to run the high school 175 days in the year exclusive of holidays.

Speaking of standards for teachers, Mr. Highsmith stated that the Southern Association makes it imperative that teachers be paid $900 per year in high schools. Another demand by the body for approval is three-fourths of the teachers on a high school faculty must be graduates of accredited colleges.

It was also agreed by the representatives in attendance that the teaching load is too high in the high schools of the state. No criticism however, was made of the average college teaching load in the state.

The group also decided that more supervision of college teaching is necessary if the product turned out in the high schools is to do his best job.

There were also numerous suggestions brought forward as to how the schools may better evaluate their work scientifically through the use of evaluative criteria especially prepared for that purpose.

H. L. Trigg, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers' college was specially invited to the conference to give suggestions to principals of high schools who desire to work for accreditation. Mr. Triggs is a former high school inspector of the state.

Fayetteville. N. C., Observer
August 17, 1940

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL GETS GRADE A RATING

Chestnutt high school for negroes, which is located on the Raeford road, has been given a group II class A rating, according to A. B. Wilkins, county school superintendent. An addition to the school has recently been completed.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
August 20, 1940

NYA TO BUILD A NEGRO HI SCHOOL

Thirty-eight boys of the National Youth Administration of Wilson county started work yesterday under the supervision of two foreman on an $18,000 Negro high school building in Spring Hill township, Mrs. H. L. Jordan, head of the county NYA projects, said today.

It is the first project of its kind started in this section by NYA and is being carried on under the sponsorship of the Wilson county board of education.

The boys have had no experience whatsoever in the work but are being trained as they go along by two foremen. Wiley Killette has charge of the project, Mrs. Jordan said.

The school will be in a beautiful setting on the highway between Lucama and Buckhorn in Spring Hill and will be a Negro high school. It will be an all concrete building and will be 55 by 102 feet in size.

It will be known as Williamson school, Mrs. Jordan said.

EDUCATION - 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS

NORTH CAROLINA

William G. Pear Miss School First Time In han 50 Years

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
September 1, 1940

Negro Educator, Retired At 81, Will Devote Time To Personal Interests

By CHARLES F. HUDSON

For the first time in more than 50 years William Gaston Pearso will not be at his desk when schoo opens Wednseday morning. Although he is past 81 years of age h is by no means feeble or incapacitated. His gait is that of a man in his late fifties or early sixties. When asked the reason for his unusual vitality and great age he replied: "I picked my father and mother before I was born." Meaning, of course, that he inherited strong ysical qualities and characteristics om his parents.

William Gaston Pearson was born pril 11, 1859, the son of George Pearson and Synthia Ann Bar-ee. His father belonged to Wil-iam Pearson and his mother was the slave of Gray Barbee. Both of these families have large connections in this area. So William was six years old at the close of the Civil War.

It is a long way from the status of a slave to that of one of the foremost educators and business men of his race, but W. G. Pearson has attained that and more. His breadth of learning, business experience philanthropy and love for all mankind are rarely equalled in any one personality.

Principal Pearson has taught and directed the teaching of more pupils than any man who ever lived in the City of Durham, during his 50 years of teaching and administration of the Negro school system of the city. He began in a three-teacher school which taught through the sixth grade and finished as principal of Hillside High School, one of the largest of its kind in the State. The system has grown from three teachers to 140 during the teaching experience and administration of Professor Pearson. Upon his retirement this year he was made principal emeritus.

During his early boyhood William was accustomed to carry the laundry, done by his mother, on his head to the home of Gen. Julian S. Carr. Here he made vital contacts which greatly enhanced his future career.

When old enough young Pearson began to work in the Carr Factory where he became discontent with his wages. He and another man decided to "strike for higher wages." General Carr received them graciously when they made their complaint. Pearson spoke first. He asked for $12 per month, a gallon of molasses and a peck of meal. General Carr granted the request, nd when the second man made his equest he asked for $14 per month ith meal and molasses, which was ranted. Pearson went away feeling imself let down because he asked o little.

However, General Carr became e major personality in fashioning e life of William Gaston Pearson. A large photograph of the enial general hangs in a conspicuus place in Professor Pearso tately study. And many intrins nd sentimental tokens of General Carr's appreciation of Principal Pearson are in evidence throughout his house. Among these is a handsome mirror which is valued at $5,000.

Following his "strike for higher wages" William Pearson struck a blow for the freedom of his mind from ignorance and his people from a seeming despair. He went to college. In a pinch he borrowed $10 from General Carr to tide him over to a better landing.

Later on Pearson made a terrific speech in behalf of the rights of his people in an open meeting, protesting existing circumstances relative to his race. His address was so affective that he was carried by his comrades to the edge of Hayti before his feet touched the ground.

Hearing the speech General Carr sent for Pearson. Thinking that the general wanted to collect the $10 and perhaps give him a sound scolding, young Pearson failed to show up. Soon he met the general on the streets, and was asked why he did not come. Pearson replied "I did not get your message," being fearful of the consequences. General Carr asked him about his plans for school, and about Shaw University. At the close of the conversation the general promised Pearson that he would pay his expenses at Shaw, which he did, and Pearson graduated from Shaw University with the class of 1886.

When Durham celebrated the 75th anniversary of Gen. Julian S. Carr, Professor Pearson was invited to make an extemporary address along with other prominent citizens who had been asked to attend. In his appraisal of the general and his business accomplishments Principal Pearson gave an interpretation of the Durham Bull which was a symbol on the Carr Factory. It was in part: "As a symbol of the success of General Carr there stands the Durham Bull in liquid gold up to his belly. While his tail switches over the Gulf of Mexico and his right ear laps in the Atlantic Ocean and his left ear dips into the Pacific he licks the salt off the North Pole. His image is painted on Gibraltar and on the Pyramids of Egypt. He is known around the world as a symbol of the success of Gen. Julian S. Carr."

Then in appreciation for what General Carr had done for the Negro in Durham Professor Pearson presented him with a gold headed cane, which had cost $32. He said in part: "General Carr, we do not present this cane to you because of the fact that you are old, or stand in need of support. But as a symbol of the fact that the Negro has leaned on you for many years, and now it is time for you to lean on him for awhile."

Professor Pearson married Minnie S. Sumner of Charlotte, who was also a teacher, and a graduate of Livingstone College at Salisbury. He pays high tribute to her influence in the shaping of his destiny.

To many who know him Principal Pearson has demonstrated the fact that he has become a great educator and emancipator of his people. This is doubtless his gretest contribution to society along with giving breadth of vision and understanding between the races. When one thinks of racial problems in Durham they at once think of the triumvirate who have done most to solve the situation successfully. They are: William Gaston Pearson, C. C. Spaulding, and Jame E. Shepard. These three contemporaries have made a greater contribution to the present social order than did any Roman triumvirate in their contemporary times. These have largely used the Christian method of approach to the problems of life.

William Gaston Pearson has not only been a most successful teacher and administrator in the school system of Durham, but he is one of the most successful business men in the city. He learned thrift from the beginning. His first money came from the cotton he raised in the fence corners along his father's cotton field. For his first crop from the fence corners he received 31 'shin plasters.' These were 10-cent pieces in paper money, which amounted to $3.10.

Beginning early in his career Professor Pearson built a house every year with his savings. Soon he was able to build more than one house each year, and the time came when he owned 125 houses in the city.

Having a genius for business Principal Pearson was instrumental in the organization of several outstanding business institutions in Durham. He was one of the six men who organized the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance ompany. Each man put $15 into the organization and Pearson sold out when his stock was worth $45, which he thought to be a good bargain.

Pearson was cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank at one time and organized the Fraternal Bank and Trust Company, of which he was president. This bank, on his own recommendation, merged with the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, making it the largest Negro bank in the world.

The Southern Fidelity and Surety Company was organized through the effort of Professor Pearson who is president of the concern. It is the only Negro bonding and insurance company of its kind in the world. He is also president of the Union Reality Company in which he has large holdings. Pearson was also one of the main persons who prompted the organization of the Banker's Fire Insurance Company. He is president of this company also. Despite his 81 years he looks after each of his business concerns daily with the alertness of a man in his late fifties.

Having taught school under the supervision of every City Superintendent Durham has had, Principal Pearson knows the history of the development of the public school system of the city. He has represented his race for more than 50 years at the councils of the school authorities, and contended for their interests.

By way of retrospect Professor Pearson is of the the opinion that the youth of 50 years ago had a greater appetite for learning than now. "And the parents wanted their children educated," he said. He seems to be of the opinion that the moral standards among the youth

were better then than now.

Speaking of the problem of discipline, the veteran teacher said: "I haven't whipped a child in 20 years. And I never go to bed with malice in my heart. Parents are largely responsible for the misconduct of their children," he agreed.

Showing himself to be something of a practical psychologist, Professor Pearson attributes much to the factor of environment in the development of the child.

During his college career Dr. H. M. Tupper, president of Shaw University, caught him chewing tobacco one day. The dignified president said: "All you will ever be fit for will be to chew tobacco and carry swill to the swine." Later on the president was showing off Shaw to a visiting trustee from Philadelphia. He came into the Latin class and called on Pearson to read Virgil for the visitor. Since Pearson did not know his lesson he thought of some possible way out of the embarrassment. So he turned to the lesson of the day before, which he knew, and read that to the satisfaction of all present.

Attributing much of the success of his career to the teachers who were his friends during his college days Professor Pearson called their names reverently and affectionately.

William Gaston Pearson has not only made money, but he has been generous. His race has called him a philanthropist. He gave $25,000 to Kittrell College for Negroes. For a number of years he was treasurer of the institution. The college honored him with a Ph. D. degree some years ago in recognition of his contribution to learning and to the needs of humanity.

Wilberforce University of Ohio honored him with the M. A. degree, and he has continued to study and apply himself in the field of science and learnings.

In recognition of his able and long service in the city schools Professor Pearson has been honored by both white and colored citizens from time to time.

Professor Pearson was given the Harmon Award, which is one of the most significant awards within reach of any American Negro. He has been named "The Dean of Negro Business Men," by his own people.

In the field of fraternalism Pearson has been for 41 years an outstanding official in the "Knights of King David."

The white and colored citizens of Durham honored Pearson by naming a school for him in recognition for his services.

His connection with the founding and directing of Lincoln Hospital has been a source of gratitude to the many Negroes who have received treatment there.

Pearson has lived as simply as a philosopher and as sublimely as a saint as he has walked these 81 years with God and man in service and honor to all.

Roanoke, Va., World News
November 29, 1940

Will Dedicate Carver School

Williams Announces Dr. Alexander as Speaker at Sunday Program

Dedicatory exercises for the Carver consolidated school for negroes at Salem are scheduled for Sunday at 3:30 p. m., with Dr. Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of secondary ducation for Virginia, as the principal speaker, it was announced today by Theron N. Williams, principal.

Named for Dr. George Washington Carver, director of the agricultural research and experiment station of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, Carver school is occupied this year for the first time and is considered one of the most modern and spacious school buildings in the South.

"All people of Roanoke county and vicinity are given a cordial invitation to be present for it is felt that this building is not only a monument to our school board, our county and to Southwest Virginia, but also a greater educational advancement for our negro population," Mr. Williams said in announcing the exercises.

Also taking part on the Sunday afternoon program to be held in the school auditorium are School Superintendent Roland E. Cook, Moss A. Plunkett, former school board member, Dr. W. R. Brown and Mrs. Daisy J. Armstrong, the latter a Jeanes supervisor for county colored schools.

The Rev. C. J. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist church, colored, will preside, and music for the occasion will be furnished by the school's glee club under the direction of Mrs. Martha C. Bolden.

Several colleges and schools of Virginia will have official representatives present for the dedication, the principal said.

Dr. Carver himself will not be able to attend the dedication, but the students and faculty of the school have received this message from him: "I trust that every pupil will regard the splendid school building as an opportunity to make their lives count as 100 per cent American citizens. I regret that illness prevents my being present with you."

Carver school was built by the county school board with PWA funds at a cost of about $135,000 and completed last spring too late for occupancy in the 1939-40 session. It replaces the old frame Roanoke county training school building in use for years.

Statesville, N. C. Daily
December 2, 1940

Committee Named To Inspect The New Negro High School

At the December meeting of the county board of education this morning, Chairman R. C. Bunch named a committee to inspect new negro high school building at Unity, with the idea of passing on the matter of official acceptance of the building, recently completed. The committee is composed of Supt. T. Ward Guy, Messrs. C. H. Knox and S. H. Houston, of the county school board, and Mr. W. T Summers, county maintenance man.

The board authorized payment of the bill for $350 covering purchase price of two and a-half acres of land around the Unity colored school building at Belmont. The bill was ordered paid when the deed is properly executed.

EDUCATION - 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS

OHIO

Cleveland Gets First Negro Junior High Principal

SEP 21 1940

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma

CLEVELAND. — (ANP)—For the first time in history, Cleveland has a Negro Junior high school principal. He is Russell H. Davis, named Tuesday by the board of education on Superintendent Chas. H. Lake's recommendation that he be appointed principal of Central Junior High.

Mr. Davis, 42, is a brother of Harry E. Davis, newspaper editor and former member of the Cleveland Civil Service commission. He is a graduate of Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Science and was a chemical engineer for the Grasselli Chemical Co. before becoming a science teacher at Central High school 12 year ago. For the last three years he has been guidance counsel for Central High.

Cleveland Gets First Colored Junior High School Principal

Pittsburgh Courier
Pitts, Pa.

SEP 21 1940

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19—(ANP)—For the first time in history, Cleveland has a Negro Junior high school principal. He is Russell H. Davis, named Tuesday by the board of education on Supt. Charles H. Lake's recommendation that he be appointed principal of Central Junior high.

Mr. Davis, 42, is a brother of Harry E. Davis, newspaper editor and former member of the Cleveland Civil Service commission. He is a graduate of Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Science and was a chemical engineer for the Grasselli Chemical Company before becoming a science teacher at Central high school 12 years ago. For the last three years he has been guidance counsel for Central high.

EDUCATION - 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS

PENNSYLVANIA

Ten Students At Bordentown On Honor Roll

Philadelphia Tribune
Phila, Pa.

System Also Permits Selection Of Average Student For Honors

DEC 5 1940

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Ten students were named to the first honor roll for the fall term at the Bordentown Manual Training School by the faculty committee on Student Bahavior last week. The students were selected by the committee as those who, for the first marking period of the term, were most faithful in the performance of their duty, were working to the limit of their ability, were most regular in attendance, and had maintained a good general record.

At the end of each marking period, all members of the school staff who have any contact with the work of the students, are asked to submit lists of students whom they would recommend for a place on the honor roll. These lists are turned over to the Committee on Student Behavior which checks each name against the records and selects those who have been recommended by two or more of the staff and whose record indicate the qualities already mentioned. Under the system used at the Bordentown School, a student need not be outstanding in scholarship in order to win a place in the honor roll. A student is required to work up to the level of his ability, as tested and recorded at the beginning of each school year. Thus the student with limited scholastic aptitude is not overlooked but is given encouragement to work to the limit of his ability and to develop other outstanding qualities.

The students listed on the honor roll each six weeks are given a day off from school or trade work and are given a theatre party by the school. The students included for this period are: Laura Brown, Lawnside; Pauline Brown, South Orange; Katherine Bruce, Bordentown; Bettie Hackie, Montclair; Ella Hill, Jersey City; Marcus Battle, Bridgeton; Edward Jordan, Magnolia; Louis Maples, Atlantic City; John Miller, Trenton; and Douglass Taylor, Vaux Hall.

OBSERVES ART WEEK

A section of the library of the New Jersey Manual Training School at Bordentown was turned over to exhibits by the schools' Art department in celebration of National Art Week.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
October 25, 1940

Contributions Made To Bettis Academy Appreciated

Donations Received From White and Colored People From All Parts of the Country, Including Friends of School in Aiken Are Gratefully Acknowledged

A. W. Nicholson, venerable president of Bettis Academy, J. C. Simmons, vice-president, and members of the faculty of this well known negro school, located on the Aiken-Edgefield county line, express great appreciation to the white people of this section for contributions to the school funds, and also to the colored citizens of Aiken who have likewise donated various sums.

John C. Simmons who is financial solicitor for Bettis Academy says that the school management is deeply grateful, and the loyalty and kindness of white and colored friends of the institution is deeply appreciated. Money collected since the last association for Bettis Acedemy includes the names of many people in the North as well as this immediate section. The total reported since the last association is announced as $225.42, expenses $35.35, and a net balance of $190.97 going to the school. The grand total raised in the Association amounted to $1,774.78.

Aiken White Contributors.

Mrs. Rosa Bates, Cash, Sam Thomas, Aiken Standard and Review, Mrs. Sam Thomas, Mrs. E. E. Cushman, Thomas Laundry. N. G. Poleson, P. E. Havans Schroder Store, Hahn and Co. A. W. Oakley, Cash, B. M Surasky, John May, Esq., H. S Lybrand, Cash, Charles Alrans, A friend, Frank Henderson, Mrs Frank Henderson, J. B. Salley Esq., J. B. Salley, Jr., E. E. Henderson, Finley Henderson, J. O Hays, Wagener, J. and H. R. Ashhurst, Tom Williams.

Aiken Colored Contributors

Johnson Drug Store, Prof. R. B Brooks, Dr. Cherry, Mrs. Florence Joicy Jeters, Maggie Simmons.

School Does Good Work

Bettis Academy was founded by Rev. Alexander Bettis in 1881 to fill the need of education and training for the negroes, and A. H. Nicholson, the present president has been connected with the school for 56 years, and is still active in the handling of the affairs of the academy.

Bettis Academy has done and is doing excellent work of lasting benefits, among the negroes of the state. Aside from its educational advantages available to the negro youths of South Carolina, the school is a meeting place for social activities and various forms of entertainment, which add to the cultural influences among members of the race.

Unique Celebration.

There is one big red letter day on the calendar, each year at Bettis Academy. This is the 4th. of July celebration, which is a unique spectacle different from anything of its kind in the United States.

The celebration by the negroes at Bettis Academy had its conception when negroes were not permitted to beat drums in the South. This was many years ago, when the school was founded. The celebration dates back 59 years. The first celebration took place July 4th. 1881. Special permission for the negroes to beat drums was granted by the authorities, when Rev. Alexander Bettis, founder of the school, went to the county officers and asked for permission for the negroes to beat drum on that particular day. He promised that there would be no demonstration, and that the whole celebration would be peaceful This characteristic has marked each annual event for over half a century.

As the years have passed, the drum beating and drilling, has developed into rivalry between crack negro teams. They cut loose with every kind of noise making device, and go through varied body gyrations and team maneuvers, that have been photographed and written about in newspapers and other publications in all parts of the country.

The anniversary of America's independence by the negroes of South Carolina at Bettis Academy each July 4th, attracts great crowds of negroes, who participate in the festivities with a zest that rivals jungle scenes in darkest Africa. White people come from far and near to be spectators while the negroes stage their July Fourth drill and feast. It is a show worth traveling miles to see, for there is nothing just like it in this hemisphere, so it is said by people who have travelled extensively and witnessed all kind of celebrations and ceremonies.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
October 17, 1940

Business Training School for Negroes Is Opened in City

Business administration courses for negro high school students were started at the Youth's Opportunity Training school on Monday and will be continued daily hereafter, the school announced yesterday.

Following the courses, every attempt will be made to place the students in local imployment, it was stated. Class schedules are set up in such manner as to allow the greatest number of students to take advantage of the training in their spare time. Registrtions are still being accepted and it is hoped to offer training to all interested students, school authorities said.

Classes and registration hours are: 9 a.m. to noon; 1 to 3 p.m.; 3 to 6 p.m.: and 6 to 9 p.m. daily.

Bamberg, S. C., Times
October 10, 1940

VOORHEES SCHOOL NEWS

The Voorhees high and junior school departments opend on the 17th of September, with a large number on hand for the first day. The Elementary Department opened on the26th with a large enrollment, and the prospects for the school year are bright and promising.

This is the forty third sesssion of the School, and the present freshman is liable to be the largest in the history of the school exceeding the one hundred of last year. Nearly all of the classes have been sectioned, with those taking Rural Elemeetary Education, composing the largest group. Tests have been given to all freshmen entering the school this year, in our cooperation with the government survey of high education for Negroes. Also a special effort has been made to extmine and provide for the health of all the studnnts in the school.

Additons and changes on the faculty are as follows:

Mr E. D. Dean, Ga, State College, wil have charge of our Smith Hughes work in agriculture. Mr W. M. Perry, St Augustine College, Math and English Miss Rise Huggins, St Augustine College, Miss Ada Simpkins, St Augustine Colege and Miss Lorin Lavin, Charleston, S. C. are in the Elementary Departmnnt. Dr Mary E. Williams, formerly of Tuskegee Institute is in charge of the Student health.

A new horse barn, a new farm tool and machinery shed garage and mill house, and a new metal corn crib, have been erected during the summer to replace the old barn which was burned.

On October 2nd, the District meetting of the Jeanes Supervisors was held here under the supervision of Mr Felton, Mr Schiffley and Mrs Mattie Thomas from the State Board of Education.

Principal J. E. Blanton left Thursday morning, October 3rd for the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal church in Kansas City where he will conduct a Chorus of around one hundred voices or more, also fill engagemnets on the Radio. Those who accompanied him were: Mr Wilmer Sojourner, freshman at Voorhees, Mr. Sinclair Sojourner, graduate of Voorhees in the class of 1940 and Rev George Harper of Savannah, Ga.

The opening social for the newstudents was a very enjoyabl affair, featured by an amateur program, showing the variety of talent we have on the school grounds this year.

The football squad is working hard for its opening game with. Ga. State on Octobber 11th The squar is hoping to make amends for the loss last year at Savannah. Many of our better men did not return and Coach Owens has had a hard job of whipping the raw mtaerial into shape , and he does not have the assistance of Mr RaymondHopkins, who is at Booker Washington in Columbia.

The faculty had a get to gether party last week, at which time prizes were awarded for thh winners in whist and bridge. The evening was very enjoyablt and everyoie is filled with enthusiasm and energy for putting over the best program this year in the history of the school.

The National Defense Training Program opened on October 1st and will continue for twelve weeks. Mr Harper is supervising this program, Mr Myers has charge of the Blacksmithing and Mr Furman Williams is in charge of the Welding.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 27, 1940

NEW SITE IS URGED FOR HOWARD HIGH

Negro Leaders Pledge Support in Movement to Place School in New Location

Nineteen Negro leaders and heads of organizations of the city visited Howard High school yesterday at the assembly hour to pledge their "loyalty and support of a constructive program for the institution's development and closer harmony between the student body, faculty and the citizenry."

The common theme expressed by the speakers was "for closer co-operation and removal of Howard High school from its present location in the Carter street business district to a place more suitable for an educational institution."

The meeting was held up for seven minutes at one period by a blast of steam from a nearby plant, which rendered the speakers and singers inaudible.

Prof. William J. Davenport, principal, opened the two-hour meeting, and introduced the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber, pastor of Leonard Street Presbyterian church and chairman of the Negro division of the inter-racial commission, who took charge of the citizens' end of the program.

He stated, "the purpose of the meeting is a closer degree of harmony and work for the best interests of the highest institution we have in the community. Howard High, locally, is our college as well as our high school, because we, as Negroes, have nothing that supercedes it in the educational field in this community for us."

Among the speakers he presented to the student body and faculty, following the prayer by Presiding Elder N. D. Shamborguer, of The Methodist church, were the Rev. C. A. Bell, pastor of First Baptist church, East Eighth street; William C. Upshaw, pastor, Monumental Baptist and president of the Baptist Ministers' union; R. J. Gordon, pastor, Bethel A. M. E. church and president of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance; J. C. Brown, pastor of Thompkins chapel and presiding elder of the Chattanooga area of the A. M. E. ion church; J. S. Davenport, pastor, Patten Memorial Methodist, and M. C. Griffin, Warren chapel pastor, treasurer of the Interdenominational Alliance.

Seven musical numbers were rendered by the school's newly organized girl trio and the chorus of fifty-thre boys and girls, under direction of Mr: Edmonia Simmons.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Demo-Union
October 18, 1940

Colored Students Issue Another Call

"We have had a nice response to the recent call in The D-U," said Prin. Joe Thomas, of the Lawrenceburg Colored High School, "for wornout tools and used books and publications, and we thank the public for them. We can use more, however, if anyone cares to donate them to the school library or to the manual training department."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
November 19, 1940

Colored School [illegible] Fete Officials of County

Booker T. Washington High School will honor Hamilton County officials with a special program and dinner, Thursday, Nov. 21, 10:30 a.m., T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal, announced today.

The program for the day includes a tour of inspection of all the departments, student assembly for guests and dinner.

Covington, Tenn. Leader
November 14, 1940

Achievement Day for Colored Homemakers

An Achievement Day program Saturday at Frazier colored high school attracted an attendance of some 200. Prizes were donated by Covington and Tipton county merchants and by various community clubs.

Excelsior Williams of Rialto received a quilting frame for being responsible for the largest attendance. Other prizes went to: Naomi Neal of Antioch for the best exhibit of canned goods, Florence Mosely of Mt. Tipton for being the most outstanding homemaker in the county this year in home improvement, canning and gardening; Carrie Woods, Burlison, best print dress; Elvira Hill, Burlison, secretary's record book; Sarah Rice, Avery Chapel, best quilt; Viola Harris, Atoka, best pillow case; Lillie Maude Smith, Salem, most unusual exhibit.

Honorable mention was given to Dixon community for bringing an exhibit though the community does not have an organized club. This exhibit was sponsored by Alberta Brooks.

EDUCATION - 1940
HIGH SCHOOLS

VIRGINIA

Cape Charles, Virginia, Times
October 24, 1940

TIDEWATER SHOULD NOT BE LOST

A program deserving of the support of all Northampton Negroes and their white friends is that of the trustee board of Tidewater Institute in saving its property at Chesapeake.

Tidewater Institute was originally founded to educate our county Negroes in branches above the grammar grades. It was the only Negro school in Northampton with higher rating than seventh grade; it was supported entirely through its own effort and that of its board.

Five years ago the high school education of our Negroes was taken over by the Northampton County School Board and the use of the buildings at Chesapeake discontinued. At that time the debt on the property, buildings and real estate, amounted to $12,000; this has now been reduced to $8,000.

The value of the buildings and farm are far in excess of the present debt and it appears that the board representing the large number of Northampton Negroes interested should be given every assistance in saving their property.

To this end contributions are being sought, as announced in a news item in this newspaper last week and we feel, as stated in our first paragraph, that the program certainly deserves the support of all Northampton Negroes and their white friends.

Contributions, said the news article, may be sent to either George H. Joynes, chairman of the board, Sea View, or to the secretary, Dr. W. H. Johnson, Cape Charles.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Liberal Views Heard As Carver High Dedicated In Salem, Va.

Archie Richardson, Moss A. Plunkett Speakers at Roanoke Ceremonies

DEC 14 1940

By WILMER F. DILLARD

SALEM, Va.—In this little town, which in reality is a suburb of Roanoke, more than 600 people from all sections of Virginia heard Archie Richardson, assistant superintendent of Negro education in Virginia, speaking at the dedicatory exercises of the new George Washington Carver High School say: "If the individual is to become an adequate social being in society, if he is to be a good citizen in a democracy, he must have experience in socially desirable and democratic living in the school and in the community.

Then in response to the address in which Mr. Richardson substituted for Dr. Fred Alexander, supervisor of Negro education in Virginia, the citizens heard Hon. Moss A. Plunkett, ex-chairman of Roanoke County School Board and the man who is considered by the Negro population as the leader of the fight for equal educational opportunities for all, say: "I believe that the elevation of Negro teachers' salary will place education among Negroes where it belongs as one of the leading professions in the world."

DR. CARVER WRITES

A letter was read from the great scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute who regretted illness prevented him from attending the dedication ceremonies.

The main speaker, who was introduced by Dr. John Gandy, president of Virginia State College, further stated that: "Education for life is a continuous process of growth, development and adjustment. Carver High School is Roanoke County's most successful attempt to provide this process for the Negro boys and girls in this county."

MUSIC BY CHORUS

The program was presided over by the Rev. C. J. Smith, with the invocation by the Rev. H. A. White of Roanoke; chant by the high school chorus under the able directress, Mrs. Martha A. Bolden; a short welcome by Dr. W. R. Brown and the presentation of gifts by Mrs. Daisy.

T. C. WALKER SPEAKS

Lawyer T. C. Walker, well known in educational circles in Virginia, made some fine remarks in which he lauded Mr. Plunkett, the Roanoke County School Board, the superintendent of Roanoke county schools and others who had worked for the erection of the school. He was introduced by Prof. Theron Williams, principal of the new high school.

DEC 14 1940

Among those sitting on the platform were: Dr. John Gandy, president of Virginia State College; Dean Groadwater of Roanoke College, representing the president; the Rev. W. E. Lee, chairman of board of trustees of Virginia Seminary and College and pastor of Second Baptist Church; Lawyers Moss Plunkett and T. C. Walker; Prof. A. G. Macklin of the Virginia Educational department with headquarters at Virginia State College; Prof. A. M. Walker, principal, of Christiansburg Institute; E. L. Morris, the Rev. A. L. James, pastor of First Baptist Church, Roanoke; the Rev. James R. Johnson, Mr. Bell, chairman of the board of supervisors of Roanoke County, commonwealth attorney, county treasurer, Prof. Horn, supervisor of schools, Roanoke in county, Superintendent of Schools Shelbourne of Montgomery county, the only county in the state of Virginia where white and colored teachers receive equal pay; Prof. Riddick, principal of Jefferson High School, Charlottesville, and the principal of Lexington High (D. L. Downing) School.

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

PLUNKETT HERO

Lawyer Plunkett who fought bitterly and boldly for the new Carver High School and finally gave up the chairmanship of the county school board because of the location of the school, along with Superintendent Roland Cook of the county, received major credit from the colored people for their fight in behalf of the colored high school. He said: "It is deplorable when caucasians are called whites and Negroes are called colored.

"Carver High School will not only serve the county but the state and nation. I believe that the elevation of Negro teachers to equal pay will place education among the Negro where it belong as one of the leading professions in the world. Teaching profession in my estimation along with the ministry ranks much higher than law, medicine or any other profession. We shall see what it means in your race to lift education on the level with doctors, lawyers, and other high professions. My race could not have risen in 75 years any higher than your race. No one has made a greater contribution to America than George Washington Carver, the great scientist at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver is not here in body but he is here in spirit."

Benediction was by the Rev. William M. Scott.

EDUCATION- 1940
ILLITERACY

ALABAMA

Advertiser
3-13-40
Montgomery
Ala.

ILLITERACY DISAPPEARING

For many years Alabama and Mississippi have shared the dubious honor of occupying the last places in the table of illiteracy prepared decennially by the Census Bureau. This year the question will not be asked because social scientists feel that the percentage of United States citizens who can neither read nor write is too negligible to mean anything as a social statistic. No longer will Alabama wear a false stigma of shame resulting from the obvious statement that it is last on the illiteracy list. The truth of the matter is that illiteracy ceased to be important enough to collect statistics on long before the 1930 census. It was probably a snide Republican trick which kept the question in that census because the solid south has long shown the greatest percentage of illiteracy because of the Negro education problem. Until the Negro education system began to function on a reasonable basis, it was to be expected that there would be a large segment of elderly Negroes who could neither read nor write. ~~They, for~~ the most part have disappeared now through self-liquidating qualities of the delinquency. In fact, the illiteracy statistics never were much of a measure of the intelligence of the population of the south, white or black. It was only a rigid and somewhat unfair guess at prevailing educational opportunities.

More serious aspects of the census are reviewed in the Alabama Social Welfare Magazine by Rosoe Wright, of the Department of Commerce.

More extensive than ever before in American history, the Sixteenth Decennial Census activities of the United States Bureau of the Census during 1940 are covering the following general subjects: population, housing, business, manufactures, agriculture, irrigation and drainage, and mines and quarries. Not only are more fields of statistical analysis being covered this year, (with the Census of Housing being taken for the first time), but the questionnaires for the older censuses have been expanded so as to cover more social and economic factors than have been touched on in the past. Census data will to a greater extent than ever be available as a primary source material for social analysis.

As in the past the tabulations will be presented nationally and by states, counties and cities; and for most of the important types of information by minor civil divisions as well. These divisions are small enough to be of great practical use to all social workers, in the field as well as in home offices.

The most important data to be obtained from the population census, which will be taken in April along with those of housing, agriculture, and irrigation and drainage, include the following: address, age, sex, color or race, marital status, citizenship, place of birth, and place of residence five years ago. This question will result in original data on internal migration. The illiteracy question has been dropped, and in its place is a new query on the number of years of school or college education.

Valuable improvement in the questions on employment status have been made, so that they now meet modern conditions more accurately than heretofore. For all persons fourteen years of age and over the following will be asked: At work for pay or profit in private or non-emergency government work, week of March 24-30; if not whether at work or assigned to public emergency work; if not at work or assigned to public emergency work, whether seeking work; if not seeking work, whether having a job or business; for persons not at work or seeking work whether engaged in home housework, in school, unable to work, or "other"; if at private or non-emergency government work, number of hours worked week of March 24-30; if seeking work or assigned to public emergency work, duration of unemployment up to March 30, in weeks. Further questions in this category include ones covering occupation, with for the first time a category for "new workers"; industry in which the occupation is performed; class of worker (wage or salary, employer, working on own account, or unpaid family worker); and number of weeks worked during 1939. Two new queries, economic in nature, close the main part of the population schedule. The first, is, amount of money in wages and salary earned during 1939, and the second, whether having income of $50 or more from sources other than wages or salary.

Several additional questions are included on the population schedules, to be asked of a five per cent sample of the people. Of most interest to social welfare workers are those which will result in data on usual occupation, industry and class of worker, as compared with the one actually reported on the main part of the schedule for the individual being questioned; one which will give statistics on place of birth of father and mother; mother tongue, another; and a fourth, for all women who are or have been married, age at first marriage, number of marriages for each individual, and number of children ever born, excluding still-born.

The importance of the social statistics gathered by the unique census mechanism of the United States cannot be over-estimated. The United States is the only nation in the world equipped with vast and reliable census statistics, and from them, for instance, are figured representation in congress and other important matters to the individual citizens.

So, after satisfying your curiosity about the actual content of the census, it is very important to be nice and polite later when the census enumerator comes around even though some of the questions might seem a bit impertinent on their face. The enumerators can get into more trouble than they can shake a stick at by divulging the information they gather, so there is not much real reason to worry about that.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
March 13, 1940

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Greenville, Ala., Advocate
May 16, 1940

Butler Is Interested In Adult Education

The entire citizenry of Butler County is cordially invited to observe the work of the adult education classes in the county, says Prof. Lloyd Woodruff, County Superintendent of Education.

At present there are four white, and one Negro teacher teaching in the county. The present enrollment in white classes is 123, and 52 in the colored class.

Teachers working in this department are Mrs. Themyl Hickman, Miss Elmira Thompson, Miss Clyde Knight, and Mrs. Lucille McPherson. The colored teacher is Lucy B. Walker.

Schedules of the classes are being posted and handed out for the benefit of those interested, Mr. Woodruff states.

27,500 Alabamians Taught To Read And Write By WPA

Col. Henderson Reports Widespread Work Of Professional And Service Division In State

News 3-25-40
Birmingham, Ala.

A total of 27,500 Alabamians were tought to read and write through "white collar" activities of the WPA in Alabama between July, 1933, when the program had its inception, and the close of the last calendar year, according to Col. W. G. Henderson, state WPA administrator, on the professional and service division of the agency today.

The report covers activities in educational work, public health, clothing manufactured, flood and field and erosion control, and other such activities of the WPA.

"Because of the impossibility of measuring cumulative results with the yardsticks applied to construction work in previous reports, it is often necessary to cite typical periods in reporting activities of the professional and service division," the report said.

"During a two-week period in January, 1940, which is typical of other periods, there were 1,223 classes in education held for adults in Alabama. These classes had a total enrollment of 19,091 persons and consisted of 428 literacy classes with 7,065 persons enrolled; three naturalization classes with 68 enrollees; 47 classes for parents of nursery school children with 784 enrollees; 128 other family life classes with 751 enrolled; 221 vocational classes with 3,386 enrollees; four college credit classes with 45 enrollees; 392 general adult classes with 6,992 enrolled.

"Nursery schools operated by trained WPA employes had a total enrollment during this typical two-week period in January of 1,384 small children. From the beginning of the program in 1935 these nursery schools had taken care of 6,400 children, supervising their diet, play and sleep. Forty-seven nursery schools were being conducted as of last January.

"In many communities the public health facilities are supplemented by WPA employes and in some places the only library service is staffed by WPA workers. During the month of December, 1939, there was a total of 122 library units being assisted by WPA throughout the state. Seventeen library units were initiated and operated by WPA with a circulation of 14,735 volumes.

"Adding much to the present and future health conditions in Alabama are the well-balanced lunches being served to undernourished school children. Since 1935, 3,638,788 lunches were served by WPA employes. During one day, Col. Henderson pointed out, Jan. 17, 1940, 20,577 of these lunches were served, building the bodies of these otherwise undernourished children in Alabama. These lunches were served in 194 different schools.

"Those unfortunate persons in Alabama who have lost their eyesight come in for their share of WPA benefits, since 159,121 pages of Braille have been transcribed for their use and employment.

"All during this period of four years and six months of WPA, the professional and service division reports 161,863 volumes have been properly cataloged for libraries 238,480 general public library volumes repaired; 516,295 public school library volumes repaired and 90,663 other volumes repaired and renovated. Regular school books repaired and renovated on these projects total 463,363 volumes.

"The public recreation activities supervised by trained WPA workers includes instructing children and adults how to use their leisure time profitably. During a typical month January, 1940, these recreation activities had 172,633 persons participating in 105 different communities Activities included art and handicraft, baseball, tennis, soccer, rugby football, hockey, basket ball, folk dancing, tap dancing and social dancing, recreational dramas, recreational music both instrumental and vocal, picnicking, story telling, nature studies and related activities.

"Thousands of persons are given employment on these professional and service division projects who otherwise might be forced to apply for direct relief. And they are producing articles and rendering services to those persons who are not quite so fortunate as to have a job even on WPA. For instance, in the sewing rooms in Alabama, WPA employes, mostly women, have made the following number of garments and other articles: 602,290 men's 887,981 women's, 634,606 boy's 590,899 girls, 3,370 infant's layettes and 215,653 infant's garments other than layettes.

"Articles other than garments made 622,515. All these articles were made for distribution by the Department of Public Welfare.

"The housekeeping aid services reach thousands of underprivileged families in Alabama. During the month of December, 1939, there were 1,145 families assisted.

"The accomplishments and work being done through the professional and service division in public health and hospitals is most noteworthy and cannot easily be measured in monetary terms," Col. Henderson said.

"Using a typical two-week period in January of this year, the following number of children and adults received examinations or treatments at the following types of clinics: Dental, six children, 13 adults; medical, 135 children and 332 adults. Home visits consisted of calls on 323 children and 101 adults; 134 children were given examinations or treatments at schools. Other similar services were given six children and 342 adults during this two week period."

EDUCATION- 1940
ILLITERACY

GENERAL

Leaders Demand More Adult Education For The Masses

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—At the 15th Annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education held in the Astor hotel, New York City, May 20-23, Dr. L. D Reddick, Prof. William M. Cooper Dr. Alain Locke and Claude A Barnett, pointed out the crying need for more and better adult education for the Negroes of America.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, who was the first speaker, told of the cultural poverty of Negro urban life. He said:

"If the Negro urban communities could be lined up one after another a vast cultural waste land would greet the eye. The Negro neighborhoods, the schools, the libraries and social service centers are fewest and worst. In addition to the general needs required by the shifting technological pattern, urbanization and the like are the special need for political education. There is a great hunger among Negroes for the positive side of Negro life since in the daily press, on the screen and in the history books Negroes are so viciously caricatured."

Prof. Cooper, Director of Extension and Summer School at Hampton Institute, reported the results of his survey of Adult Education advances in the South and showed how the great strides in literary and other teaching held out a high hope. "Negroes," he said, "have some of almost every kind of adult education that there is but not enough!"

Dr. Alain Locke, Prof. of Philosophy, Howard Unviersity and who has been a leader in this movement for years, showed that the need for the social education of Negro adults is so great and the process by means of the printed word so slow that short cuts must be taken through movies, mass demonstrations, conferences such as the Southern Negro Youth Conference and other instruments of social action which are understandable to the illiterate as well as to the literate.

The paper of Claude A. Barnett was read by Dr. Locke because of Mr. Barnett's inability to be present. He pointed out that Negro newspapers with a reading public in excess of one seventh of the total Negro population could be used as one of the principal channels of mass education. His concrete proposal included a program of educational articles by Negro educators, writers and thinkers; a special service for the white daily press and a supplement to the Negro weeklies.

Franklin F. Hopper, Chief Circulation, New York Public Library, presided.

Need for More Adult Teaching

NEW YORK (ANP.) — During the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education at the Astor Hotel, last week, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Prof. William M. Cooper, Dr. Alain Locke and Claude A. Barnett pointed out the need for more adult education for colored Americans.

Afro American

Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, who was the first speaker, told of the cultural poverty of colored urban life. Colored neighborhoods, schools, libraries, and social service centers, are fewest and worst, he stated.

6-8-40

Adults Need More

Professor Cooper, director of extension and summer schools at Hampton Institute, reported the results of his survey of adult education advances in the South. "Colored citizens," he said, "have some of almost every kind of adult education, but not enough!"

Dr. Alain Locke, Howard University, showed that the need for social education of colored adults, is so great that short-cuts must be taken through movies, mass demonstrations, and instruments of social action which are understandable to the illiterate.

The paper of Claude A. Barnett was read by Dr. Locke because of Mr. Barnett's inability to be present. He pointed out that newspapers, with a reading public in excess of one-seventh of the total colored population, could be used as one of the principal channels of mass education.

SEE NEED TO IMPROVE MASS CONDITIONS

Negro Press Major Education Factor

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Not Enough Education

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Importance of Negro Press

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Professor Wants Negroes Taught Fundamentals

SEP 22 1940

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 19—(ANP)—Addressing more than 100 colored WPA adult education teachers at last week's conference held at Virginia State college, Dr. Harry M. Roberts, professor of sociology at that school, declared that the major proportion of the South's Negro citizens are fundamentally illiterate.

Stressing his point, Dr. Roberts said: "The primary objective of adult education should be to teach people how to read, how to write and how to do the elementary problems in arithmetic."

Chicago Bee

Chicago

The Problem of Illiteracy

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
9-7-40

THE assertion last week by Dr. Harry M. Roberts, professor of sociology at Virginia State College, that the majority of Negroes in America are unable to read and write successfully, will come as a great surprise to many persons who are not familiar with the problem of illiteracy and will no doubt evoke considerable criticism in some quarters.

But to the one-hundred or more Negro WPA adult education teachers assembled for their annual conference and to whom Dr. Roberts was speaking, it was an old, old story and a problem to which their whole energies are directed year after year. Even though a comparatively large proportion of the Negro population finishes elementary school and high school, and many are given the opportunity to attend college, Negroes who live in the South are still "functionally" illiterate, Dr. Roberts told the teachers.

But the State College sociologist, who obviously based his findings upon the fact that the majority of American Negroes live in the South, challenged the adult education teachers to do something about the problem. "The primary objective of adult education," he declared "should be to teach pople how to read, how to write, and how to do the elementary problems in Arithmetic.

"These are the fundamentals; they are the minimum and indispensable tools for the acquisition of even the bare essentials of our American culture and civilization. The mastery of the three R's pays dividends in food, clothing, and shelter; in work opportunities, self-respect, and in cultural and spiritual values. Without this mastery, a man in our modern concept of society must be the dupe and slave of others."

Here is the crux of this serious problem and Dr. Roberts gets at it when he reduces it to a simple "bread and butter" proposition. Here is a challenge, not only to the more than 100 Negro WPA adult education teachers in Virginia as well as hundreds in other states, but to the public school teachers as well. For theirs is the grave responsibility of seeing to it that the children entrusted to their care stay in school and make the best of the opportunities offered.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
9-7-40

And right now, when millions of children are returning to the nation's public schools, is the best time we can think of to emphasize this point.

ILLITERACY IN THE U. S.

NOV 22 1940

Globe & Independent

A local group which commendably conducted a school of instruction for the men and women who were to enroll army draftees, brought home to their pupils the difficulties they would encounter in handling illiterate persons. They had as a representative of illiteracy a white man blacked up and prompted to go through with the accepted version of an illiterate Negro. Thus "illiteracy" and "Negro", according to a good old Southern custom, were made to mean one and the same thing.

But as a matter of fact Negroes are not the most hopelessly illiterate persons in the Unite States, propaganda to that effect to the contrary, notwithstanding. A Chicagoan, who acted as a clerk in the election of November 5 ran into plenty evidences of illiteracy and the persons were not Negroes. The election clerk gives his experiences as follows:

ILLITERATE VOTES.

Nashville, Tenn.

Having had the opportunity to act as clerk of election in one of the precincts of West Town, I was able to compile some statistics on the percentage of illiteracy prevailing among the voting citizenry of this particular precinct.

How can our citizens be expected to vote intelligently in any kind of election when 4 per cent cannot even write their names, 8.2 per cent cannot write their addresses and 10.4 per cent could not write discernibly. These names had to be spelled aloud so the clerk could write them down. There were 4.6 per cent who did not have enough patriotism to cast their votes. However, possible sickness kept many away.

The figures are significant when one considers that this particular precinct has almost 500 voters and is very typical of the immigrant area adjacent to the Loop. They also depict either the deplorable state of our citizenship laws or another fault of our educational system.

CHARLES J. MARTIN.
Chicago Commons.

Illiteracy And Democracy

Daily World
DEC 2 1940
Atlanta, Ga.

The Globe and Independent (Nashville, Tenn.) reminds, "as a matter of fact, Negroes are not the most hopelessly illiterate persons in the United States, propaganda to that effect to the contrary, notwithstanding." The newspaper publishes in its column a letter from Charles J. Martin of Chicago, Ill., who as clerk in the election of November 5, checked on some 500 white voters in the West Town section.

Mr. Martin discovered that 4 per cent of the 500 persons could not write their names; 8.2 per cent could not write their addresses; 10.4 per cent could not write discernibly, and 4.6 per cent "did not have enough patriotism to cast their votes."

Mr. Martin deplored the fact, that people of this educational status used the ballot in that they could not appreciate, nor interpret the spirit and meaning of our great democracy. We imagine he would have them properly taught.

Illiteracy and democracy do not go well together. The true benefactor of democracy or, any form of government for that matter, should be able to interpret and understand its language, its mode of expression, both written and oral. While a greater percentage of Negro citizens suffer because of illiteracy, by no means are they the only illiterates. It has seemed that illiteracy draws more heavily upon those of the lower and more humble walks of life. It is not a respector of color. Illiteracy, in any form, is not a good tonic for national unity.

EDUCATION - 1940
ILLITERACY

GEORGIA

Roanoke, Va., World News
October 4, 1940

WPA Classes Aid Negroes

Over 20 Read and Write After 8 Weeks in Adult Education Program

Illiterate to the extent they were unable to read and write better than 50 per cent of forty negro men and women in the city through instruction by WPA adult education teachers have reached a minimum standard of literacy, including reading and writing, in eight weeks.

Mrs. Tita B. Mottley, city WPA adult education and nursery school supervisor, said yesterday that the more tha 20 negroes, mostly between 45 and 55 years of age and none of whom had attended school, had learned to read and write their names, read signs and directions, do simple arithmetic as it applies to changing money and added 70 new words to their small vocabulary.

The progress made during an illiteracy campaign by WPA adult education throughout the State was made in eight weeks with each person receiving about 24 hours instruction.

The training through use of a weekly WPA education publication, "Our Weekly News," employing different current reading matter to fit the education of the adult, was given by four teachers each with a class of ten.

Taught in Homes

Instruction was given individually in the homes.

Those who have progressed sufficiently to attend WPA colored night school classes are continuing their training at the school, while others are getting further instruction at homes.

The supervisor explained numerous other requests for instruction were made that could not be accommodated by the limited facilities of four teachers.

Tried primarily to determine if this type of training were feasible, the program did benefit a small part of illiteracy in the city, she explained.

Record of Illiteracy

DEC 29 1940

The state of Georgia spent more than 14 million dollars in the last fiscal year on its public school system, or $4.49 for every man, woman and child within its borders, and Bibb county alone spent 564 thousand dollars to teach children, among other things, to read and write.

And yet Bibb county's three boards for registration under the selective service act find that 1 thousand out of 12 thousand of these registrants, ranging in age from 21 to 36 years, could not sign their names.

Macon Telegraph

It should be said in passing that on the registration list prepared by board No. 1, on which 600 of these illiterates were found, two-thirds of the enrolees were Negroes, but even this does not afford much consolation to those of us who are disturbed by the cold fact that one out of every twelve of these adults, who should have completed a high school education long ago, had to make an X because they could not write their own names.

We have rigid laws behind our system of compulsory education. We are supposed to check up and find out why every child of school age does not attend classes. We have strict child labor laws and in point of fact child labor is no longer a problem in this state. And yet, according to the cross section revealed by the registration list, one out of every 12 children have reached manhood and approached middle age without acquiring even the rudiments of an English education.

Can we wonder that the economic position of our people is deplorable in the face of a record like that? Can we wonder that the standard of citizenship should leave so much to be desired when we are confronted with such facts and figures?

The Rosenwald Fund and the federal government have done much to wipe out adult illiteracy, but obviously there is no real excuse for illiteracy when so large a proportion of the money of the tax-payers goes for education.

Macon, Ga.

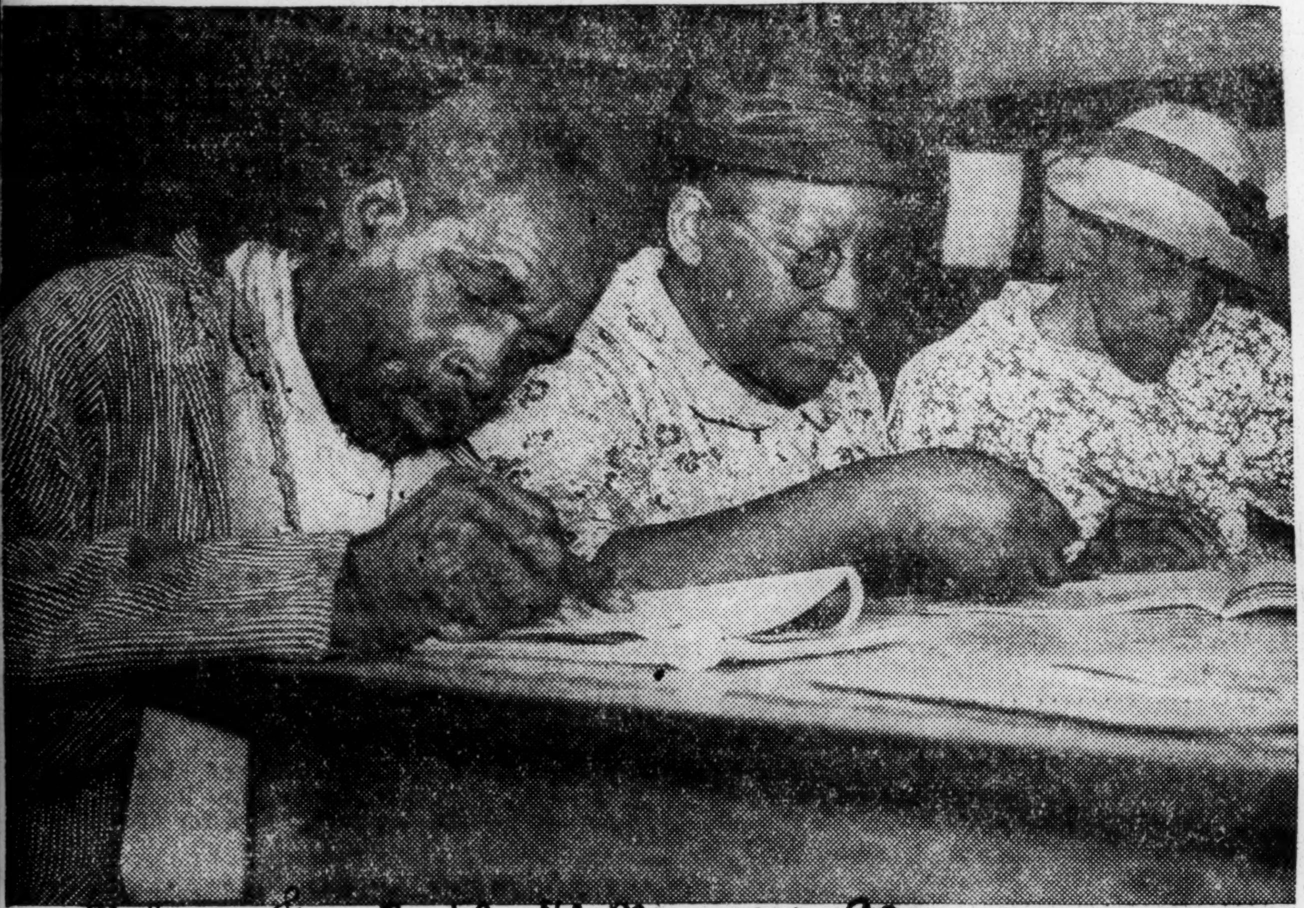
There are those who contend that the remedy lies in a more drastic enforcement of the compulsory education laws. There are others who feel that too large a proportion of our school funds go for "frills" rather than in the groundwork of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Whatever may be the explanation and the remedy, the situation facing us is a condition and not a theory and we need not pause to enquire, "What is the matter with Georgia?" when we are confronted by this record of illiteracy.

EDUCATION- 1940
ILLITERACY

GEORGIA

Adults Go To School--And Love It



Telegraph 5-19-40 Macon, Ga.

"I LOVE TO GO TO SCHOOL." That's what Will Simmons, left, is writing at the WPA Negro educational school at Third and Hawthorne streets. He and others attending the 16 such WPA-sponsored schools for Negro adults in Bibb county also are proud because they have learned to write their names. (Staff photo by Coke).

Adult Education Teachers In Camp Hope Conference

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 27 1940

Amid nature's own setting at Camp John Hope, the teachers of the WPA Adult Education Project of Georgia gathered in conference for the week of September 3-7.

Also attending this meeting, in the role of advisers, were some of the nation's foremost authorities in the field of adult education. Prominent among these were Dr. H. M. Bond, president of Fort Valley State College; Dr. Atkins, Negro Consultant on Adult Education, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Dean Moore, Negro supervisor of the Savannah District Adult Education project.. Mr. E. V. Whelchel, State Supervisor of Adult Education; Mrs. Dunwody, Assistant State Supervisor of Adult Education; Mr. F. A. Benley, Regional Supervisor of Education and Recreation; Miss Jan Van De Vrede, Georgia Supervisor of Professional and Service Projects; Drs. Cagle and Eggert, Health Officers of the Georgia State Department of Public Welfare; Miss Frances Woodberry, Atlanta District Supervisor of Adult Education, and many other colored and white officials prominent in phases of education involving adults.

DISCUSS HEALTH

Group discussions were held on the subjects of Health, the Negro and His Government, Social and Economic Problems of Georgia with Reference to the Negro. There was also a spirited discussion on current events.

Daily World

Classes were held with half of the group composing each class body. After the class proper, many panel discussion groups could be seen, gathered beneath the trees. exchanging ideas and contributing generally to a more forceful conference. All class discussions were of the socialized recitation type. thus developing opportunities for leadership among the teachers in taking charge of some phase of the discussion.

Atlanta, Ga.

Pertinent conclusions arrived at were: The Negro must be taught to appreciate more the opportunities of the American Way, of Life to safeguard his not falling victim to malignant subversive influences and fifth column propaganda.

Although the Negro yet faces many difficult racial barriers, the liberal elements of the Negro and white groups are fast developing solutions to these problems thru proper means of education. The Nero's allegiance to the U. S Government is as strong or stronger than any other racial group, and will continue so it he is given the opportunity to more fully exercise his rights as a citizen thru economic and social improvements in his present condition.

DEEMED SUCCESS

Evaluations of the conference deemed it a success. The cameraderie, exchange of ideas, discussion of rural and urban problems confronting adult teachers, served as a definite influence to improve everyone's mental equipment. It is to be hoped that more gatherings of this type will be held.

SEP 27 1940

EDUCATION- 1940
ILLITERACY

GEORGIA

Illiteracy Drive Put In Background

Forty teachers, comprising the colored unit of The Adult Education Program for Fulton and Dekalb Counties, have begun work on creating "better health" attitudes and practices among colored citizens of these counties.

Heretofore, this program, which is operated through the Work Projects Administration of Georgia, has related itself to decreasing the rate of illiteracy in Georgia before the census of 1940 could be taken

The program has taught a very sizeable number of illiterates to better adjust themselves in their every day problems; and, as a result, the status of Georgia as a whole has risen in the group of states throughout the country having large rates of illiteracy.

Now, with the illiteracy drive in the background, personnel of the program are bending all efforts toward helping to provide a solution to a common problem of the South, individual and community health. Of such scope is the health problem in this area that the next ten months will be devoted to teaching some phase of health activity.

February and March will be known as the "Foods, Gardening and Budget" months. April and May will find students in the Adult Classes studying problems of "Sanitation and Housing." June and July will be devoted to instruction on "Safety and First Aid." During August, September and October, discussions on "Communicable Diseases" are planned. November and December will witness class discussions on "Clothing."

Long range teaching plans and units on the various subjects to be taught are now being formulated.

In relation to efforts of other community and social agencies to effect a surcease from our critical health conditions, the time is propitious when the Adult Education program shall become a vital functioning agency in helping to drive these evils from our midst.

Through this, the efficacy of the Adult Education Program in your community is evidenced.

Herald
2-40
Atlanta Ga.

Adult Education Classes In Open House Affair

Marking a period of transition from the "trial and error" methods in Adult Work to a unified and integrated program of Adult Education Work in each community, the WPA Adult classes in Fulton and DeKalb Counties will hold Open House, Tuesday, March 5.

Pioneering in the field of education has never been easy. There are attitudes to be moulded; cooperation to be sought. Truly, "education of a right sort is hard to give away."

It is significant that some of the pioneers in the American Adult Education Movement, members of WPA classes and teachers, should pause in their efforts to observe progress and remedy mistakes

The Open House celebration will also serve to acquaint the people of the community with the work being done. Prominent white and colored leaders have been invited to visit the classes in the various locations. Residents of communities where classes are held are hereby extended a cordially invitation to visit the Adult class in their community and observe Open House with students and teachers.

Through these classes, the work done with colored citizens will serve as one of the strongest bulwarks in helping to preserve individual freedom and democratic processes in our country.

Herald
3-3-40
Atlanta Ga

EDUCATION -1940 NEW JERSEY
ILLITERACY

Negro WPA Adult Education Head Helps Solve Problems In Jersey

DEC 27 1940

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

NEWARK, N. J.,—ANP)—Since inception of the WPA Adult Education program in New Jersey, a staff of more than 115 teachers has successfully instilled into the minds of over 8,000 pupils the principles of the Three R's taught them vocational subjects which has enabled the Negro pupils to survive economically.

Under the guidance of Benjamin F. Seldon, state supervisor of Negro Adults Education, illiteracy has been reduced; juvenile delinquency, between the ages of 18 and 25, has been lessened; better sanitary conditions have been brought about and homes and neighborhoods have been greatly improved.

MIGRATION PROBLEMS

The unusual influx of rural South migrants to this primarily industrial center has caused many acute problems to arise. Not only were teachers, on the 19 units established in 1936, compelled to teach adults to read and write but they also had to prepare them for difficult social adjustments and teach them how to earn a living in their adopted communities.

Subjects taught in the various schools, all under the sponsorship of the Boards of Education, range from Americanization to power machine operation. Principle benefits derived by pupils are in the higher morale engendered. "They develop a confidence and belief in themselves and an awareness of their responsibilities as citizens to function to the best of their abilities," Mr. Seldon stated.

Among outstanding accomplishments of the various units was the publication of several booklets on Negro history both local and national. Among these publications are "87 Pertinent Paragraphs on the Negro in America," "An Anthology of Negro Poetry," and a "Quiz on the Negro." These and other books published enjoyed a wide distribution among schools and organizations.

SELDON NEW JERSEY NATIVE

Mr. Seldon, a native of New Jersey, was educated in the school of Morristown, studied at Exeter Academy and at Columbia, Harvard and Boston Universities. He did graduate work in sociology and history at the University of Toulouse, France.

He was principal of a grammar school in Freehold, N. J., dean of men at N. C. State College and Bethune-Cookman College.

Ably assisting him in his work is Mrs. Mable Robinson, assistant state supervisor, who supervises teachers, both white and Negro.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
February 27, 1940

Library Unit To Be Provided For Colored Citizens

National Youth Administration to Erect Structure On Granville St.

Approval of plans for a frame building to house a branch of the Granville County Library to serve colored citizens has been given by the National Youth Administration in North Carolina.

The Board of Town Commissioners several months ago granted to the Granville County Library Board privilege of a long-term lease on town-owned property on Granville street as a site for the building.

The approved plans for the structure provide for a building 40 x 20 feet and of cottage design. Two windows on the front and three in each end are shown on the plans. The structure will be of frame with brick foundation.

The Granville County Library Board, of which B. W. Parham is chairman, is the sponsor for the project and the work is to be done by boys assigned to work under the N. Y. A.

Start of work is being delayed for the present pending the availability of labor for the job.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 22, 1940

NEGRO LIBRARY OPENS

The formal opening of the Negro public library here today marks another step in the progress the Negro race is making in our community and also is another evidence of the fine spirit of co-operation that exists here between the two races. The establishment of the library named for George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, was made possible through the joint efforts of our white and Negro citizens, including the public schools.

Among the list of donors appear the names of many business houses and individuals of both races. A better educated citizenry is naturally a better citizenry and we repeat the opening of this new library is another forward step here in behalf of the Negro race and bespeaks a better Greenville of the future.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 23, 1940

NEGRO CENTER OPENED HERE

Education Workshop Located On Clark Street

The Adult Education Workshop for Colored people of officially opened at appropriate ceremonies conducted at the center of Clark street Wednesday night.

Elizabeth Kearney. supervisor of WPA Negro Adult Education project in Pitt county, expressed thanks to the citizens and firms of the city who contributed to the center and urged the continued cooperation of both white and colored residents.

Following is a statement regarding the opening ceremonies and including the objectives of the project as prepared by the supervisor:

Mrs. Riddick of Toronto, Canada, gave a vivid statement of her twofold relationship and love for the States and its people, as well as her present home under the sovereignty of His Majesty, King George IV.

Mrs. J. D. Simons said "If I could do one thing more than another, I would like to leave with you this one motto, 'disappointed—often, discouraged never." I am sure that this work here would not have been done if the Mover had accepted discouragement."

Mrs. E. L. Henderson viewed the miniature bed, rest room, dinette and kitchen, reception hall and general work room, and expressed her willingness to do what she could to help in any way for its future development. The other visitors voiced the same expression.

The type and aim of the workshop center as previously stated:

First: Is to lift the status of the X markers to that state of functioning literarcy at least.

Second: Workers education. In this state we have 72,000 Negro domestic workers for which there is no remedy, but efficiency which will give pleasure to the employer and profit to the employee. A most beautiful picture is portrayed of a worker and her employer in the play entitled "Imitation of Life."

Third: Public affairs education will stimulate in us civic pride, knowledge of local, state and national affairs and strict adherence to the same will automatically produce better citizens.

We dare not list now all the many phases, but will say that we are doing all that we can wisely do in the form of planning programs for manifest needs and interest of the Negro population not served by W. P. A. classes in order to make adult education a paramount constructive force in the life of this county.

In the beginning of our plea for Negro betterment we had hoped that the library and workshop center would be houses in one building, but finding it impossible at present we are now located at 619 Clark street. I wish to thank the friends that gave me checks and money orders three years ago for the cause of WPA adult education, and say that the checks and money orders were held by Mrs. E. W. Harvey and have been forwarded to Washington, D. C., this week for redemption. and on their return will fill a needy place, as well as the recent donations given. We list:

Penney's store, two pairs curtains; Northside Lumber company, lumber; Efird's department store, curtains; Grant's 5 and 10, curtains; Bostic-Sugg, one congoleum rug; Home Furniture store, one heatrola; J. A. Watson, stove pipe; Mrs. W. W. Lee, draperies; L. W. Cooper, stove board; Mrs. Wyatt Brown,

coal scuttle; Mrs. J. D. Simons magazines; Greenville Floral Co. and Randolph-Moore Floral company, flowers for decorations.

For library, one picture for the children's room—Mrs. R. C. Stokes,; Magazines, Mrs. Judson Blount.

Durham N.C.
Morning Herald
March 8. 1940

NEGRO ADULT TEACHERS AWARDED CERTIFICATES

Two local Negro adult teachers have been awarded certificates for exceeding the requirement of teachers who have taught more than 60 illiterates to read and write during the year. The awards were made by Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, state supervisor of adult education.

The awards were signed by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, and Supt. Clyde A. Erwin, and were presented to Ruby Armstead who has taught 160 persons, and to Edgar Alston, who taught 170 persons to read and write.

Durham has 223 men, both white and Negroes, and 146 women, ranging in age from 16 to 68, enrolled in the local program. There are four white and four Negro teachers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
September 18, 1940

SCHOOL FOR ADULT NEGROES IS OPENED

Opening of the fall term for the adult community school for negroes took place Monday night, Sept. 16. Hours are from 7 to 9 at night.

A statement by those in charge of the school follows:

"Interested individuals and organizations are asked to work for the creating of attitudes that will encourage illiterates to enroll in classes and to help them overcome their timidity and fear of ridicule.

"According to the 1930 census there are 2,557 negro illiterates in Cumberland county. An illiterate according to the Federal census standard is a person 10 years of age or over who admits he cannot write. According to the army standards an illiterate is a person who cannot write his own letters and read the newspaper. From a practical point of view an illiterate is one who is unable to read and write simple English understandingly.

"Will you do your part in reducing these figures by supplying names to teachers?

"We wish to enlist the interest of employers in having all their employes technically and functionally literate.

"For further information apply at the Community School, located on Culbert street, second floor of the Masonic hall."

102,000 CAN'T READ IN NORTH CAROLINA

State Interracial Commission Hears Startling Facts from WPA Supervisor—Working on Program to Correct Situation.

GASTONIA, N. C., April 25—It was revealed in a report read by Miss Louise Cooper, State WPA supervisor and an offical of the State Adult Education Program, at the meeting here during the past week-end of the annual conference of the North Carolina Interracial commission, that there are 102,000 Negroes in this State at present time who are unable to read and write. The program now under way, it was explained, is designed to correct this situation in as short a time as possible.

Both afternoon and evening sessions of the meeting were attended by scores of both white and Negro delegates from all sections of North Carolina. The most heartening features of the session were an account by R. M. Schiele, head of the Piedmont council, Boy Scouts of America, of the tremendous progress in "Scouting" among Negro boys during the past few years, and establishment of a Negro Scout summer camp for this area. Also operation of the Gastonia Public Library's "bookmobile" service in supplying a number of Negro book stations in this and neighboring counties. The monthly book circulating among Negro readers, it was stated, exceeded 2,000.

Courier 4-27-40
Pittsburgh

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
May 15, 1940

Education Center Holds Open House

Nearly 400 Illiterates Learn to Read, Write Through the WPA

Holding open house from Monday, May 20 to Friday, May 24, the Adult Educational Center on Cale street, supervised by Negro educational leader Robert P. Gordon, will be open for inspection by members of both the white and colored race in an endeavor to acquaint the visitors with the educational work that is being done for Negroes by the WPA.

"There have been 1,085 illiterates taught in the school by 54 different Negro workers since 1932," Gordon said. "And we are teaching 150 Negroes in prison camps," he concluded.

Gordon was educated at Shaw University and Northeastern University.

According to his report, 189 male and 204 female illiterates received instruction during the month of April. Classes are held from 2 until 4 and from 6 to 9 o'clock every week day in the first and third weeks of the month. During the second and fourth weeks, classes are held from 2 until 4 and from 7 until 9 o'clock.

The educational center has a library of more than 900 books besides large blackboards for writing and drawing purposes. Seating capacity of the school for one class could be estimated at 50 or 75.

The number of teachers vary according to the number enrolled. At present, only 10 teachers help with the instruction. Spelling, reading and writing are the fundamental subjects taught, however, huge maps of historical events and elementary arithmetic are stressed.

The 1930 census revealed that there were 1,170 Negro illiterates in the county.

Among the 829 Negro students being taught in Pasquotank County, is Aunt Esther Dance, 104-year old Negro of South Road street, who Gordon claims to be a "good speller and very active mentally."

Attending the Woodville prison camp regularly, Gordon received a poem from one of the students during a recent instruction period. The author of the poem, Charles E. Rose Jr., 26, is not a native of Pasquotank County. The poem follows:

"The inmates laugh and joke me so
Because I go to school
When Sunday comes I go to church
They say I am a fool.

They claim I work too hard all week
And I should take my rest,
On these two nights I spend in school
A-learning foolishness.

But this one thing of school I say
And I am not ashamed,
I will be more equipped to stay
At home from where I came.

If they would just accept this gift
The State so freely gives,
They would not have to rob and steal
From men that they might live.

Our night school sure has aided me
In my daily walk in life,
It turned me from the wicked road
And taught me right from wrong.

Oh! had I seen my grave mistake
Before I entered here,
I could have saved my mother's gray hair
And dad some grieving tears.

But that mistake I am trying hard
To overcome with school
And show the fellows in the end
Who really is the fool.

And so to my teachers who are fine
I always wish good luck,
And when I finish up my time
I'll live above the rut."

Monday night at Cale Street School the Negro WPA service workers will hold an Open House banquet.

EDUCATION- 1940
ILITERACY

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson, S. C.. Mail
April 12, 1940

ADULT SCHOOLS TO CONCLUDE TERMS

Dr. Pool To Address Negro Students At Session Tonight — Whites Tomorrow

Dr. Frank Pool, of the faculty of Furman University, will make the commencement address tonight at exercises for the Negro illiterates who have been taught to read and write in the third consecutive adult literacy drive in the county.

Exercises will be held in the Reed Street School auditorium at 8 o'clock. Space will be reserved for white guests who wish to attend the program. Miss Wil Lou Gray, state supervisor of adult education, will be present and bring a message.

"We are very anxious for all friends of literacy work to avail themselves of the opportunity to see what has been done," J. C. Holler, county superintendent of education, and Miss Lessie Moore, supervisor of literacy work, have stated.

Commencement for the white illiterates will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the West Market Street auditorium. Those who wish to attend are requested to note that the place for the white school commencement has been changed from that of the past two years. J. C. Turner, principal of the Boys' High School, will be the speaker.

The program is given almost entirely by the pupils, who demonstrate that which they have learned since classes opened on January 22. Officials this year are enthusiastic in their praise of the quality of the work done.

The public is cordially invited to attend both exercises. 11

Anderson S. C. Independent Trib.
March 26, 1940

Adult Education Progress Over County Praised

The State Department of Education, in the annual report of Superintendent J. H. Hope, has termed adult education in Anderson County as "the most outstanding in South Carolina."

The report said:

"During the spring of 1938 Superintendent of Education J. C. Holler, with Miss Lessie Moore as supervisor, mapped out a three year plan for the elimination of illiteracy to be financed by the state and county. A census was made to locate those who could not read and write.

"For the session 1938-39, eighteen white teachers and seventeen Negroes enrolled 424 white pupils and 262 Negroes. The program culminated in county commencements for both races when certificates were awarded for successful completion of work prescribed. On the evening of April 14, the Negro commencement was held when 215 certificates were given. The following afternoon the white pupils met in the Anderson High School where 392 certificates were awarded. These were unusual exercises.

"The average age of the pupils approximated thirty years. None of them could read and write at the opening of the program and yet after three months' work they entertained an audience for an hour-and-a-half demonstrating the accomplishments they had attained. Even the skeptic could not fail to have seen that these pupils had learned far more than how to read and spell a few words and how to write their names.

"One phase of the program was an oral English lesson — a discussion by the pupils on what they had learned in adult school, which reflected a broadened sense of responsibility to home, community and state. In a dramatization of health rules, it was seen that not only had better conceptions of health been given. but here was a new avenue for self-expression.

"Because of the vision of the county superintendent of education, who planned the program, and of the county delegation, who appropriated money to match the state appropriation for the venture. Anderson County has started a program which will not only raise her literacy rating, but better than all, it has recognized the fact that intelligent participation in community life is dependent upon informed public opinion. A first step has been taken, which, under skilled leadership, should develop into a more comprehensive program of adult education." 11

Columbia S. C. State
April 26, 1940

Adult Education Groups to Meet

Five hundred members of the adult education project of the WPA will be here Saturday and Sunday from over the state for their annual pilgrimage, according to Miss Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult education. They will register at the State House, see "The River," and visit historic places.

Four thousand Negro students will come here Sunday, register in front of the State House and then go to the Columbia Township auditorium. "The River" will be shown and Dr. J. J. Stark, president of Benedict college, will speak.

Lancaster. S. C. News
May 7. 1940

Adult Education Among Negroes

The teachers who taught in the Adult Schools of Lancaster county report interesting facts concerning their achievements. Two hundred and eight (208) adults were taught by volunteer teachers. At the close of these schools, Mrs. Faile made it possible for thirty-three (33) of these adult pupils to make a trip to Columbia April 28, 1940. Many of these persons had never seen the Capital city and all of their experiences in and around the city were very interesting and educational. The largest number going from any one school went from Tradesville school.

The inspiration gained from this trip will never be forgotten, many, many thanks to Mrs. Faile and those who made it possible.

Prof. E. E. Riley.

Negro Labor News
Houston Texas
DEC 21 1940

South Carolina Negroes Illiterate Interviewers Say

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (ANP)— Every 40 percent of the colored draftees interviewed by him have gone no farther than third grade in school and a much larger number then generally believed are illiterate, Dr. H. H. Givvs, prominent colored pharmist and civic leader, said last week. Dr. Gibbs, one of the first South Carolina Negroes appointed by Gov. Burnett R. Mayback to serve on the advisory draft board, said:

"I am somewhat disappointed in the amount of illiteracy and near-illiteracy among the colored draftees. Over 40 percent of the colored draftees have gone no farther than the third grade in school. Hardly a day passes that I do not have at least one and sometimes more are illiterate. Physically, I believe that our colored boys are superior to those called in the last World war."

Anderson, S. C., Mail
April 29, 1940

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Broader Adult Education Seen Real Need In S. C.

JACOBS DECLARES GRAY WORK GOOD

Miss Wil Lou's Labor Of Lasting Benefit To State

By WM. P. JACOBS
President, Presbyterian College

Illiteracy in South Carolina is a rural problem and its correction, when it shall come, will be over a long-term period of years, through painstaking effort, through cooperation, through a deep and abiding faith in the future of this state and its people.

We can do something about illiteracy, as our progress, slow though it may have been, has indicated back through the years. When enough of us become vitally interested in correcting the situation, then I believe that this scourge, one of the greatest threats to democracy, will be stamped out, permanently, and that the Palmetto State will grow greater and stronger through the improved citizenship of its people.

In 1930, 14.9 per cent of South Carolina's population was unable to write in any language — the highest percentage of any state in the nation. When we segregate the urban from the rural, we find that while 16.1 per cent of those living in the country were illiterate, the percentage for the urban population was only 9.1. We have, of course, an illiteracy problem to deal with in the cities and the towns, but the rural problem far overshadows it.

As to the range in various counties, the state Department of Education reports that white people il- illiterate vary from a percentage of 0.8 in Beaufort to 10.5 in Cherokee. With the Negro population, Greenville County, with 18.6 per cent of its Negro population illiterate, is the state's lowest, and is contrasted with Allendale's high of 46.1 per cent. So we can see that within the state itself the illiteracy pattern is extremely irregular, with the more agricultural counties showing a much higher ratio of illiteracy than do the industrial counties.

The cause of the situation as it exists in South Carolina today may be found largely in the past. Our schools in years gone by were not adequate; our attendance laws were not strict enough, or proper machinery for their enforcement was not provided. It is not so much a question of youth, but more a question of adults, of people whose opportunities for learning were vastly more limited than they are today.

For example, in 1910 the Department of Education reports that the average school term was 122 days for whites and 70 for Negroes. In 1938 the white trem was 175 and the Negro was 139. The figures for the 1910 school terms are reflective of educational opportunities of that time.

At this time, and during the years that have passed, the outstanding work for the correction of illiteracy in this state has been done by Miss Wil Lou Gray in the field of adult education. I am convinced that our salvation in the illiteracy problem lies in just such work. It is impossible to estimate the number of people to whom Miss Gray has opened the door to learning, the people to whom she has brought greater happiness and peace and contentment. Her efforts are both a challenge and a hope, for they prove what must be done and show what can be done.

As for correction of our illiteracy rating, I have two principal suggestions to offer: First, that we broaden our work in adult education, thereby reaching the thousands who had so little chance for education when they were young; and, second, that we put teeth in our compulsory education laws. We must reach the older people through night schools and other extension methods, and we must stem the flow of illiteracy at its source by a much stricter enforcement of compulsory attendance.

There are many reasons why South Carolina is at the bottom of the illiteracy ladder, but it seems to me that there can be no reason for us to stay there if we give to the solution of the question a shoulder-to-shoulder cooperation.

11

EDUCATION- 1940
ILLITERACY

S.C.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 29, 1940

Negro Students Visit Columbia

Three thousands negro students in the adult education classes sponsored by the WPA and the department of education came to Columbia on their annual pilgrimage Sunday, visited various points of interest and then held a program at the Township auditorium.

The students registered in front of the state office building and were then shown over the State House, after being welcomed by officials of the WPA and the department of education.

They then were driven over the city on the buses in which they had made the trip, winding up at the auditorium where they were shown the moving picture, "The River."

Students from every county in the stae were present with the seudents paying their own expenses in most instances. In one county, however, a white women paid the expenses of 160 students who had learned to read and write during the year.

Over 500 white students took part in another pilgrimage Saturday.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 27, 1940

Adult Pupils Come to City

Annual Pilgrimage Opens With Students From Every County

Several hundred white students in adult education classes sponsored by the department of eucation and the WPA arrived in Columbia this morning on their annual pilgrimage while between 3,000 and 4,000 negro students are expected tomorrow.

The students registered on the north portico of the State House this morning and after being welcomed by state and WPA officials will be shown over the building and grounds.

The moving picture, "The River" was shown in the hall of the house of representatives at 11 o'clock and after this pictures of the students were taken on the front steps. After lunch the students began a tour of the city by bus and auto, visiting various points of interest.

The afternoon will be spent in visits to Columbia stores and then the students will return to their homes.

The negro students will begin registering Sunday morning at 10 o'clock on the Senate street porch of the state office building. After visiting the State House and touring the city the students will go to the Township auditorium for a program of spirituals and the showing of "The River."

The annual adult education pilgrimage was begun in 1926 by Miss Wil Lou Gray, superintendent of adult education, and those making the trip to Columbia are persons who have been taught to read and write by the department of education of the WPA.

Anderson S. C., Independent Trib
April 28, 1940

Broader Adult Education Seen Real Need In S. C.

JACOBS DECLARES GRAY WORK GOOD

Miss Wil Lou's Labor Of Lasting Benefit To State

By WM. P. JACOBS
President, Presbyterian College

Illiteracy in South Carolina is a rural problem and its correction, when it shall come, will be over a long-term period of years, through painstaking effort, through cooperation, through a deep and abiding faith in the future of this state and its people.

We can do something about illiteracy, as our progress, slow though it may have been, has indicated back through the years. When enough of us become vitally interested in correcting the situation, then I believe that this scourge, one of the greatest threats to democracy, will be stamped out, permanently, and that the Palmetto State will grow greater and stronger through the improved citizenship of its people.

In 1930, 14.9 per cent of South Carolina's population was unable to write in any language — the highest percentage of any state in the nation. When we segregate the urban from the rural, we find that while 16.1 per cent of those living in the country were illiterate, the percentage for the urban population was only 9.1. We have, of course, an illiteracy problem to deal with in the cities and the towns, but the rural problem far overshadows it.

As to the range in various counties, the state Department of Education reports that white people ililliterate vary from a percentage of 0.8 in Beaufort to 10.5 in Cherokee. With the Negro population, Greenville County, with 18.6 per cent of its Negro population illiterate, is the state's lowest, and is contrasted with Allendale's high of 46.1 per cent. So we can see that within the state itself the illiteracy pattern is extremely irregular, with the more agricultural counties showing a much higher ratio of illiteracy than do the industrial counties.

The cause of the situation as it exists in South Carolina today may be found largely in the past. Our schools in years gone by were not adequate; our attendance laws were not strict enough, or proper machinery for their enforcement was not provided. It is not so much a question of youth, but more a question of adults, of people whose opportunities for learning were vastly more limited than they are today.

For example, in 1910 the Department of Education reports that the average school term was 122 days for whites and 70 for Negroes. In 1938 the white trem was 175 and the Negro was 139. The figures for the 1910 school terms are reflective of educational opportunities of that time.

At this time, and during the years that have passed, the outstanding work for the correction of illiteracy in this state has been done by Miss Wil Lou Gray in the field of adult education. I am convinced that our salvation in the illiteracy problem lies in just such work. It is impossible to estimate the number of people to whom Miss Gray has opened the door to learning, the people to whom she has brought greater happiness and peace and contentment. Her efforts are both a challenge and a hope, for they prove what must be done and show what can be done.

As for correction of our illiteracy rating, I have two principal suggestions to offer: First, that we broaden our work in adult education, thereby reaching the thousands who had so little chance for education when they were young; and, second, that we put teeth in our compulsory education laws. We must reach the older people through night schools and other extension methods, and we must stem the flow of illiteracy at its source by a much stricter enforcement of compulsory attendance.

There are many reasons why South Carolina is at the bottom of the illiteracy ladder, but it seems to me that there can be no reason for us to stay there if we give to the solution of the question a shoulder-to-shoulder cooperation.

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Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
October 8, 1940

FREE CLASSES GIVEN COLORED

To Begin At Clinton College On Next Tuesday Evening

Adult education classes will begin at Clinton colored College on Tuesday, October 15, at 7:45 p. m. Registration will be held in the Academic building beginning at 6 p. m. These courses are being offered the adults of the community this year:

I. Home Economics: 1. Homemaking, 2. Cookery, 3. Sewing, 4. Handicraft.

II. Fundamentals of Reading and Writing.

III. Mathematics: 1. Simple Arithmetic, 2. First Year Algebra, 3. Business Arithmetic.

IV. Social Science: 1. Citizenship, 2. American History, 3. Political Science, 4. Negro History.

V. General Cultural: 1. Ethics, 2. Etiquette, 3. Social Intelligence.

These courses are being offered without any cost to the negro adult population of Rock Hill. Free transportation has been arranged. The school bus will make the following stops: McNeely Nelson's store on W. Black Street, in front of the Herman Presbyterian Church on South Trade Street, A. M. E. Zion parsonage on Pond Street and at the home of Rev. J. T. Murdock on Flint Hill. Persons living in the Boyd Hill area may secure transportation upon request. Classes will be conducted twice weekly on Tuesday and Thursday nights from 7:45 to 9:45. Applications are being received daily.

EDUCATION - 1940
ILLITERACY

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 10, 1940

NIGHT SCHOOL

Negroes Will Register For Classes Friday

Night school will open at the American Baptist Theological Seminary for Negroes Friday night at 7 o'clock with registration of students.

Classes will begin Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week.

The classes will be conducted by J. C. Miles, C. E. McDonald, S. L. McDonald and Miss Lois Nabrit.

EDUCATION - 1940
SUPERVISIORS

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 3, 1940

Appointed Supervisor

Julia A. Taylor, former home economics instructor for Negroes in Rhea county, has been appointed supervisor of the Norfolk unit of Virginia Union university branch, being operated under the NYA and the parent institution in Richmond, Va.

She is the daughter of Dr. T. E. Taylor, local colored physician, who also has two other children in college. George Taylor, his eldest son, entered Meharry Medical college, Nashville, yesterday.

The new extension school supervisor is a graduate of Howard High school and Hampton institute (Va.).

EDUCATION- 1940 GEORGIA
SUMMER SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES, ETC.

Negroes' Summer School Canceled

State Department Disapproves Georgia Baptist Work

Telegraph 6-10-40 Macon Ga.

Georgia Baptist College announced last night the state department of education had refused to allow a summer school session at the Negro school here.

Assistant State Supt. M. E. Thompson wired the college the state department would not approve summer school work except in standard colleges. Although Mercer teachers directed the school, the work was to have been done at the Negro school.

The session was scheduled to begin tomorrow and officials said more than 100 Negro teachers had petitioned for admission.

EDUCATION 1940 S.C.
SUMMER SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES, ETC.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
May 15, 1940

Negro Teachers' Summer School

The regular Charleston summer school for negro teachers will open Monday morning, June 24, at the Burke Industrial school.

Attendance at this school will be a distinct advantage to all teachers, says W. N. Grayson, Jr., principal of the school.

"To those of the city of Charleston, it will offer an opportunity to remain in their homes and yet enjoy the advantages of studying to improve their professional skill," he adds. "It will afford association with friends in the profession and of schools in this city and throughout the state; an association which is difficult to cultivate during the busy winter and spring sessions of teaching. These teachers will find an interchange of ideas and methods invaluable. Attendance at this summer school will prove economical, and will afford teachers, not only to study, but to fulfill domestic duties, and partake of the summer activities with their families.

"Teachers living in other patrs of the state will make new friends, associations, and derive new thoughts. Enrollment in this summer school can offer to the upstate teacher a chance for intensive study, and a pleasant holiday combined.

"To all teachers this summer school will offer instruction by the finest trained instructors who will offer courses in theory which will be thoroughly demonstrated in practice through special classes of city children."

Further information may be obtained from W. H. Grayson, Jr., Burke Industrial school.

EDUCATION* 1940
VOCATIONAL

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(Contributed)

For years various individuals and organizations have sought to get the persons in charge of vocational education in our city to give more attention to the vocational education best suited to meet the needs of colored people here.

For some time it has been thought but during the last three years it has become clear, that certain authorities are plainly opposed to a training which would prepare Negroes to do certain jobs, even for members of their own group. To speak plainly the Colored Clerks Circle needs trained workers and thousands of Negroes could give work to well qualified roofers and plumbers. If Negroes were well trained in shoe repairing, three times as many as are now employed in that occupation could easily secure work among their own people. It is clear that many more Negro auto service men could be used among their own people were they well trained. Who does not know that thousands of Negroes use electricity in numerous ways?

5-10-40

The above statements plainly point out demands for workers, especially when we consider the extent to which these same Negroes are consumers.

Time and again these points have been made. It has come out that the Strayer Survey has called attention to discrimination against Negroes in vocational opportunities. Still certain vocational authorities here stand out against us.

After numerous trials Negroes are beginning to line up for battle, believing that little may be accomplished in conference with persons clearly against their economic advancement.

Ozark, Ala., Star
May 2, 1940

NYA Earmarks $2,109,646 For State Program

Ala. Youth In And Out of School Share In Plans

Alabama youth, both in and out of school, will share in approximately $2,109,646 allotted the National Youth Administration in this state for the fiscal year 1939-40.

For those in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities and graduate schools, there is the NYA's student work program, with a 1939-40 allocation of $547,446.

For youth not attending school, there is the NYA out-of-school work program to which $1,562,200 was appropriated for the fiscal year.

The student work program was established to provide part-time employment to needy elementary, high school and college students so they might continue in school.

The NYA out-of-school program gives part-time employment to needy youths between 18 and 24 inclusive, who are out of work and out of school. Objective is to provide useful work, at the same time training youth in good work habits and providing occupational experience necesasry for their admission to private employment.

There is a constructive, well- planned NYA out-of-school program in Dale County, training the youth of Southeast Alabama. A Community House, swimming pool and negro school building are among the NYA projects here.

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS MEET.

Nashville, Tenn.- The National Conference of State Supervisors and Teacher Trainers in Agriculture and Home Economics held its annual meeting, here last week at the Tennessee A. & I. Collgge.
In charge of the meeting of Supervisors and Tea Trainers in Agriculture were, D.M. Clements and W. N. Elam of the U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. and G.E. Freeman, director of Vocational Education in Tennessee.
States represented by State Supervisors and Teacher Trainers were; New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Included in those who directed the work of the Conference were, S.B. Simmons, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N.C., and J.R. Thomas, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, who were in charge of the NFA National Board of Trustees Meeting. D.C. Jones of Langston, Oklahoma, served as General Chairman of the Conference with F.M. Staley of Savannah, Ga., as General Secretary.

Journal and Guide
April 6, 1940
Norfolk, Va.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 21, 1940

VOCATION WORK IS NEGRO NEED

Principal Of Second Ward High School Urges Expansion Of Study Of Trades.

Stating that only half the Negro youths attending Second Ward High school receive vocational training, J. E. Grigsby, principal of the school, concluded that the vocational program is failing in meeting the needs of Negro youth and urged that every pupil be required to spend a quarter of his time at school learning some trade by which he can earn a living.

The principal in his statement said he thought pupils might spend half their time in school profitably taking vocational subjects and that, although this would necessitate expenditures for personnel, equipment, and classroom space, then the Negro youth would be developed into a more self-sustaining and better citizens, thereby repaying the community.

"Of the total membership of 782 in our school, only 50 per cent are permitted to enter vocational classes," he said, "and this 50 per cent can take such courses for only one year."

Principal Grigsby viewed the activities of the pupils in regard to character development and moral training. The field of extra-curricula activities he found encouraging particularly in regard to Girl Reserve and Hi-Y clubs and athletics. "Our one great fault (with athletics)" he said, "is that with limited facilities we reach too few of the pupils . . . but approximately 60 per cent of the school enrollment has membership in the Girl Reserve and Hi-Y groups.

He stated, however, that considering the great influence of this industrial age, what Second Ward High is able to do is far too meager to meet the present needs or to prepare for the future.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
June 27, 1940

N. Y. A. SHOP HERE GETS WHAT'S LEFT

Few Buildings At Site Turned Over To N. Y. A. Work

Anderson County's only CCC Camp, operated with several hundred Negro enrollees two miles east of the city for the past four or five years, is now a thing of the past—definitely.

The only remaining parts of the abandoned camp—an empty ware house office, couple of truck sheds and a wood shack—will be dismantled next week by N. Y. A. employes here and removed to the N. Y. A. work shop on Hampton Street for whatever purpose they may serve this group, N. Y. A. Area Supervisor Milton Nardin said yesterday afternoon.

All barracks, Negro enrollees and the officers' staff have been transferred to a new camp site located in Abbeville County between Donalds and Due West.

When the Government decided several months ago to abandon the Anderson camp, reports continued to persist that the camp would remain. A new lease on property at the camp was even signed, although all portable equipment there was being removed by trucks daily to Due West.

Members of the Soil Conservation Service attached to the camp to direct soil erosion labor projects on farms have also moved either to Due West or to Abbeville.

It was understood, however, that a majority of the farmers in the affected area would not suffer loss of the CCC labor as the trainees will continue to work from the Due West camp into a large section of Anderson County.

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Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 30, 1040

NYA Will Resume Some Projects in County Tomorrow

A thousand young NYA men and women who have been idle since their projects were shut down June 10 will go to work tomorrow morning, Hillsborough county headquarters announced yesterday.

This will include all employed at automobile work, carpentry, office work, sewing, with the exception of the negro sewing project, airport work, nursery schools, hospital assistants, and recreation workers.

Workers engaged in minor repair work, construction, land improvement and beautification, will not go on the job immediately, but these projects are expected to be opened up within a few days.

Word that the projects would be reopened was received from Jacksonville after the Tampa offices had closed, and full instructions will be mailed all youths and sponsors as soon as possible.

Those who applied for NYA work since the shutdown were asked to get in touch with their local NYA offices or supervisors during the early part of the week.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 2, 1940

Supervisors' Institutes At NYA Resident Centers

Institutes for National Youth administration area and project supervisors, aimed at providing better training for youths on the NYA program during the next fiscal year, are being conducted at the Chicora (white) resident center in Columbia, and the Brainerd (Negro) resident center at Chester.

Both institutes started June 17 and are to last for two weeks. Attending at Chicora are 16 area supervisors, 50 white part-time center supervisors and staff members of the Chicora and Jackson full-time centers. At Brainerd are 27 Negro part-time center supervisors and staff members of the NYA at the Brainerd full-time center.

From the NYA national office in Washington D. C., Miss Greta M. Franke, textile advisor and Miss Irma Ringe, administrative assistant, came to the institutes in an advisory capacity, Miss Marie White, special consultant in home economics for the United States office of education, who is working temporarily for the American Youth Commission, also is attending the institutes.

The institutes are mainly composed of discussion meetings, lectures and demonstrations, the purpose of which is to instruct the supervisors in training methods that will make the NYA program most beneficial to the youths participating in it.

Conducting the institutes is the administrative force of the state NYA office, headed by State Youth Administrator Roger L. Coe.

Non-NYA agencies co-operated with the federal unit as representatives of them spoke before the institute at Chicora, using as their subjects the fields in which thy spcializd.

They included: James A. Hayne, R Wilson Ball and Sedgwick S. Simons of the state board of health; A. H Ward, director of the division of extension of the University of South Carolina; Miss Blackwell of the Richland county health department; Mrs. R. L. Burnett of the Columbia Garden clubs. Miss Mary Taylor of the art department of the city schools, and Miss Miriam Lawrence, supervisor of WPA nursery schools.

Motion picture films along specialized lines were loaned for showing

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Vocational School Needs

Emergency Speed-Up Proposal Evokes Plea for Careful Planning

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On June 11 the president of the Board of Education stressed the need of speeding up vocational training in the public schools—particularly in the metal, machine and aviation trades—as a national emergency measure. He announced the appointment of a special committee to report on available shop equipment and personnel, and to study what curriculum changes might be necessary for high school graduates who will be enrolled in these courses. On June 18 it was stated that the committee, after a week's survey, found the vocational high school 100 per cent ready to undertake this tremendous emergency program, except for the difficulty of finding proper teachers.

Teachers Guild Study

The schools committee of the Teachers Guild Associates has been studying the situation in the vocational schools for the last three years. A year ago the committee sent to Dr. Harold G. Campbell and the members of the Board of Education its report, which emphasized that:

1. Vocational schools are housed for the most part in buildings erected for other purposes, and are not fitted for their present uses. Overcrowding is almost the rule.

2. Equipment in many schools is antiquated. When it is up to date it is often inadequate in quantity.

3. In most schools teachers do not receive the supervision urgently required by the unusual difficulty of their tasks.

Though emergency training would superimpose an immense burden on what might be termed the chronic emergency situation in vocational schools, the schools committee realizes the strong arguments for utilizing these schools in training young persons in national defense. But it urges that those who administer the vocational schools do not lose sight of the long-range program toward which the schools have been painfully striving since their establishment.

In the grant of Federal funds we see the possibility of putting the vocational schools on a basis of permanently increased usefulness. We can hope for better equipment and more of it, for more shops with more modern machinery. Nevertheless, we see certain dangers in the possible working of the plan, which should be avoided.

Some Dangers Pointed Out

1. The danger of giving space and service to post-graduates at the expense of boys and girls now clamoring to be admitted to vocational schools, whose future usefulness depends on present training.

2. The danger of lowering vocational school standards by accepting as instructors persons who may qualify as craftsmen, but who have had no training and experience as teachers.

3. The danger of cluttering up our regular vocational program with emergency training in repetitive jobs which could be better learned in the factory or on the job itself.

The wider educational content of regular vocational training is of far greater importance to boys and girls as individuals than the mere learning of skills. If we limit them to one or two processes they may be fit only for the discard when the emergency needs have passed.

Many of us know that the development of a vocational school demands more than special buildings, equipment and planning of courses. It calls, on the one hand, for genuine emphasis on individual needs, for study of the pupil's background and personality, and on the other, for the gradual gaining of teaching experience on the part of experts in a trade. These things cannot be forced. Such fundamental requirements must not be lost sight of, nor sacrificed, in the rapid changes through which these schools will pass in this emergency.

Inez C. Pollak,
Chairman, Schools Committee.
New York, June 22, 1940.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Training for All

Journal & Guide
7/13/40
Norfolk, Va.

IN launching the emergency program of vocational training in Virginia it appears that everything possible has been done to include all available trainees, as far as existing facilities will provide for them. Hampton, St. Paul, State College and other institutions on the college level, as well as our high schools are to share in the program. Something will be done, no doubt, to improve and expand the training facilities in all of the colleges, as well as the high schools, making the program effective in the preparation of men for "any eventuality" which may face the nation in the future.

During all the years in which we have been building a fine system of secondary schools and colleges we have neglected the training of skilled mechanics. The sudden necessity for planning a national defense on a scale beyond the imagination of the most sensitive of preparedness advocates of the past brought us face to face with the realization that in a crisis calling for skilled mechanics in almost every department of military and industrial phases of national defense we have a woeful shortage.

Whatever turn the present emergency may take the vocational education program is a good thing for the nation. Let us hope that it will turn out to be the turning point long sought in a muddling educational system, as well as the means of integrating within our industrial system thousands of eager hands heretofore excluded.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 7, 1940

Service Institute Is Announced For Negroes

A service and domestic institute for colored housekeepers, food servers, child guardians, butlers and other domestics will be held at the Grant Chapel Church August 12-17, institute officials announced today.

The institute will give advanced training to all applying, although it specifies that no employees will be accepted without registration by the employer.

Almost 5,000 Were In High School

Daily World
7-4-40
Atlanta, Ga.

More than 9,000 Negro youths in Georgia received assistance from the National Youth Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, in order to continue their high school or college education, or to receive practical training and work experience to equip themselves for private employment, State Youth Administrator Boisfeuillet Jones announced.

Almost 5,000 of these youths in 286 Georgia high schools received approximately $122,000.000 in wages earned through part-time employment provided by the NYA, while $55,500.00 was expended in wages to 563 college and graduate students in the state's eleven Negro institutions of higher learning.

Without the aid of this employment, these students would have been forced to discontinue their education before they were prepared to take their places in society and would have been unwelcome additions to an already overcrowded labor market.

4,000 REACHED

The out-of-school work program gave work experience and related instruction to approximately 4,000 of these boys and girls during the year. The youths, who were unemployed prior to their assignment to the N .Y. A. program, received experience in such fields as scientific farming, home-making, carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing, welding, woodshop work, music, and similar fields.

More than $4500,000.00 was spent in wages, materials, and supervision on this phase of the Youth Administration's program.

Construction jobs completed during the year by those youths on the out-of-school program include vocational buildings, barracks, school buildings, shop buildings, cottages on resident training projects, and other construction work.

GREAT ASSET

"We feel that it is certainly of vital importance to the future of Georgia that her young people be enabled to take fullest possible advantage of our existing educational facilities," declared Administrator Jones. "The boys and girls who found it possible to continue in high school and college through N. Y. A. employment represent one of this state's greatest assets.

"It is also encouraging to note that there was a turnover of about 10 per cent a month on our work program for out-of-school youths, with many of them leaving this program to accept private employment for which their N. Y. A. work helped to qualify them."

Approves Square Deal In Defense Preparations

Courier
8-3-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Everything possible will be done to put into effect the specific requests of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense program, Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of Education, has advised Dr. Rayford W. Logan, the committee's chairman.

On the same day that Dr. Studebaker wrote Dr. Logan he brought to the attention of State school officials a resolution passed by the Advisory Committee to the United States Office of Education on the Negro Survey of Higher Education. This resolution pledged support to the national defense program and asked for the complete integration of colored people into the national defense vocational training program.

8-3-40

The action of Dr. Studebaker in this regard was interpreted as partial compliance in the request of the committee for the issuance of regulations by the Office of Education to assure to colored schools in Southern States an equitable division of Federal funds for vocational education of national defense workers.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education in the Office of Education, with whom Dr. Studebaker directed Dr. Logan to keep in close touch, described the action of the Commissioner of Education as "a significant step."

Race Mechanics Assured Jobs In Boeing Aircraft Factories

Courier
7-27-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES, July 25. (ANP)—Local Negroes, especially aviation mechanics, are feeling encouraged over news from Seattle that a long 12-week fight had been brought to a triumphant close last Thursday night with a flat statement by the Boeing Aircraft company, that it would hire qualified Negroes. The following day, Friday, the company issued employment applications to two Negroes, Manual Moore and James Murphy of this city.

Boeing officials said the company would employ qualified Negroes who are members of the Aeronautical Mechanics' Union No. 751, with which it had a contract.

Concurrently with that announcement, the union said it would take vigorous action against a clause in its constitution, limiting membership in the union to whites only.

The union said the matter would have to come before the International Association of Mechanics, but pointed out that no closed shop exists in the plant, nor is there a discriminatory clause in the present agreement with the company.

W. VA. STATE COLLEGE TO OFFER DEFENSE TRAINING

Courier 7-27-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—One of the first land-grant colleges to participate in the program of the National Defense Advisory Commission for the vocational training of national defense workers was West Virginia State college at Institute, W.Va., of which John W. Davis is the president.

The plan, approved by the United States Office of Education, provides courses in auto mechanics with the internal combustion engine as the central theme; welding, including shop training with elcetric arcs; pattern and hand tool work, including the use of woodworking machinery as well as hand tools, and electrical shop practice.

The course will last until Sept. 15. Shops and laboratories will operate on a 40-hour week basis. Trainees must be certified through the United Staes Employment Service. Work Projects Administration may assist with living expenses.

West Virginia State college furnishing facilities and instructors for the courses. The state and federal governments are furnishing equipment, materials and supervision.

WPA Vocational Training Program Ignores Negroes

Call
7-26-40

By Lewis Brown

Kansas City, Mo.

The WPA vocational program designed by the federal government to prepare skilled workers for war industry opened in Kansas City July 18 at the Manual Training high school with "white men only" attending the classes.

So far the program has no place for the Negro although it is financed by the federal government to the tune of $15,000,000.

Locally, the program is sponsored by the board of education which is providing the place for the classes, selects the instructors and supervises the activity.

The teachers are paid, however, from federal funds and the government buys the material and equipment used in the classes in welding, machine shop work, pattern making, sheet metal, foundry work, motor car mechanics, electricity and cabinet making.

The men who are taking the courses are selected from WPA and NYA rolls. Men with previous experience in some form of skilled labor are given the preference.

The object of the WPA vocational program is to train men for work in the industries which will expand as the country prepares its national defense.

Why are no Negroes being trained for skilled jobs in industrial plants?

After questioning several persons in charge of the WPA vocational program, this reporter found the answer—NOBODY THOUGHT ABOUT THE NEGRO AND AS USUAL HE WAS JUST LEFT OUT.

No Place for Negroes

Howard C. Williams, WPA district manager, was asked what part Negroes would have in the new program. Mr. Williams said that he did not think that any Negroes on the WPA rolls were listed as mechanics and skilled workers, therefore there would be no place for them as only skilled workers were being used.

When told that several Negroes with skilled labor experience had been interviewed concerning the WPA vocational work and had been found qualified, Mr. Williams said that he was not familiar with the working details of the program and referred us to Fred Hug, WPA assignment officer.

Mr. Hug said that several Negroes with skilled labor experience were on the WPA rolls and were qualified for the vocational program but that the WPA is furnishing men as the board of education calls for them and that so far only white men have been asked for. "We have several colored men ready to enroll in the classes upon call," Mr. Hug said.

George Melcher, superintendent of schools, said that no Negro men have been assigned to the vocational classes and no provision has been made for their training because the men are being trained for jobs in industry and the industrial plants as a rule do not hire Negroes.

"Did the industrial plants say they would not hire Negroes?" Mr. Melcher was asked.

"No," he answered, "but I don't think they have been hiring any."

"Then no provisions have been made at all for the training of Negroes in the skilled work?"

In other words, nobody thought of the Negro and no plans have been made for his inclusion in the newest program of the WPA.

The workers are being trained for jobs in such plants as the Weber Engine company, the Columbian Steal Tank, the Witte Engine Works, the American Sash and Door company and other big industrial concerns.

The Urban League's industrial department is contacting these companies to determine their policy toward the employment of Negro skilled workmen.

In the meantime, the training of white men for the defense program goes ahead. And again America gives evidence that she is a democracy in name, not in deeds.

Training the Negro

Macon Georgia

9-5-40

Macon Georgia

The Memorial Trade School for Underprivileged Negroes is scheduled to open its doors soon for the Fall term. This school was founded in 1929 by Rev. J. T. Saxon, one of the ablest and worthiest leaders of his group in the entire South.

Having been a pastor for 25 years, he had an opportunity to find the real needs of his people. He saw that 90 per cent of them are being neglected when it comes to vocational training. A vast majority of this 90 per cent have no desire to attend high school or college, but wish to become efficient cooks, nurses, maids or mechanics.

Rev. Saxon long had a desire to do some such work for his people. At the death of his 18-year-old son, about 11 years ago, he spent 3 thousand dollars he had saved for his son's professional education and one thousand dollars collected from an insurance policy on his son's life, to establish this school as a memorial.

This was the simple beginning of a school which has grown in usefulness during 10 years. The main building is a handsome structure of brick and is now free of debt.

The great struggle the founder has to meet is to find money for the support of the school. It costs $2,400 a year to operate the institution. For 10 years the founder has been able to raise the money by public subscription. The greater part of it is raised in Macon, with a few small donations coming in from friends above the Mason and Dixon line.

The school ran behind last year and it has taken all the summer to pay off the debts of last term. The founder is now beginning to raise money with which to operate this term.

Rev. Saxon has evolved a plan by which he hopes to make the school practically self-sustaining. It is to erect a number of cottages around the school for those who wish to attend the institution and pay rent for the use of the residences. It will take 10 thousand dollars to carry out this plan, but Rev. Saxon hopes to complete it in five years. With the work of the boys at the school and a little hired help made possible by donations, he has erected three of these residences since the school closed.

There can be no doubt of the useful purpose the school and its founder are serving and the movement is entitled to generous support.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
September 13, 1940

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL PLANNED HERE IN OCTOBER

Plans are under way for the opening of a training school for negro girls at 386 South Liberty street around the first of October.

The school will be conducted under the auspices of a group of Spartanburg club women (white). They will serve as an executive and advisory board and will assist Instructors Nell Wright Hamilton and Nina M Wright.

Business and commercial courses will be offered in shorthand, typing, filing, business English and bookkeeping with adult classes in reading, writing and spelling.

In addition to the busiiess courses the school will offer domestic service courses consisting of cooking laundering, curtain stretching, general housekeeping, sewing, nurse and maid service.

Classes will be arranged for morning, afternoon and evening sessions to suit the needs of the students.

Applicants for admission must be 15 years of age or over. The tuition charge for boarding students is $9 per month with $5 per mohth charge for day students.

Only a limited number of students will be accepted. Arrangements will be made to help students meet tuition charges by part-time employment if desired.

Prospective students should communicate at once with Nell Wright Hamilton, 392 South Liberty street, Spartanburg.

Roanoke, Va. World News
September 27, 1940

Negro Girls Enrolled For Project at Norfolk

City NYA officials said today that applications were being taken for enrollment of negro girls in a resident training project at Norfolk.

The objective of the Norfolk project is to provide for young women between the ages of 18 and 24, inclusive, an opportunity to be employed on types of medical, secretarial, laboratory technician, homemaking and maid craft work that develop such work habits as well as make for successful participation in some type of employment, it was explained.

Each youth is paid $30 a month of which $20 is deducted for services such as meals, lodging and medical care.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 25, 1940

Negroes Study Mechanics

Forty-three Negroes are registered in the Vocational school, 1220 Pine street, and are being instructed in automotive service by Alex Carney.

The group is a part of the city-state set-up, and is made up of twenty-five students from Howard High school and eighteen from Second District school.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
November 26, 1940

School For Negro Maids Opens Tonight

Negro maids will have an opportunity to attend an evening school cooking class, which will be inaugurated at 7:30 tonight in the home economics department of Langston High School, W. W. Simmons, superintendent of vocational work in Johnson City schools, announced today.

Mary E. Hale, home economics teacher at Langston, will be the instructor.

Mrs. Jessie Carlson, assistant teacher-trainer for vocational education in Tennessee, was to be in Johnson City today to help inaugurate the course, Simmons said. Interested persons are asked to communicate directly with Simmons or with the Langston home economics instructor.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

1,020,000 TRAINEES SOUGHT; BREAKDOWN FOR RACE IS SOUGHT

Courier

6-22

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A federal appropriation of $127,600,000 to be allocated to state departments of education and local communities to cover the costs of a program of vocational training designed to prepare workers for employment in essential war industries is being provided by the American Association of School Administrators.

Of that sum, $63,600,000 is estimated to be necessary for the training of 750,000 trainees in the public schools at a per capita cost of $84.80. The sum of $14,000,000 would be allocated to engineering schools for the training of 20,000 trainees at a per capita cost of $466.67. The sum of $50,000,000 would be utilized for the expansion of facilities requiring capital investment for the training of 250,000 trainees at a per capita cost of $84.80.

PROPOSED PROGRAM MUST INCLUDE RACE

There is no breakdown showing what proportion of the 1,020,000 trainees who would be trained under the proposed program would be colored.

Inasmuch as 78.7 per cent of the colored population of the country is in the South, where there is a disparity between the division of public funds for the education of white and colored persons, unless some safeguards are written into any bill offered to provide Federal funds, it is likely that the Southern pattern will be followed in the South.

Southern States separate white and colored pupils in all levels of education. Virginia State College, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, West Virginia State College, Lincoln University (Missouri), and Prairie View State Normal (Texas) are the only grade A colored State institutions in the South.

MORRILL ACT OF 1890 IS RECALLED

Where the Federal Government has given aid to the States for education, if there were safeguards in the law, the division of funds has followed the per cent of school population. An example of that is

the second Morrill act of 1890 increasing annual appropriations for land-grant colleges.

That act provided that in States having separate colleges for white and colored pupils there should be a just and equitable division of funds received from the Federal Government for agricultural and mechanical schools.

It is likely that the Office of Education will be asked to incorporate into any draft of an appropriation bill it may send to Congress for vocational training for national defense a provision requiring that wherever separate schools are maintained in a State or Territory under authority of law, the funds apportioned to the State or Territory shall be divided and expended for white and colored trainees, respectively, in the proportions that the white and colored children, aged 5 to 20 years inclusive, bear to the total population of such State or Territory.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
September 12, 1940

Training School For Negro Girls To Start Soon

Business,. Domestic Courses Are to Be Offered

Plans are under way for the opening of a training school for negro girls at 386 South Liberty street around the first of October.

The school will be conducted under the auspices of a group of Spartanburg club women (white). They will serve as an executive and advisory board and will assist Instructors Nell Wright Hamilton and Nina M Wright.

Business and commercial courses will be offered in shorthand, typing, filing, business English and bookkeeping with adult classes in reading, writing and spelling.

In addition to the busiiess courses, the school will offer domestic service courses consisting of cooking, laundering, curtain stretching, general housekeeping, sewing, nurse and maid service.

Classes will be arranged for morning, afternoon and evening sessions to suit the needs of the students.

Applicants for admission must be 15 years of age or over. The tuition charge for boarding students is $9 per month with $5 per month charge for day students.

Only a limited number of students will be accepted. Arrangements will be made to help students meet tuition charges by part-time employment if desired.

Prospective students should communicate at once with Nell Wright Hamilton, 392 South Liberty street, Spartanburg.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
August 27, 1940

NEGROES HEAR PROGRAM

400 Domestic Efficiency Students Gather To Enroll

Approximately 400 negro servants, enrolled for the domestic efficiency course sponsored by Friendly Clinic, Inc., attended the first session of a five-day program at Mt. Nebo Baptist Church last night.

The course, in which health methods, hygiene and general efficiency in domestic work are to be taught, will continue through Friday.

On last night's program were Dr. H. H. Johnson, Dr. R. S. Fields, and Cecilia Porter of Memphis Health Department.

Hattie Baker, head of the Home Economics Department at Booker T. Washington, substituted for Alonzo Locke, Peabody headwaiter, in a discussion of proper banquet serving. Locke will lecture tonight.

Columbia S C State
September 18, 1940

Industrial School in Harvest Work

It's harvest time on the farmlands of the John G. Richards Industrial School for Negro Boys, and it was learned yesterday from Frank O. Meyer, the superintendent, that good crops are in store.

At the present time, sorghum molasses is being made from 20 acres of sugar cane. Approximately 1,200 gallons of molasses is expected to be obtained, and it will be used for consumption by the school's 200 inmates.

Next will come the harvesting of 15 acres of sweet potatoes and 200 acres of field corn.

By using the products grown on the school's own farm plots, the cost of maintenance is reduced materially.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
May 23, 1940

Cooking School Opens Here For Negro Maids

Miss Margaret Hanford is in charge of a free cooking school for negro maids which opened here this afternoon. Classes will be held from 2:30 to 4:30 every Thursday afternoon for the next six weeks at the Florida Power & Light Company's model electric kitchen at 209 Clematis Avenue..

Each week's session will demonstrate new recipes and new methods of saving time and work, Miss Hanford said.

The school is scheduled for Thursday afternoons so that maids who are working will be able to attend. The classes will be dismissed at 4:30 o'clock.

The cooking school is entirely free. All negro maids are invited to attend.

Some Are Never Ready

Call

8-9-40

Kansas City Mo

For a number of years the local school systems of the cities, and more recently the educational departments of government agencies have been offering special training wherever a class of reasonable size could be assembled. The few availed themselves of the chance to learn, the many said what's the use and did not. Today many millions are to be trained in crafts that count toward the nation's defense. The slightest experience puts an applicant in line. Too bad more did not go to night school. Will they know better next time? If the future is like the past, they will not.

Job Seekers Caught In Vicious Circle

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colored Youths Can't Get Vocational Training Unless They Know They Can Get Jobs, While Employers Won't Hire Negroes Unless They Are Trained.

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Something of the manner in which billion-dollar industrial plants, particularly aircraft manufacturers, on the west coast have succeeded with the aid of local boards of education in keeping Negro job applicants out of defense industry, was revealed here by Walter White, executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. White returned this week from a month's speaking tour in connection with the Association's campaign to break down discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program, including the army and navy. He addressed 62 meetings, twenty of them sponsored by NAACP branches in 16 cities from Boston to San Francisco.

"I found at San Diego, Calif., for example," he said, "that the school board has issued an order barring Negro children from taking vocational courses unless they can produce letters from employers like the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation insuring them jobs. And yet, a Mr. Gott, manager of this huge aircraft corporation which is making planes for the National Defense program, told members of a delegation from our San Diego branch that he was unable to employ Negroes because they were untrained.

"Thoughtful white and colored people on the coast are now seeing the vicious circle—Negroes cannot get jobs because they are not trained and they cannot get training because no jobs are guaranteed them.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
July 5, 1940

REGISTRATION IS SET FOR MANUAL TRAINING

Courses Will Aid National Defense Program

Registration for the manual training courses to be given at three Memphis schools in connection with the National Defense Program will begin at 8:30 o'clock this morning at Memphis Vocational School and Booker T. Washington High School.

Both employed and unemployed Memphians, wishing to enroll for the courses, which begin Monday and continue through Aug. 31, may register from 8:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock today and from 8:30 o'clock to 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Designed to provide supplementary trades instruction to persons now employed in essential military or allied industries and to provide initial instruction to unemployed who want training in essential crafts, the courses are to be held at the vocational school and Tech High School for white enrollees, and at Booker T. Washington for negroes.

Although plans announced yesterday by Supt. Ernest Ball are tentative pending further instructions, the preliminary curriculum will include courses in welding, metals, electricity, machine shop, cabinet making, mechanical drawing, auto mechanics, radio, blacksmithing and auto service.

Meanwhile W. Percy McDonald, chairman of Shelby County Board of Education, and P. Y. Isbell, county director of trade and industrial education, are conferring with Washington officials in regard to setting up similar courses in county schools.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
July 6, 1940

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TERMED 'QUALIFIED'

Dr. Powers Praises Activities At Whitehaven

CITY REGISTRATION BEGUN

Tentative Plans Provide For Start Of Work Monday, But Approval Is Needed—Cooper Will Go To Washington

Shelby County's Summer Vocational Training School at Whitehaven has qualified "in every respect and requirement" with the proposed Federal training for national defense, Dr. Sue Powers, county school superintendent, said yesterday.

Meanwhile, registration of pupils for vocational training in the city schools started at Vocational School and Booker T. Washington (negro) High School.

166 Are Registered

Superintendent of Schools Ernest Ball said 125 registered at the vocational school and 41 at the negro school.

Mr. Ball explained that tentative plans call for starting instruction Monday but that final approval must be received from Washington before the project is started.

The Federal Government will reimburse the city school system to a maximum of $10 per student per week. A breakdown shows that $4 must be used for instruction; $4.50 for instruction materials; and $1.50 for overhead such as administration.

"None of the money can be used for new equipment," Mr. Ball explained.

Registration will resume at the Vocational School and at the Washington negro school this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The offices will close at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Whitehaven Workers Busy

Yesterday 152 students were busy in the up-to-date shops at the Whitehaven School and, on the basis of the expected $10 per student per week allowance from Federal funds, Shelby County alone will receive in the neighborhood of $1500 weekly.

"Our program meets every regulation and we are merely going ahead with previous plans for our county students who wish to learn some vocational trade," Dr. Powers said. In addition to those county students already at work, the Whitehaven program will have a large number of other students, who will be enrolled through Work Projects Administration as soon as a survey can be completed to determine the exact type of skilled labor training needed for industries of this area.

Federal officers are preparing a detailed survey of all Memphis industries. Although no official announcement has been made, Hal Peel of the district WPA offices, is expected to direct the study.

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Governor Cooper will go to Washington Monday in an effort to obtain Federal funds for the operation of vocational educational schools in Tennessee, and for the purchase of additional arms for the State Highway Patrol, he announced Friday.

The Governor said he probably would spend Monday and Tuesday in the Capital conferring on the preparedness program with Federal officials.

The vocational training schools will open throughout Tennessee Monday as a part of the Federal program in training men for defense occupations, such as airplane mechanics, sheet metal workers, electricians and kindred trades. The state will share in a Federal appropriation of $15,000,000 for conduct of the schools throughout the country.

1200 Already Enrolled

Approximately 1200 students have enrolled in the schools in Tennessee, G. E. Freeman, state vocational director, said, and it is expected this number will be greatly increased before Monday.

Governor Cooper also said he would seek to get an aviation engineering school designated for Tennessee, with the probable location at Vanderbilt.

The Governor pointed out that his request for arms for the State Highway Patrol would be merely to meet any emergency that might arise in the event the patrol should be called out for defense duty.

Dave Price, director of the State Planning Board and Adjt.-Gen. Tom Frazier are expected to accompany Governor Cooper to Washington.

War Industries Sought

In addition to seeking Federal funds for the vocational schools, the Governor is expected to pursue previous efforts of the State Advisory Committee on National Defense, in obtaining war industries for Tennessee.

Asked if there had been any preparations toward home defense in Tennessee in the event the National Guard is called to other duty, the Governor declared Friday that the state already had legislation, which would take care of this emergency.

"It would be possible," he said, "to increase the personnel of the Highway Patrol, and we could effect a good home defense organization through the approximately 200 American Legion posts in the state."

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
July 9, 1940

~~FIX HOURS FOR~~ NYA COURSE

Two Shifts Each Day Arranged By Boyce Nickles, Area Supervisor

J. Boyce Nickles, local NYA supervisor, announced today that certified NYA students would fill as many of the places as possible in the eight-weeks training course in industrial fields to be held in the Greenwood high school beginning Monday, July 15.

All young men between the ages of 18 and 25 wishing to take the course must be certified by his office, Mr. Nickles said, while all over the age must be certified by the state employment service. The minimum age limit is 16 years.

In order that those participating may get in their work hours as well as attend the course, there will be two shifts during each day. One group will attend the school from 7 a. m., to 1 p. m., and work in the NYA shop from 2 to 5 p. m., while the second group will work from 7 to 10 a. m., and go to school from 10:30 a. m., until 5 p. m., with a half hour to be taken for lunch. Negro NYA students will occupy the shop from 10 a. m., to 2 p. m.

Teachers for the course have not een named as yet, but the courses ill include instruction in mechan- cal drawing, drafting, cabinet ma- ng, blue printing, and free han rawing.

Applications for the school shoul e made to Mr. Nickles at the coun- courthouse

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Anderson, S. C., Mail
July 4, 1940

DESIGNATE CITY AS VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

Machinery for vocational education of defense workers will start July 8, State Education Superintendent James H. Hope of Columbia said after notification of his appointment as state representative of the advisory commission to the council for national defense.

Under a new WPA project, calling for $15,000,000 to be spent for this type of education, training in occupations essential to national defense will be given youths now in various types of federal work, such as CCC, NYA and WPA workers.

The Anderson Department of Public Welfare recently received word from Director James J. McEntee of CCC that for the first time in its history the "CCC was adding non-combatant military training to its educational program, beginning July 1", stating also that the "CCC was intensifying its job of training and vocational facilities to give the young men the opportunity to acquire skills useful both in industry and in national defense".

Milton F. Nardin, director of the NYA work of the area also received announcement of the national defense program to be launched in his department.

Eight fields will be open for such training in South Carolina. The list, with the number to be trained, follows:

Machine shops, 110; auto mechanics, 210; welding, 60; cabinetmaking, 410; electricity, 120; blacksmith, 70; drafting, 345, a total of 1,435.

Training would be at Murray Vocational School, Charleston: Parker, Greenville; Clemson College; State Negro College, Orangeburg; Voorhees, Denmark; Olympia and Booker Washington Columbia; Greenwood, Spartanburg Chester, Anderson, Camden, Florence and Walterboro.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
July 9, 1940

560 More Young Men For NYA Resident Projects

This Number Will Be Given Opportunity to Attend Special Vocational Training Courses Lasting Eight Weeks—Applications Should Be Made to Area Supervisors

State Youth Administrator Roger L. Coe announced today that 560 additional young men in South Carolina would be accepted this summer at five NYA resident projects, where they will be given an opportunity to attend special vocational training courses, lasting eight weeks, to be operated at nearby educational institutions by the state department of education.

Applications for entrance to the projects may be made through area supervisors of the National Youth Administration. Youths living in Greenwood, McCormick and Saluda counties may apply to J. Boyce Nickles, NYA office, Greenwood, supervisor of the area comprising these three counties. The training will begin Monday, July 15.

The following quotas have been assigned to NYA resident projects in the following municipalities, for youths who will have the opportunity to attend classes at the designated institutions:

Charleston, 100 white youths, for Murray Vocational School; Greenville, 50 white boys, for Parker High School; Clemson, 300 white boys, for Clemson college; Denmark, 40 Negro boys, for Voorhees N. and I.; Orangeburg, 70 Negro boys for State A. and M.

The youths will be required to spend three hours a day in actual production work for the NYA, and six hours in receiving practical instruction in the vocations to which they are assigned at the schools.

Classes will be held, under the vocational department of the state department of labor, in automobile mechanics, electricity, machinists' work, drafting, blue-printing, woodwork, welding and allied pursuits.

The NYA will obtain youths for the training courses and pay them enough for room and board plus $8 a month for 60 hours of project work.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
July 2, 1940

Free Cooking School Here For Negroes

A county-wide Negro cooking school, open free to all Negro men and women of Gaston county, was announced today by E. W. Brockman, head of the local office of the North Carolina Employment service.

The school—first of its kind in Gaston—will be held the nights of July 15-16, 22-23, and 29-30 in the auditorium of Highland High School in the Gastonia colored section, Mr. Brockman said.

Miss Charlotte Mobley, home economist of the Duke Power Company, will be in charge of the sessions.

Other organizations cooperating with the local employment office, in addition to the Duke Power Company, which will furnish the teacher, equipment and supplies, are the City of Gastonia, which is donating electric current; the Gastonia City Schools, the auditorium; and the Pilot Club, group of young business women who will assist in advertising and securing prospective applicants. Also helping are several local Negro leaders.

The vocational committee of the Pilot Club, which represents that organization, is composed of Mrs. Carroll Shelton, Mrs. Gene Murray and Mrs. Jewel T. Richie.

"It will be a training course—not a commercial enterprise," Mr. Brockman disclosed. He urged the cooperation of housewives over the county.

Prizes will be awarded each night to holders of winning tickets, and attendance certificates will be issued at the close of the sessions.

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
July 2, 1940

Seek NYA Project For Negro People

City Commissioners, in an informal session yesterday, authorized City Manager Grant Bly to sign necessary papers for a NYA project covering the construction of a bandstand at the Negro recreation center, Mayor A. C. Hatch reported today.

Mayor Hatch said the total cost to the city would be about $100.

The Commission also was reported to have disposed of a piece of property located on S. Boulevard near Hubbard Avenue to Carr's, machinists, for $75 cash. The location is known as the "old Studebaker property." Another deal reported pending is the sale of other city property on S. Boulevard on which the price tag of $2,000 is attached. Both properties were foreclosed by the city for delinquent taxes.

Georgia Youths Received $177,000 in NYA Funds

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
9-28-40

ATLANTA, Ga. — More than 9,000 Negro youths in Georgia received assistance from the National Youth Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, State Youth Administrator Boisfeuillet Jones announced recently.

Almost 5,000 youths in 286 high schools received approximately $122,000 in wages earned through part time employment, while $55,500 was expended in wages to 563 college and graduate students.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
September 17, 1940

Negro Girls to Have Training

Business and Domestic School Opens Oct. 1

A school of instruction in domestic service and business work for young negro girls will be opened October 1 at 286 South Liberty street, it was announcd today.

Domestic service courses will include general housekeeping, cleaning, cooking, laundry work, nursing, maid service, sewing and other subjects. The business course will include business English, spelling, shorthand, typing, filing, bookkeeping and adult education.

An employment bureau will be operated in conjunction with the school. Instructors will be Nell Wright Hamilton and Nina M. Wright. A nominal charge will be made for board and tuition.

Assisting in administration will be an advisory committee of club women from the Spartanburg chapter, American Association of University Women, the Spartanburg Business and Professional Women's club. and several churches.

Domestic Science Courses To Open At Virginia Union

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va.—(SNS) — According to a recent announcement made by President William J. Clark the new cafeteria system installed in Martin E. Gray Hall of Virginia Union University will serve as the basis for courses in home economics which, in all probability, will be added to the Union curriculum next semester.

OCT 7 1940

When approached about the matter, President Clark said: "The entire set-up of the cafeteria is new and it takes some time to get things organized. However, the students are responding splendidly. They seem to think it a great addition to the University and are proud of it. "No definite work in that department will be inaugurated this semester. We expect to launch the proposed courses at the beginning of the next semester in February.'

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Lasseter Feted By NYA Folk

[illegible]

3-1-40

Presented Silver Goblets by Shell Of Colored Unit

Atlanta Ga.

By GEORGE B. DeLEIGHBOR

Members of the Georgia NYA division of Negro affairs paused in the midst of their activities Thursday afternoon in order to honor the Georgia NYA administrator, D. B. Lasseter, on the eve of his departure to assume duties as deputy administrator of the NYA in Washington, D.C.

After brief remarks by the administrator and his wife, Mrs. D B. Lasseter, who accompanied him to the offices of the NYA division of Negro affairs in the Herndon Building, William H. Shell, Georgia NYA assistant on Negro affairs, presented the couple with two lovely silver goblets in behalf of the Negro division.

In accepting the gift, Mr. and Mrs. Lasseter assured the group that it would always be cherished as a token symbolic of their appreciation for the Georgia NYA Negro staff.

As of March 1st, Mr. Lasseter will take up duties as deputy administrator of the NYA in Washington, D.C. Nevertheless, he will be remembered in Georgia because of his sincere love of Georgia and his untiring effort to lend solution to the problems of Georgia youths regardless of race, color or creed

EMORY GRADUATE

He is a native of Vienna, Georgia, and graduate of Emory University and New York University. After graduating from these schools, he taught at the latter institution; from there he went to the World War where he became an officer; from there to the American consular service in the Orient, followed by executive positions in the textile business in this country, and finally back to his native state as a government administrator.

When Mr. Lasseter succeeded Raymond R. Paty as Georgia Youth Administrator in 1936, the NYA's work program for out-of-school and unemployed youth was just beginning. Few people know what this agency was, what its scope and function were to be.

He had no chartered course to follow. The young people of this country had been allowed just to drift, with no great attention being paid to determine their fundamental needs and problems. Mr. Lasseter saw immediately that he could not pursue the formalized conventional educational systems which had obviously failed to meet youth's problems. He determined to gear his program to the actual needs of young people.

PROGRAM HAS GROWN

The NYA Negro program in the state has grown by leaps and bounds since the inception of Mr. Lasseter's administration. Camp John Hope, near Fort Valley, a summer recreation camp for Negro youth, is today the only such of its kind in this section, aiding Negroes to develop leadership for their own race. Two years ago it was a barren tract of apparently hopeless wilderness.

Mr. Lasseter saw that Negro youth of the state needed some wholesome recreational facilities He we fully aware of the pitfalls that had met similar efforts previously, but he rolled up his sleeves and waded in. There now stands a dam which creats an 18-acre lake, and 24 housing units capable of accommodating 200 Negro youths, as well as a dining and recreation hall. He simply made the decision and saw it through.

Another example of his interest in all of Georgia has been his work with the public forums. He has spoken on many of these himself and helped promote them in countless ways. When Miss Emily Woodward found that her funds were insufficient to conduct Negro forums on a very wide scale, Mr. Lasseter put the services of the NYA's division of Negro affairs at her disposal. This arrangement has helped the Georgia Public Forums to cover all of the state. In addition to this, the NYA is also cooperating in sponsoring forums for young people all over Georgia.

Mr. Lasseter contributes the success of the NYA program in Georgia to his staff. He does not seek the honors.

Chivers Advises Youth To Work Out Own Future

Daily World

3-24-40

Atlanta Ga.

Prof. W. R. Chivers of the Department of Sociology at Morehouse College, was the principal speaker for the "Career Day" assembly program at Booker T. Washington High School Wednesday morning, held as one of the features of the Eighth Annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign, which is sponsored by the National Urban League.

In referring to the abnormal and chaotic conditions throughout the world today, Mr. Chivers told his youthful hearers that they had at least one thing to be thankful for that is, "You don't have the illusion of a happy past." He made this point clear by stating that his hearers had not known the prosperity of the period immediately following the World War.

Mr. Chivers explained that although older people were in a position to give guidance and advice to youth because of their experience. he admonished them that in a large measure they would have to work out their own future. More important, the speaker stated that in the future more courageous leadership would be needed and that the members of the audience should follow-up many of the youth conferences.

Turning to the "Job Opportunities of Negro Youth In Georgia," Prof. Chivers painted a rather sad, yet true picture. He stated that many of the placements now being made in Georgia were white youth and stressed the fact that white workers are even entering domestic service jobs in large numbers The speaker deplored the fact that from the standpoint of training most of our education had been "white-collar education" when the fields requiring technical training were open to Negroes.

Memphis Conducts Youth Vocational Campaign

Plaindealer

3-22-40

Kansas City Kans.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Memphis observed its third annual Youth Opportunity Campaign Week March 10-17. This was under the auspices of the Community Welfare League which is the Memphis branch of the Urban League. The campaign was directed by L. J. Searcy, the executive secretary of the organization. A mass meeting held Sunday at the Metropolitan church culminated the observance.

Because of the lack of vocational courses in the schools of the city, courses were conducted in the senior classes of the Booker Washington, Geeter, Manassas and Shelby Training high schools and the freshman class of the LeMoyne college. Each of these schools was represented with an essay growing out of the information and inspiration gained from these courses. Miss Ruby Crawford from Geeter, Cleveland Turner from Manasses. Miss Yvonne Harris from Booker Washington and Miss Eva Nora Massey from Shelby County Training. Musical numbers were given by the Geeter quartette, the Manassas choir the quintette of Shelby Country Train ing and the Male Glee club of LeMoyne college.

Dr. J E Walker president of the National Negro Business League and of the Universal life insurance company was the prnicipal speaker for Sunday Mass meeting. A few high points from his speech which was filled with highlights are: "Negroes are ready and willing to buy from their people who will give them a fair deal. God does not intend that we be a race of singers, boxers and races. The great trouble is the lack of knowledge to handle money. Finally it is time for the Negro to pioneer into new businesses for the race. The teaching and preaching professions are full." Dr. Walker was presented by Mr. T J Beauchamp The Booker Washington band making its initial appearance in swanky suits of green and gold gave a very fitting finishing touch to the meeting by playing softly "Abide with Me"

The Central sommittee was sub-divided into the following: Library Guidance course, Mass meeting program committee; radio and contact. The following ladies and gentlemen made up the personel of the Central committee: Mrs. Acdie Jones of the Manassas high school, chairman; Profs J. A. Hayes and Hobson and Bland also of Manassas; Profs. Branch, Gibson, Dean and Mrs H. C. Hamilton of LeMoyne college; Profs. Nat D Williams, J D. Springer of Booker Washington; Prof. R. H Roddy of Shelby county training and Mrs. J W Falls of Geeter.

This league is doing commendable work that means much to the city Plans are now being made to even expand its service by establishing a Day Nursery, Domestic Training Service and Training school for delinquent and problem boys of the city. The headquarters are at Beale and Louderdale streets.

Vocational Training Course Ends For 17 Ga. Enrollees

Daily World 3-24-40 Atlanta Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS)— March 21 marked the termination of the apprenticeship teaching program in vocational agriculture which has been conducted for the past three months by Georgia State College, in cooperation with the division of vocational education, state department of education. The program, according to President B. F. Hubert, has been far reaching and has extended a concrete and practical program to the rural people of Georgia.

The program which has just culminated was designed to give the seventeen trainees in vocational agriculture experiences in a natural setting which will fit them to become teachers of vocational agriculture in the state of Georgia. To accomplish this, carefully selected centers, affording facilities and agricultural environment, typical of Georgia, were selected to which trainees were sent.

Fine Points Of Agriculture Are Taught

For three months, trainees were given the opportunity to get acquainted with all of the agencies in their respective centers, observed the teacher of agriculture at work, make surveys of the farms, represented by the patronage area, build the curriculum upon the needs of the community surveyed, set up a supervised farm practice program for each farm, prepare lesson plans for each job to be taught, teach classes to part time, evening and all day classes, act as principal, superise the NFA activities, do all the publicity for the center, make all reports for the supervising teacher at the center and supervise the community activities of center at which trainee was located.

In order to facilitate the supervision of the program, F. Marcellus Staley, teacher trainer, devoted all of his time to the program for three months.

Trainees participating were: Ernest Gaston. Calvin Presley, Swainsboro H. and I. School, Swainsboro, Georgia; James Graham, Sylvester Barnes, Jenkins Co. Tr. School. Millen, Georgia; John L. Davis, Ernest Clarke, Screvens Co. Tr. School, Sylvania, Georgia; Walter Pace. Trudor McRae, Springfield A. and I. School, Mayfield Georgia; James Knowles, Benjamin Densler, Lowndes Co. Tr. School, Valdosta. Georgia; Walter Rambeau, T. Watson Blount, Brooks County Training School, Dixie. Georgia; Clarence Cooper, Brooks Co. High School, Quitman, Georgia; Wesley Hudson, Maryland Reddick, New Union School Boston Georgia and Shelley Rambeau. Benjamin Singleton, Arlington Vocational School, Arlington, Ga.

NYA AT PORO GETS $26,000

Argus 3-22-40 St. Louis Mo.

About $26,000 additional funds for the continuation and expansion of the work activity of the Negro Youth Center, in St. Louis have been approved this week by Clark Buckner, State Administrator of the National Youth Administration. The Center, recently moved into larger quarters at the Poro College Annex building at 4300 St. Ferdinand street, is the scene of several NYA projects for Negro youth including an Occupational Development Institute for girls who are given training for domestic service. This unit has nearly doubled in size in the past few months and now employs about 400 young women.

Plans Nearly Complete For NYA Meeting

Daily World 3-21-40 Atlanta, Ga.

Plans were being completed Wednesday for the statewide Negro youth conference which is being called to meet in Atlanta on March 22-23 by the National Youth Administration for Georgia, according to information released from the offices of the NYA division of Negro affairs.

William H. Shell, NYA assistant on Negro affairs, in outlining the purpose of the conference, stated that the National Youth Adminisstration and the youth-serving organizations which are cooperating in the sponsorship of the conference primarily desire that the conference will afford those youths attending an opportunity to analyze their problems as they see them. In order that this end might be attained, the initiative and leadership of the conference has been placed in the hands of the participating youths.

Late Wednesday evening, information had been received in the office of the NYA division of Negro affairs which indicated that representative delegations are expected from Albany, Chamblee, Decatur, Forsyth, Fort Valley, Greenville, Jesup, Macon, Marietta, Savannah, Tate and Tifton.

Daily World 3-21-40

C. N. Cornell, assistant principal at Booker T. Washington High School, who is serving as chairman of the housing committee, announces that arrangements for housing the delegates are nearing completion. However, he requests that any families able to take delegates for Friday night might call him at Washington High School.

The conference has been called in connection with "Vocational Opportunity Week" which was sponsored by the Urban League during the week, March 10-16. The conference theme is "Problems of Negro Youth". Meetings will be held at Washington High School and Friendship Baptist Church.

All sessions will be open to the public.

FEW APPLY TO TEACH VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS

Date for Filing Applications Postponed Until May 1

Times 4-21-40 [illegible]

Because of an insufficient number of candidates, the closing date for the filing of applications for teaching jobs in thirty-one trade and vocational subjects has been postponed until May 1, Dr. William A. Hannig, chairman of the Board of Examiners, announced last week.

"A business boom" has entered into serious competition with the school system for the trade teachers. In the field of aviation mechanics, for example, a definite shortage now exists, it was reported. Although forty teaching jobs are open in this field, only twenty-four candidates applied, and of this number, less than half are expected to meet the board's qualifications.

Other subjects that fared as badly in the matter of attracting desirable candidates were cafeteria and tea room, draping costume design and plumbing teachers.

However, several subjects drew more than enough candidates. Forty-one men applied for the thirty jobs in auto mechanics; fifty-eight women applied for the thirty-one positions in trade dressmaking, while thirty-four candidates appeared in the one job available in woodworking.

It was noted that more women are applying for trade jobs than are men, from which examiners concluded that women are more eager to leave industry and get into teaching jobs than are men.

No actual crisis exists in the vocational division, Dr. Louis Marks, chairman of the industrial license department of the Board of Examiners, stressed. He declared that although there is an insufficient supply of candidates in certain subjects this condition would be remedied within the next few years. This year, for the first time, the board conducted examinations for teacher-training courses in the industrial subjects.

NEGRO YOUTHS PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE

Bee 4-14-40 Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11—Approximately 200 Negro youths assembled at Booker T. Washington High school Friday and Saturday to participate in the first statewide Negro youth conference on "Problems of Negro Youth in Georgia" called by the NYA for Georgia in cooperation with 11 youth serving organizations and agencies of the state.

According to William H. Shell, Georgia NYA assistant on Negro affairs, the conference was called to give the Negro youth of Georgia an opportunity to discuss their problems and register their opinions regarding the steps to be taken in solving these problems. The specific factors discussed by the body were education, employment, health and recreation. Various persons of the state are engaged in these respective fields served as conference consultants and aided the youths in the compilation of their recommendations and resolutions.

Among the educators and civic leaders to appear before the sessions of the conference were Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Ft Valley State college, Fort Valley Ga.; J. C. McMorries, executive secretary, Atlanta Urban League: B. R. Brazeal, dean of men, Morehouse college, Atlanta; and A. A McPheeters, acting dean, Clark University, Atlanta.

The conference was keynoted Friday morning by Dean Brazeal. who, speaking from the subject, "How Can Youth Fit Into the World of Today", emphasized the importance of Negro youths learning to confront their problems which face it even in the greatest democracy of the world. Youth was chaleneged to strive to lead the race into a "fuller life."

Friday evening, the conference moved to the historic Friendship Baptist church where more than 00 persons assembled to hear President Bond in the principal address of the two-day meeting. Basing his discourse on the seven persistent problems stressed under the new curricula setup in Georgia, Dr. Bond told his young hearers that the problems of youth were as old as civilization itself. The seven persistent problems as outlined were health, industry, communication, recreation, education, citizenship, and "spiritual esthetic impulses."

"These problems," he continued, "are the same for all young people." Though, he admitted, Negro youths being members of a minority group will of necessity find the going "a bit tougher" than do youths of the other group.

"Hard life makes for a hard people and under the present situation, Negroes must be tough. It's great to be young and a Negro," Dr. Bond concluded.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Margaret Washington Vocational School Offers Courses in Trades

Tribune
1-27-40
Washington
D.C.

By VIVIAN T. TURNER

The Margaret Washington Vocational School, located on O Street, between North Capitol and First Streets, Northwest, will begin its second semester's work on Monday, February 5.

The principal, Miss L. C. Randolph, and the faculty are making a strong appeal to those interested in the trades to enroll and take advantage of the many opportunities offered.

The individual who is alert and conscious of the many chances which are taking place in the social order today must realize more than ever the great need for vocational education.

"Controlled Experiences"

Vocational Education may be defined as a series of controlled and organized experiences arranged to prepare a person for socially useful employment. With the present rate of persons unemployed rather high and steadily increasing day by day the problem of what to do to relieve this situation becomes most acute.

With the approval of the George-Dean Act on June 8, 1936 by President Roosevelt authorizing increased appropriations of Federal funds for the support of vocation, this phase of education in the District of Columbia is rapidly being expanded and plans are now in the making for a most comprehensive and sound program of vocational education.

Delinquency begins with idleness. Many experts attribute the high delinquency in Washington to the large unemployment of youth.

To Solve Problem

The vocational school is trying to meet this problem by offering an opportunity to those, who having selected a vocation, wish specific preparation for taking it up as trained workers. It also offers opportunities to those, who have already gone into a vocation, more efficient training in their particular field.

And finally, it aims to help those adults, who are established in their trade to reach a greater efficiency standard so as to demand increased wages.

The Margaet Washington Vocational School offers many opportunities to girls fifteen years of age and over who fall in either of the above categories.

The following courses are offered in clothing, plain sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, power machine operating, children's clothes.

In home-making the courses offered are: practical cookery, home service, home nursing and child care.

There is also an intensive course in cafeteria and tea room management. The course in dyeing and cleaning offers opportunities in many branches of the work.

Cosmetology or beauty culture is a complete and practical course. Students are prepared to take the District Commetology Board on completion of the work. Arts and crafts also form an important part of the curriculum.

Every effort is made to assist the girls in securing employment on completion of the courses. The training given is such that the student with a little initiative is able to create a job for herself.

Girls interested in this type of work are asked to register now.

He's Chairman

Daily World

William Earl Inmon, supervisor of employment, Negro division of NYA, who has been named general chairman of the Eighth Vocational Opportunity Campaign being sponsored this week by the Atlanta Urban League.

3-10-40
Atlanta
Ga.

Vocational Opportunity Campaign Gets Underway

William Inmon Is Appointed Gen'l Chairman

Daily World
3-10-40
Atlanta

The final meeting of the sponsoring committee was held in the assembly room of the Atlanta Urban League Thursday afternoon. The programs of the various agencies who are participating in the campaign were outlined.

It was found that the activities of the campaign will be extended this year to include agencies and groups which have not taken part in former years. For example this morning in connection with the 11:00 o'clock services, speakers will appear in the following churches Fort Street Methodist, Ebenezer Baptist, First Congregational, Central Methodist, Warren Memorial Methodist, South Atlanta Methodist, Radcliffe Presbyterian Bethel AME, St. Paul Episcopal Cosmopolitan AME, Wheat Stree Baptist, West Hunter Street Baptist, Centenary Memorial Methodist, St. Paul AME, Ariel Bower Methodist, Mt. Olive Baptist, Liberty Baptist, and West Mitchell CME (3 p. m.)

Reports on programs have been made by representatives from Booker T. Washington High School Clark University, Morehouse College. Spelman College, Morris Brown College, and the Bu[illegible] Street YMCA. The release of these programs will be made in the Atlanta World on tomorrow and the next day.

A general forum will be held under the direction of Mrs. L. D. Shivery on Thursday of this week Details will be announced later. The sponsoring committee is planing of the campaign on Sunday, the ning a mass meeting for the clos- 17th. An outstanding leader in the field of education will be brought to the city to serve as guest speaker on this occasion. Details of this meeting will be announced later.

The general chairman of the campaign this year is William Earl Inmon, graduate of Morehouse College, who holds the master of arts degree in personnel administration from New York University. He is employed as supervisor of employment by the Division of Negro Affairs, NYA of Georgia. He is also serving as part time instructor at the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Mr. Inmon is a young man who is eminently suailfied to serve as the leader in the Vocational Opportunity Campaign. Miss Sara L. Humphries, secretary to Mr. Inmon, is serving as the secretary of the Vocational Campaign. The advisory committee is composed of the persons already mentioned and the following: Prof Walter R. Chivers of Morehouse College; Prof. Nelson C. Jackson of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; and J. C. McMorries of the Atlanta Urban League. Chairmen of sub-committees are as follows: C. A. Scott and J. C. McMorries, publicity; Nelson C. Jackson, radio literature; Joel Smith, speakers bureau; B. R. Brazeal, colleges; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Cannon, women's division; Mrs. L. D. Shivery, forums; A. C. Randall and Mrs. M. P. Barksdale, library exhibits; W. J. Shaw, employment groups; and Rev. M. W. Clair, Jr., community contacts.

In addition to platform addresses at the chapel periods in the schools and colleges and panel discussions and forums, exhibits of pamphlets and other literature on vocational guidance and education will be held in the libraries. Articles on vocational guidance and education will appear in other issues of this paper and other means of visual education will be used.

NYA EMPLOYS
82,000 YOUTHS.

Washington. The National Youth Administration employs a total of 82,000 colored youths in the 746,000 employed by it, Aubrey Williams, administrator, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee during hearings on estimates for his agency.

High school work, where young people are in need, employs 35,000; 7,100 are engaged in college work, earning up to $20 a month, and 40,000 are employed on out-of-school programs for young people who have been forced to leave school.

Afro-American
3-30-40
Baltimore, Md.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 25, 1940

NYA Workers to Honor Lasseter With Bust

Atlanta Director Endeared Self to Many; Accomplishments in State Won High Post

By WALTER A. SMITH

They're having a bust of D. B. Lasseter made to leave in the Atlanta NYA office when he's gone to Washington.

Mr. Lasseter posed for it reluctantly.

"It makes me feel as if I'm about to join the departed," he says.

"It's so we can talk back to you at last," his employes tell him jokingly.

"I'm coming back often?" he insists, "because I love Georgia."

And when he leaves next week to assume his important post as Aubrey Williams' right-hand man in Washington, he will take with him the mahogany desk made especially for him by the devoted NYA boys in Georgia.

During four years as director of the Georgia National Youth Administration, Mr. Lasseter has built a youth-development program generally conceded to be the best in the nation.

Achieved Fame Here

It was this achievement that won him appointment as national deputy administrator of the NYA, a post he will assume March 1.

His place here will be filled by his 27-year-old assistant, Boisfeuillet —ones, who becomes the nation's youngest acting state NYA director.

Since the NYA began functioning here in 1935, it has spent over $6,000,000 in Georgia. Its works program alone has helped approximately 50,000 boys and girls to develop into useful, self-supporting citizens. Nearly 30,000 youths have been aided in their efforts to continue high school education, and about 8,000 college students have been similarly assisted.

But the story of Mr. Lasseter's contributions to Georgia youth cannot be told by statistics. There's so much of the human element involved.

Leaves Personality

His employes love him, and those he leaves here to carry on his work cannot forget the force of his personality and the inspiration of his energy and vision. That impetus will last for years.

A native of Vienna, Ga., Mr. Lasseter brought to his job as Georgia NYA head a background of wide experience. A graduate of Emory University in 1913, he taught for several years in New York and attained a master's degree from New York University. From 1916 to 1923, with the exception of two years during which he was an officer in the British army in France, he was a member of the American Consular Service in the Far East. He served as consul at Antung, Manchuria, and Hankow, China.

DILLARE B. LASSETER, LEFT, AND BOIFEUILLET JONES

Returning to America, he engaged in the cotton mill business in New York City for seven years.

Devoted to Work

Upon returning to Georgia, he was offered fancy salaries by business concerns, but his devotion to Georgia's interests and his particular devotion to youth influenced him to accept appointment as assistant state NYA director in 1935 and director in 1936.

Gearing his program to the actual needs of young people, Mr. Lasseter employed bright young college graduates as his administrative assistants.

He launched the building of resident training centers in 1937, where whole communities of youth live and learn useful trades. There are now eight such centers for white youths and four for Negroes, with a total of 1,500 enrolled. The Jackson Lake project, built in a wilderness which Mr. Lasseter first approached by motor boat over a 17-mile route, is known as a model throughout the country. Another outstanding project is Camp John Hope, near Fort Valley, a summer recreation camp for Negroes.

Taught at Emory

Institution of ceramics training and the construction of numerous vocational shops throughout the state are other noteworthy contributions.

A sound planner, Mr. Lasseter originated occupational surveys of five principal Georgia cities to determine where youth could find jobs and what training employers demanded.

He found time also to teach a course in public administration at Emory University, where he began a unique system under which political science students spent afternoons gaining practical experience in government by working with city, county, state and federal agencies.

But Mr. Lasseter refuses to take any credit himself.

"My staff does all the work," he says.

The staff, though, will tell you otherwise.

FIRST SESSION OF CARNEGIE CLASS OPENED SATURDAY

Afro-Am, '40
Washington

The first session of the Dale Carnegie Institute was held last Saturday at the Twelfth Street YMCA under the personal direction of Frank A. Patterson, licensed manager for the District of Columbia.

The luncheon, which is always an important part of Dale Carnegie classes, was attended by more than thirty persons. During the luncheon the students were given their first opportunity to speak and become acquainted.

Nicknames were betowed on everyone and later a prize was awarded to Mrs. Edith Howard for her ability to recall most of the names. This impromptu contest was cheerfully indulged by all those present and the fact that Mrs. Howard pitted her memory against some thirty other persons and won is indeed a tribute.

Those who attended the first session were: Harry S. McAlphin Mrs. Lillian B. Clark, Dr. Elmer C. Wiggins, Mrs. Edith B. Howard, Dr. Joseph F. Dyer, Miss Adele Conne, Edward W. Howard Miss Ruth E. Jerome, Mrs. Lelia Geneva Brown, the Rev. John A. Brown, Stance J. Trotter, Rosevelt T. Swanson, Harry L. Terry, Jerry L. Givens, the Rev. W. H. Brown William A. Tinney, Jessie M. Meyers, Mrs. Olive English, Mrs. Beatrice Adams, Mrs. Viola Spottswood, Daniel D. Pittman, Mrs. Lida Williams, Andrew F. Jackson, A. J. Grillo, Francisco Bello, Hampton Medford, Mrs. Daisy E. Welch Mrs. Ruth Miller, Mrs. Emma G Murray, Perry L. Jacobs, Leon R Smith was appointed director of the class with Miss Alice M. Clark associate director.

They underwent their first baptism of verbal fire when they (four at a time) were asked to address the class ... on any subject. Fear was literally 'kicked out of the widow' as thirty future orators, gained poise under the watchful eye of Mr. Patterson.

At 5:30 when the class was dismissed, everyone felt so enthused and buoyed-up by the first lesson that it is a foregone conclusion that the class will make history for the Dale Carnegie Institute. The next session will be held Saturday, March 2, YMCA, at 2:30 p.m. The public is invited to attend.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Eighth Vocational Drive Is Underway

Daily World 3-11-40
Atlanta, Ga.

The Eighth Vocational Opportunity Campaign observance in Atlanta swung into action Sunday as the message of the campaign was delivered to the congregations of the leading churches. The speakers who appeared in connection with the eleven o'clock services in the churches were sent out by the class in Vocational Guidance at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

The general chairman of the campaign, William Earl Inmon is the instructor of this class. The Rev. M. W. Clair, Jr., of Gammon Theological Seminary and Warren Memorial Methodist Church, directed the community contacts with the churches.

The program activities continue today and will cover the entire week. Some of the outstanding features of the program are as follows:

CLARK UNIVERSITY

March 12 and 13 have been set aside as days on which special emphasis will be placed on vocational guidance. Clark has courses in Educational and Vocational Guidance and many of the things stressed this week form the basis for class discussions from time to time. On March 12, the general theme is "Women As Wage Earners." The leaders are as follows: Business—Professor A. B. Wright and Miss Zilla F. Mays; Home Making—Mrs. M. A. Champe; Library Service—Miss Collye Lee Riley; Social Work—Professor B. H. Nelson; Teaching—Professor R. H. Dorsey and Mrs. J. P. Brawley and Mrs. Nellie L. Davis.

The young men will continue a discussion on Tuesday which was provoked in their meeting of March 5 on Wednesday at 10 a.m., there will be a Round Table Discussion.

ence Weeks; Public Service—Mr. Clarence Coleman; Business—Mr Ricardo Booker; Homemaking and Personal Service — Miss Mamie Jackson. The leaders just mentioned are members of an advanced class in Educational and Vocational Guidance.

The program at Clark University is under the direction of David F

The subject is "Occupational Opportunities for Negroes in Atlanta and in Georgia." The leaders are as follows: Professions—Mr. Clar-

Jeffreys, Dean of Men and Instructor in Guidance The leaders of group discussions on March 12 are members of the Clark faculty.

B. T. W. HIGH SCHOOL

Under the direction of Mrs. L. D. Shivery and Miss V. M. Gibson, students will be drilled in the art and the science of correctly filling out application blanks for prospective jobs. Two type forms are to be used during the week; one to a business firm and the other to a college. A study will be made of the results.

CAREER DAY—The committee headed by Mr. Cureton is planning the following activities:

a. A bulletin board exhibit of about 50 familiar careers and many auxiliary ones.

b. A small pamphlet entitled "How to get and hold A Job."

c. Assembly program in the Cafeteria on Wednesday at 9:20 a.m. The speaker is Professor W. R. Chivers of Morehouse College. Special music will be rendered under the Music Department.

The Career Day Committee is composed of the following: R. E Cureton, Chairman; Mrs. E. M. Groves, Mr. L. H. King, Mr. R. McIver, and Mr. B. S. Burch. Assembly programs will be under the direction of a special committee of which B. S. Burch is chairman and B. C. Wallace a member.

Employment Bureau — Through the Vocational Guidance Committee an employment service will be set up. All June graduates who are not planning to continue their educational preparation in schools or colleges will be registered. The committee will attempt to discover openings and assist the graduates in obtaining jobs.

MOTION PICTURES—Pictures along the line of choosing vocations and guidance will be shown during the week. Among these pictures will be the following: Choosing Your Vocation, The Builders, Milk Parade, Behind Scenes in the Machine Age, and Air Waves and Television. J. Q. Caruthers is chairman of the committee on motion pictures.

FIELD TRIPS—Groups of students will be taken on field trips during the week. The committee which is arranging the trips is composed of the following: Mrs. P. J. Coggins, chairman; Miss L. C. Reeves, and J. T. Raye.

MOREHOUSE AND SPELMAN

Morehouse College will observe the week of special emphasis on vocational guidance and vocational opportunities through chapel speakers. The Rev. W. H. Borders is in charge of the program. The speakers for the program emphasis are as follows: Wednesday morning—Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University; Thursday morning—Mr. J. C. McMorries, Atlanta Urban League, and Friday morning—Mr. William H. Shell, Assistant of Negro Affairs, Georgia NYA.

Spelman College will give expression to the campaign through chapel speakers. Mrs. E. P. Cannon is in charge of the program The speakers are as follows: This morning (Monday)—Attorney A. T. Walden, who will discuss "Opportunities for Negroes in the Field of Law;" Tuesday morning—the Rev. Murph will give a practical talk on getting and holding a job; closing the campaign on Monday, 18th, will be Mrs. G. C. Poole, whose subject is "Opportunity for Negri Women in the Field of Adult Education."

BUTLER STREET YMCA

This morning (Monday 11) the campaign is devoted to explaining terms, the origin and history of the campaign, the purpose and aims of vocational guidance as stated by the National Guidance Association.

On Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., the guest speaker will be William Earl Inmon, the general chairman of the 1940 campaign in Atlanta. The theme for Wednesday will be "The Vocational Problems of Negroes." Six basic factors contributing to current occupational difficulties will be considered as follows: a. Industrial Color Bands; b. The Negro and Labor Unions; c. The Displacement of Negro Labor; d. Racial Discrimination in Light of Lay-off and Re-employment; Low Wage Scales; and Concentration of Negroes in Groups Which Attribute to Relief. The program will be followed up with a weekly forum on vocational guidance.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

The program at Morris Brown College is under the direction of Mrs. Cochran and includes the following speakers:

This morning (Monday) at ten o'clock chapel, Mr. J. B. Blayton will discuss "Opportunities Open to Negroes in Business;" Tuesday the Rev. E. Beard will discuss "Opportunities Open to Negroes in the Ministerial Profession;" Thursday, Miss Thelma Daniels will discuss "Opportunities Open to Negroes in the Field of Beauty Culture." Friday a speaker will be secured for discussion of the "Opportunities Open to Negroes in the Field of Art."

A committee under the direction of Mrs. L. D. Shivery is arranging a general forum that will be announced in detail later. Under the direction of Mr. A. C. Randall and Mrs. M. P. Barksdale, library exhibits have been prepared showing literature on the subject of vocational guidance and education. Mr. W. J. Shaw of the Community Employment Service is expected to direct a program for groups in the industrial, domestic, and personal service occupations.

News releases will contain articles as well as announcements. Articles by Professor W. R. Chivers have already appeared in the World. Other articles carrying the theme of the campaign will follow.

WE NEED ONE, TOO

Globe 3-22-40
Nashville, Tenn.

It behooves all organizations and citizens generally to become interested and active if the Negro boys and girls of Nashville are to share in vocational training that is to be put in Nashville schools. There is much talk of establishing a vocational school at Hume Fogg. It is hardly likely that this school will be available for colored students, although colored citizens will be taxed to support it. Our Board of Education is likely to be guided by the lack of interest in, if not hostility to, vocational training for school students that appears to characterize Negroes even most of our educators.

There is no class of people in Nashville more in need of being educated for service than the young people of the Negro race. And yet the attitude generally is that our public schools should put all stress on fitting young people to go to college.

If local, state and Federal tax money is to be spent in Nashville for educating young people for skilled service, Negroes should at least make an endeavor to get a share of it for their own children. The proper training of our young people is a matter that transcends in importance the equalization of teachers salaries, even though there is not the amount of interest in one as in the other.

Great schools like Tuskegee and Hampton are annually graduating young men and women who are skilled vocational teachers. The kind of training they have received is badly needed by our young people not only to render them capable of rendering the kind of service that the times demand but also as a means of reducing crime among our young people.

We hope the different organizations of Nashville interested in a better Negro citizenship will put in a claim for "equality in opportunity" for vocational training for the colored youth of this city, and the sooner the better.

Explain NYA Benefits

William H. Shell, left, Georgia NYA assistant on Negro affairs, and Plemon K. Whatley, NYA coordinator of work projects were both out of the city during the week explaining various phases of their work. Mr. Shell spoke at the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association held in Waycross and Mr. Whatley appeared before the Southern Sociological Society which met in Knoxville.

Daily World 4-7-40 Atlanta, Ga.

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200 Negro Youths in Georgia In NYA Conference Study Education and Employment

Dr. Bond Tells Boys That A Hard Life Makes A Hard People And Negroes Must Be Tough

Black Dispatch 4-6-41

Says Present Age Is Great Challenge

Oklahoma City, Okla.

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Approximately 200 Negro youths assembled at Booker T. Washington high school Friday and Saturday to participate in the first statewide Negro youth conference on "Problems of Negro Youth in Georgia," called by the NYA for Georgia cooperation with 11 youth serving organizations and agencies of the state.

According to William H. Shell, Georgia NYA assistant on Negro affairs, the conference was called in order to give the Negro youth of Georgia an opportunity to discuss their problems and register their opinions regarding the steps to be taken in solving these problems. The specific factors discussed by the body were education, employment, health and recreation. Various persons of the state who are engaged in these respective fields served as conference consultants and aided the youths in the compilation of their recommendations and resolutions.

Among the educators and civic leaders to appear before the sessions of the conference were Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Ft. Valley State college, Ft. Valley, Ga.; J. C. McMorries, executive secretary, Atlanta Urban league; B. R. Brazeal, dean of men, Morehouse college, Atlanta; and A. A. McPheeters, acting dean, Clark university, Atlanta.

The conference was keynoted Friday morning by Dean Brazeal, who, speaking from the subject, "How Can Youth Fit Into the World of Today,' 'emphasized the importance of Negro youths learning to confront their problems which face it even in the greatest democracy of the world. Youth was challenged to strive to lead the race into a "fuller life."

Friday evening, the conference moved to the historic Friendship Baptist church where more than 600 persons assembled to hear President Bond in the principal address of the two-day meeting. Basing his discourse on the seven persistent problems stressed under the new curricula setup in Georgia, Dr. Bond told his young hearers that the problems of youth were as old as civilization itself. The seven persistent problems as outlined were health, industry communication, recreation, education, education, citizenship, and "spiritual esthetic impulses."

"These problems," he continued, "are the same for all young people." Though, he admitted, Negro youths being members of a minority group will of necessity find the going "a bit tougher" than do youths of the other group.

"Hard life makes for a hard people and under the present situation, Negroes must be tough. It's great to be young and a Negro," Dr. Bond concluded.

WABASH Y. M. C. A. WOMEN TO HEAR NEGRO NYA HEAD

Tribune

Director Also to Talk at Du Sable High

Sept 1-40

Chicago Ill.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro affairs of the National Youth administration, president of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and a member of the educational board of the Methodist church, will be heard twice on the south side this week. She will be guest speaker for the third annual all-women's dinner at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. at 6:30 o'clock Thursday evening and she will speak before several thousand Du Sable High school students and their parents in the school auditorium Friday evening.

A dinner, which will be held in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. building at 38th street and Wabash avenue, is sponsored by the woman's committee in an effort to promote closer fellowship among women who are contributing to the community at large.

On Dinner Committee.

Mrs. Lucille Kelley is serving as chairman of the dinner. She is assisted by Mrs. Anna Baugh, Mrs. Jacob Bruton, Mrs. Stewart Forward, Mrs. James Grantham, Mrs. I. H. Holloway, Mrs. Haleen Kirkpatrick, Mrs. M. W. Mardis, Mrs. Lucille Marks, Mrs. Herman Lawrence, Mrs. William Tuggle, Mrs. Ira Ward, Mrs. Charles P. Browning, Miss Loualma Lankford, Miss Claudine Henson, Miss Christobel Johnson, and Miss Beverly Green.

Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, president of the Northern District Federated Woman's clubs, will be the mistress of ceremonies. Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal of Phillips High school, will introduce Mrs. Bethune, and Mrs. Laura Bradshaw will give the invocation. Music will be furnished by the N. Y. A.-Y. M. C. A. female double octet with Miss Frankye Brown directing and Miss June Evans at the piano.

Lecture on Jobs.

In her address at Du Sable Mrs. Bethune will issue a special challenge to Negro youth to prepare for "tomorrow's job," in coöperation with the city-wide job hunt for youth sponsored by the local division of the NYA and the 8th vocational guidance campaign being conducted by the National Urban league.

Helping promote the lecture Friday are the NYA, the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., the Southside Recreation committee, the Chicago Northern District Association for Colored Women, the Chicago Council of Clubs, the Chicaggo Council of Negro organizations, the Chicago Urban league, and several ministerial alliances on the south side.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 10, 1940

Open Training Course Here Monday Morning

40 Will Be Instructed At Spartan High; 70 Allotted Area

Young men of Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union counties interested in taking special vocational training courses being offered by the National Youth administration should apply at once at the NYA area office here, it was announced yesterday by B. B. Willingham, area supervisor.

The office, located at 127 Broad street, will be open this morning and Saturday morning to receive applications.

The area has been allotted a quota of 30 for resident courses being offered at Clemson college and Parker high school, Greenville, with 20 going to Clemson and 10 to Parker.

In addition, 40 young men will be accepted for a course in woodworking to be given at Spartanburg high school.

Courses to be given at the resident projects will include automobile mechanics, electricity, machinists' work, drafting, blue-printing, woodwork, welding and allied pursuits.

Begins Here Monday

All courses will begin Monday and those enrolled will be required to spend three hours a day in actual production work for NYA and six hours a day in receiving practical instruction.

Students accepted for the course at Clemson and Parker will have all expenses paid and will receive in addition $8 a month in cash. Those enrolled in the course here will receive approximately $14 a month in cash.

The courses will run for eight weeks. All unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible to enroll.

A total of 560 young men have been allotted to the five resident projects being conducted in the state. The schools where projects will be conducted and their quotas follow: Murray Vocational school, Charleston, 100 white youths; Parker high school, Greenville, 50 white youths; Clemson college, 300 white boys; Voorhees school, Denmark, 40 negro youths; State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, 70 negro boys.

The courses are being instituted in connection with the national defense program.

Urge Negro Youth To Register For Training

Daily World
7-30-40
Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—That Negro boys and men will participate in the National Defense program under the direction of the National Youth Administration appeared close this week with an announcement from the Negro division headquarters at Slossfield urging Negro youth to register for training.

Birmingham is one of the three cities in the entire nation that has been selected for training mechanics for the national defense program. The other cities are Detroit and Philadelphia. The entire program is under the direction of Mr. John Haine who was loaned to the United States government by the Crysler Corporation.

As NYA director of mechanical and manual training, Mr. Haine was in Birmingham recently to inaugurate a youth training center—which will serve as a model for all other communities.

Mr. Haine met with Birmingham's Industrial leaders to enlist their help in this national defense operation. Industry will furnish the teachers and a large part of the salvage materials needed in classes. Approximately 1,200 boys between the ages of 18 and 25 will be enrolled in Birmingham's training center.

"The biggest industries in Birmingham will tie into NYA to create this model work training center," Mr. Haine explained. "The training won't be in terms of trade, but in terms of hand skills.

"America has been turning out an over-abundance of white collar workers, and with the need for defense suddenly thrust upon us, we find ourselves unprepared."

The model center will give young men of the Birmingham area the discipline of work, teach them to use their hands, to learn manuel dexterity, so that they can more easily adapt themselves to any trade which the country might need for national defense.

The boys will enroll for six month periods. Classes will be offered in woodwork, metal work, and every kind of craft. Then during the six months the boys will rotate through the various departments learning the behavior of materials, and the function of tools.

The school will be operated through NYA, on the NYA plan of operation.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce will handle the work during Mr. Haine's ten-day absence.

Industrial committee members, cooperating under his leadership to inaugurate the plan, are John Morris, Hayden Brooks, Howard Richards, L. E. Foster and Jimmy Mills.

NEGROES REQUEST SHARE IN DEFENSE

Leaders Ask Training in Ratio to Population

~~Times~~

LOG CABIN CENTER, Ga., Aug. 3 (AP) — Southern Negro leaders called today for racial opportunity "in proportion to population" to train for defense skills and combat service.

8-4-40
New York

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert of Savannah, chairman of the State Central Planning Commission, declared before that group that Negroes should be "more thoroughly coordinated" in the defense program.

Such coordination would materially assist in raising the economic level of the 14,000,000 Negroes in the country, he said.

Dr. Hubert asserted that the commission proposed to seek military training for all Negro high schools and land grant colleges and to enlarge facilities of vocational training in metal work, mechanics and carpentry.

The commission outlined a proposal that Negroes be allowed to serve in all phases of combat service, such as Army, Navy and Air Corps, as well as "behind the lines in labor battalions." Commission members said pre-service training should be greatly increased for Negro youth.

Dr. L. A. Pingston of Augusta, head of the State Baptist Convention, said that the commission should favor compulsory military training and insist that Negroes get a "fair share" in the selective drafts.

"If we are going to be drafted for service we want to be trained for that service just as the white man is trained," he said.

Dr. Hubert pointed out that additional training should be provided for Negroes in agriculture so that they might get advanced scientific learning to produce foods efficiently.

More than 100 Negro leaders in college, fraternal, business and farm activities of several Southern States met for the commission session.

Apply Now for Defense Jobs

Journal + Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK CITY—Colored workers were urged by the NAACP to apply for jobs at all plants which are manufacturing products for the national defense program, and report at once if they are refused jobs. The national office of the NAACP at 69 Fifth Ave., will forward all such complaints immediately to the national defense council.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 23, 1940

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL TO OPEN IN GREENSBORO

WPA Employment Officer Here Announces Large Number To Leave From Durham

The training of WPA workers for jobs in the national defense program will be expanded through the organization of classes for Negroes at the A. & T. College in Greensboro, S. M. Kimbrell, district employment officer attached to the local WPA, announced yesterday.

Kimbrell said the first group of trainees will consist of 125 Negroes and that it is hoped to recruit a large number of these from among WPA workers in Durham. Instruction will be offered to persons desiring jobs as carpenters, sheet metal workers, brick masons, plasterers, and to other types of workers.

Detailed plans for the A. & T. defense training course will be worked out today at a meeting of all North Carolina WPA employment officers. It is hoped to recruit the enrollees the latter part of this week and begin the course of training next week.

The training of white WPA workers for jobs in the defense program got under way yesterday at State College in Raleigh. Twenty-six workers reported, seven of whom were from Durham. Five of the Durham men hope to qualify as mechanics and two as draftsmen.

Every WPA worker who was accepted for the training class was on hand yesterday when the course opened. This indicated, Kimbrell said, that the WPA workers are eager for jobs in private industry and are willing to return to school to fit themselves for places in the defense program.

While undergoing training the workers will receive the same wages they were getting on WPA projects. The names of those satisfactorily completing the course will be furnished to manufacturers in North Carolina who have Government contracts. Those who fail to get jobs will be returned to WPA projects.

Kimbrell was notified yesterday that 25 additional draftsmen and 25 more mechanics will be accepted into the training classes at State College. Only those WPA workers are accepted who meet certain qualifications as to background and previous experience in a particular trade.

Industrial Plants Will Hire Negroes, Survey Discloses

Call

8-2-40

Kansas City, Mo.

Employment Available If WPA Workers Are Given Training in New Vocational Opportunity Progam

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Urban League made inquiries of 15 industrial plants in the Kansas City area to determine the possibility of employment for Negro skilled workers as the national defense program speeds up production.

Of the 15 plants contacted by Hightower T. Kealing, industrial secretary of the League, five already hire Negroes in skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled capacities.

Six others which employ no Negroes at the present time have no objection to employing qualified Negroes should future production increases warrant additional workers.

Only four of the 15 plants see no possibility of employing Negro skilled labor. Two of them obtain their workers through the Machinists Union which does not admit Negro members. The other two have a policy against the employment of Negroes.

The Urban League survey of the local industrial plans was made at the request of The Call as the basis of this paper's contention that Negro WPA workers as well as white workers are entitled to participate in the vocational training program which got under way here last week at the Manual Training high school.

WPA Launches Project

George Melcher, superintendent of public schools, said that no provision had been made for the training of Negro mechanics and skilled workers because the industrial plants where the men are expected to get jobs will not hire Negroes. The board of education serves as sponsor for the classes.

The WPA pays the instructors and furnishes the workers for the classes from men of WPA projects. The teachers are selected by the board of education which also provides the place for the classes. All material and equipment is purchased by the government.

The government's $17,281,000 nation-wide project for vocational training of defense workers has specific regulations forbidding discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Mr. Kealing's survey shows that the Kansas City industrial plants will employ Negro skilled workers if they are qualified when their production processes are speeded up in the defense program.

Firms which already employ Negroes as skilled workers are: American Brake Shoe Foundry company, 1501 Mason street, North Kansas City; Columbian Steel Tank Co., 1509 E. Fifteenth street, Sheffield Steel Corporation; Griffin Wheel company, Twelfth and Belt Line, and American Steel Works, 1211 West Twenty-seventh street.

The American Brake Shoe Foundry hires 30 Negroes and 30 white workers. Employes there enjoy the best of association with each other on the job. Mr. Kealing was assured that should there be need for additional employment in the future, Negroes would be given a proportionate share of the available jobs. Negroes work in all departments of the foundry.

At the Columbian company, Negroes are employed as hot dip galvanizers, paint spray gun operators and loading dock hands. There is a strong possibility, Kealing learned, that qualified Negroes might be put in other departments also.

The Sheffield plant employs a large number of Negroes as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

Sixteen of the 85 employes of the Griffin Wheel company are Negroes. They are hired in any of the departments where they can handle the work successfully.

The American Steel Works hires Negroes only as yardmen, but Kealing was told that if Negroes are qualified there is no reason why they could not work in other parts of the plant.

Reports From Other Firms

Mr. Kealing's report on other firms contacted:

"Builders Steel company, Twelfth and Gentry, North Kansas City: No Negroes are employed at present, but the company is open to a change in policy should an increase in production warrant additional workers."

"Truscon Steel company, Twelfth and Homell, North Kansas City: No Negroes are employed at present. This plant, a division of the Republic Steel company, has followed a policy of employing mainly persons living in North Kansas City. However, there is no company policy against hiring Negroes.

"Standard Sheet Works, Sixteenth and Howell, North Kansas City: No Negroes employed, but there was an attitude favorable to hire Negroes as an experiment in case of sufficient increase in production.

"American company, 911 E. Fourteenth street: No Negroes are employed at present, but the firm is favorable to the idea of making a place for Negro workers.

"Butler Manufacturing company, 7400 E. Thirteenth street: There are no Negroes hired in this plant but there is no reason to believe from the interview that there is a plant policy against employing Negroes.

"Black-Sevalls and Bryson, Inc., 7500 E. Tenth street: There is no company policy against hiring Negroes in this plant although there are none at present working here."

"'General American Transportation company, Thirty-ninth and Santa Fe Tracks: There are no colored workers employed in this plant and H. M. Walker, with whom the interview was held, was not disposed to think there would ever be any change in the present policy because he is fearful of attempting to work white and colored men together as would be necessary in their line of work of painting and repairing railroad freight and tank cars.

"Kansas City Structural Steel company, Twenty-first and Metropolitan: This firm has not used Negroes in any capacity for the past 25 years and there is not a likelihood of a change in this policy.

"Arrow Head Iron Works, 421 West Fifth street: This shop secures its men through the Machinists Union which does not admit Negroes.

"Mathew Machine Works, 433 W. Fifth street: The work done in this shop is principally metal punch drill and welding and the Machinists Union which has jurisdiction over workers in this industry does not admit Negroes."

Bi-racial Board of 24 to Manage Training School

Afro-American

9-3-40

Succeeds Old Board of 80 at National Trade, Professional School for Women and Girls

Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

A bi-racial board of twenty-four members will control the affairs of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls, succeeding the all-colored board of eighty, in an attempt to modernize and streamline the institution to meet present-day needs, Miss Nannie Burroughs, president of the school, announced this week.

Eight white women, six of them southerners, are included on the new board, which has already taken over management of the school. Plans are now underway to purchase new equipment and transform one of the campus buildings in the move to re-vamp the entire program of the school.

To Stress Trade-Training

Henceforth, stress will be placed on the trades, explains Miss Burroughs, and an effort will be made to have each student extremely proficient in one thing, with a general background of academic subjects.

Baptist Women Aid

The Burdette Home, the building given to the school by the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society, is the building that is going to be "transformed, streamlined, and modernized in every way." A friend of the school has already volunteered part of the finance necessary for this change.

"The economic balance of power in America lies with the colored man," says the president, "if he will really master the skilled trades and get business training and use it. Another stronghold for him is on the farm. And we intend to do everything in our power to re-vamp our institution to meet this vision.

"And, for the woman, there is another field. Housekeeping, with the many new aids and mechanical gadgets, is a science, a full-time job. There is no reason why the colored woman should confine herself to merely scrubbing floors and cleaning windows, or cooking," Miss Burroughs declared.

"She should learn the use of each new gadget, have ability to manage others in doing these things, and become a household engineer where she will get paid to take charge of a modern home and run it completely. Under the new emphases, we are going to train for these things in our school."

Miss Burroughs places Christian social service first in her new curriculum, with home management and household economics, second; business training, third, and handicraft and industrial arts, fourth.

America Home-Conscious

"Home management and household economics do not mean mere cooking and cleaning," ex-

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castanets were clicking and guitar strings sounded gaily. We went in and drank sweet yellow wine while girls in spangled gowns and red petticoats stamped their heels, and whirled and cried, and swayed their hips to the rhythm of the guitars.

An old Spaniard in a black suit came up to our table and asked whether we wanted to drink wine where there were only girls and no crowd of people—so we went with the Span-

ard. • Through the narrow wind-
ng streets of Valencia we walked
under tall archways over the
streets, past high grilled gates op-
ening on flowered patios where
the moon cast silver shadows.

A bell tolled midnight. I said, "Maybe we'd better start back to the ship."

The street cars had stopped
unning. The port was miles
way. Beard said, "If we stay
ere with the girls, we'll wake
up early in the morning and go."

So I said, "O.K."

But we didn't wake up early
n the morning. Everybody in
he house where we stayed was
till asleep at 9 o'clock. Finally
he madame came and knocked
n our doors and said, "Oigan!
Marineros, levantense! Ya es
tarde."

"Ya es tarde" was right! It
vas very late for sailors to be
getting back to their ship. The
girls brought us black coffee to
rink and followed us with great
concern to the door, jabbering
directions.

It was a long walk to a street car line. Then we were not sure which way to ride, so we decided to walk to the center of the city. We had thick porridge-like chocolate and buns at a cafe across from the Flower Market.

Beard said there was no use
o hurry now. . He would surely
get docked a day's pay anyhow.

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 9, 1940

TWO SHIFTS START DEFENSE TRAINING

Vocational High's Program Is Part of Government Preparedness Plan

Vocational training as a part of the federal preparedness program began at the Chattanooga Vocational High school yesterday at 7 a.m. Five hundred and twenty-one persons reported to the school, but at the close of the day there were still 282 who had not been assigned to classes, according to Supt. W. T. Robinson.

In the first shift, which runs from 8:30 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 132 persons have been assigned, and in the second shift, beginning at 3 o'clock and lasting until 11 o'clock at night, 107 persons were placed in classes. The remaining 282 will be placed as promptly as possible.

O. C. Kirkman, director of the school, said last night that he had written to George Freeman, Nashville, state director of vocational training, asking that he be allowed to set up a third shift, which, if allowed, will be operated from 11 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock the next morning. This shift, he feels, is necessary, because of the large number of persons who desire to take the training.

The enrollment in the classes yesterday showed for the first and second shifts, respectively, automobile mechanics, twenty-one and twenty; electrical, twenty-two and twenty-one; machine shop, twenty-two and twenty; mechanical drafting, thirty-two and eight; machine woodwork, fifteen and eight; electrical welding, forty in each shift. Automobile service, which is a course for Negroes, has twenty enrollees.

Of those desiring training who have not been placed on either shift are 134 persons desiring electrical welding; thirty-five for electrical work; forty-four for machine shop; twenty-four for mechanical drafting; nine for woodwork.

Mr. Kirkman said yesterday that some who have not been classified may be placed on the second shift, but all could not be cared for through that means, and he is most hopeful of receiving permission to set up the third shift.

No classwork was attempted yesterday, but all classes will be operating today, the director said.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
July 4, 1940

Defense Workers To Be Educated

Columbia July 4. (AP)—Machinery for vocational education of defense workers will start July 8, state education Superintendent James H. Hope said after notification of his appointment as state representative of the advisory commission to the Council for National Defense.

Under a new WPA project, calling for $15,000,000 to be spent for this type of education, training in occupations essential to national defense will be given youths now in various types of federal work, such as CCC, NYA and WPA workers.

Eight fields will be open for such training in South Carolina. The list, with the number to be trained, follows:

Machine shops, 110; auto mechanics, 210; welding, 60; cabinetmaking, 410; electricity, 120; blacksmith, 70; drafting, 345; a total of 1,325.

Training would be at Murray Vocational school, Charleston; Parker, Greenville; Clemson college; State Negro college, Orangeburg; Voorhees, Denmark; Olympia and Booker Washington, Columbia; Greenwood, Spartanburg, Chester, Anderson, Camden, Florence and Walterboro.

Atlanta Schools Ready To Train Youths For Defense

It was announced Saturday that the Atlanta school system is ready to begin training vocationally 500 students as a part of the national defense program. The training period will last six weeks.

Authorities were not in position to say when the training school would start.

Funds for the work are provided in a $15,000,000 federal appropriation contained in recent national defense allocations.

It was announced that instructions in machine shop, electricity, ground aviation, automobile maintenance, foundry, wood work, cabinet making, sheet metal work, radio and chemistry would be included in the curricula.

Atlanta Ga

Hickory, N. C. Record
July 15, 1940

NYA TO AFFORD NEGRO YOUTHS NEW TRAINING

Technical Center To Be Opened At A. & T. College

Plans are underway for opening an agricultural and technical NYA resident center for negro boys at A. & T. college at Greensboro this month, it was announced today by Mrs. Grover Murray of Newton, Catawba county supervisor for the National Youth administration.

A period of training will be offered in ten fields of work. Selections of youths will be of the highest quality, with the most suitable experience, aptitude, and interest possible. These boys will be trained from six months to a year, depending upon how long it would take to train them for the particular job for which possible employers would be willing to hire them.

As this center develops it will be used as "finishing off" grounds for those youths who have gained basic experience in the ten occupations offered, but who are in need of additional training to secure specific jobs. Thirty negro boys will be accepted. All boys will be placed for practical experience and contact with some local employer in Greensboro for a given number of hours each week.

Through the facilities of the A. & T. college all trainees will receive related training off of the job in the type of work in which they are engaged.

The NYA provides a coordinator and general supervisor of the project. An adequate program of both indoor and outdoor recreation will be offered all trainees.

The A. & T. college is providing nine members of its regularly employed staff as foreman trainers. The type of training offered at this center will assure no youth of getting a job or of becoming a skilled worker in any particular type of work. The experience will be, however, very valuable in preparing for a job.

All of the regular facilities of the college will be at the disposal of the youths, but they will not be enrolled as regular students. A special building will house NYA trainees and have a coordinating supervisor. All meals will be served in the regularly provided college cafeteria.

For further information the public was advised to contact the local NYA supervisor, Mrs. Murray, who can be found at the Welfare department in Hickory on each Tuesday afternoon between the hours of 1 and 3:30.

NYA Gets $100,000 to Assist Students

NEW YORK.—A $100,000 fund has been allotted to provide NYA jobs for colored students for the school year, 1940-41, it was announced by Aubrey Williams, white, administrator, recently.

Where home states because of disagreement, afford no opportunity for college and graduate study, institutions in other States will receive funds to help needy students finish their education.

Afro-American 7-27-40

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
July 12, 1940

TO CONDUCT SCHOOL

Miss Charlotte Mabley, home economist of Duke Power Company will conduct Gastonia's first cooking school for Negroes, beginning next Monday night, July 15, at 8 o'clock at Highland Negro school. The school is sponsored by the Employment Service Division of North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission and by the Gastonia Pilot Club's vocational committee, composed of Mrs. Thurman Ritchie, chairman, Mrs. Gene Murray and Mrs. Carrol Shelton. Many of the city's Negro ~~women who~~ are employed as maids and cooks, as well as many who are unemployed, are expected to attend the free cooking school.

Gatesville, N. C., Index
July 24, 1940

Resident Center For Negro Boys To Be Greensboro

Mrs. Jeanette Phelps, NYA supervisor for Gates and Hertford counties, has been advised by William B. Aycock, state supervisor for NYA resdent centers, that plans are underway for opening an Agricultural and Technical NYA resident center for Negro boys at A. and T. college, Greensboro.

The center will offer training in ten fields of work; landscaping and floriculture, poultry and swine husbandry, dairying, aviation and ground mechanics, machine shop, electric and acetylene welding, brickmasonry, photography, plumbbing, and carpentry.

Youths of the highest quality with the most fitting experiences will be selected from any project or as a new assignment.

Negro youths who are interested may obtain further information from Mrs. Phelps.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
August 3, 1940

Negro Training School Extended For Six Weeks

Vacation classes of the negro youth's training school will open Monday at 9 o'clock for an additional six weeks, it was announced today.

Classes will be held at 9 o'clock and during each evening for six weeks.

Night classes are to be held in order to allow those who work during the day to attend.

An exhibit which has been on display for several days will be kept open from 10 o'clock until 1 o'clock and from 4 to 7 o'clock each day through next Friday.

Those attending the school are given instruction in domestic work, sewing and business college instruction.

Instructors have announced that old clothing, thread, remnants and patterns can be used to advantage in the classes.

Negro Applicants Assured Vocational Training In $17,000,000 Defense Act

No Discrimination Is Pledge Of WPA Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The rights of Negro citizens qualified and eligible for assignment to the $17,281,000 nation-wide project for Vocational Training of Defense Workers are protected with regulations forbidding discrimination because of race, creed or color.

This announcement was made this week by Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Adviser in the office of Fred R. Rauch, Assistant Commissioner of the Works Projects Administration who will direct WPA's share in the program.

The WPA project will provide training for approximately 100,000 persons and thus provide them with an increased knowledge of the skills necessary to speed up the total national defense program. The courses of training will be given in established public vocational schools and related facilities during July, August and September.

Sponsored by the National Defense Advisory Commission the vast program will move forward with the U. S. Office of Education serving as co-sponsor. The Office of Education will make available $7,500,000 in addition to the $9,781,340 allotted from WPA funds. State and local school boards will have the primary responsibility for the actual conduct of the courses. The project will operate in states where the need is certified by the State Director of Vocational Education. The Director will also serve as state representative of the sponsor and co-sponsor.

The WPA will select and assign persons for training upon requisition from the vocational educational authorities, continuing to pay these workers during the training course. Other qualified persons may be selected by public employment offices, but these will not be paid by WPA.

EXPERIENCE CONSIDERED

Vocational education, apprentice training and work experience in mass production industries, even though such experience may not have been at an occupation requiring a high degree of skill, will be considered in selecting trainers. Auto mechanics, machine shop workers, electricians, cabinet makers, draftsmen, sheet metal workers, welders, pattern makers, etc., experienced in the use of hand or machine tools, will be regarded as desirable applicants.

Writer Decries Stress on Vocational Training

By T. J. SELLERS

There is a growing tendency on the part of many of our leaders, and those in the high places, to preach, with loud voices, the virtues of vocational education and the salvation through trades.

These learned gentlemen are alarmed over the great number of young men and women leaving our institutions of higher learning each June, without any definite knowledge of canning, or sweeping or bootblacking.

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union University, argued the case for vocational education over a decade ago, with his convincing tank theory. Stated briefly it amounts to this:

Dr. Hancock's Theory

Every progressive society must depend on its laboring class for existence. All of the cash that comes to our group, from the other group, comes in form of salaries paid to those doing labor as cooks, maids, mechanics, porters, etc.

From this tank of accumulated income, we are able to keep our professional class going. Any shortage in labor affects the cash income of the group as a whole and the entire race faces economic stagnation.

Our problem then, reasons this theory, is to stress the trades and all branches of domestic service and emphasize the importance of having our people excell in these fields.

Powell Stresses Vocations

Many other advocates of vocational education have presented the case in varying forms and figures, but the general idea seems to be the same: More of our boys and girls must turn to domestic service and the trades.

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., of New York, made this point clear in a recent commencement address. "Our program should be threefold. academic. religious and vocational, with emphasis on vocational education," he said.

Teachers' Jobs Scarce

The logic of their position becomes all the more obvious when cases can be cited to show that twenty-four holders of masters of arts degrees were forced to scramble over two [illegible]0-per-month jobs while seven skilled carpenters could not be found to work on a $10-per-day project.

Add to this, the fact that 8,000 teachers are on the waiting list in New York City, and I suppose the purpose for which I originally started this article will vanish in thin air.

But let us try to forget a few isolated cases for the moment. Just how rosy is our present-day labor front?

Unemployed in All Groups

I am not an "expert" or a specialist in anything, but I do have contacts in scores of our cities and I know and have talked with hundreds of young men and women, old men and women too.

Many of these young men were trained bricklayers, carpenters, and cooks. So many of the old men were skilled workmen with years of experience behind them.

Skill in the trades had not saved them, nor had training in vocational education given those young men employment. Sure, doctors and lawyers are on the relief rolls in any number of our cities, but dont' let anybody kid you, the mechanics, cooks and plumbers are there too.

Personalities Involved

I am not attempting to build up a case against vocational education. I fail to see, however, the intelligence of stressing any specific type of education as a mass movement, since this business of education, after all, involves human beings with varying personalities and different capabilities.

Then, too, there is another factor usually overlooked or disregarded by the average apostle of vocational education. The American scene has changed since the good old days when colored men operated all of the barber shops, cooked all of the fancy dishes, built all of the houses and cleaned all of the clothes.

Economic Changes

Our economic pattern changed and white men went into fields that they had never been in before, in some cases forcing many of our group out of jobs.

Our race of forty years ago thrived on an economy based on manual labor. America has changed, young men are still as ambitious as they have always been, those same opportunities just do not exist in the same situations today.

We cannot hope to get out of our dilemma by applying Booker T. Washington, any more than France could expect to stop Hitler by using the tactics of Napoleon. Every age presents its particular challenge and true greatness comes to the men capable of meeting that challenge.

All Classes Needed

In our complex set-up, we must have preachers, carpenters, doctors, cooks, waiters, porters, lawyers, editors, teachers, all to make our world go.

We do not want a race of preachers or teachers, or doctors, nor do we want a race of bricklayers and pipe-fitters. We must have both groups.

Vocational education has its important place in our economic set-up, but the successful application of any pattern for living depends upon the natural inclination of the individual. Any mass movement in education tends to endanger this truism.

We cannot survive another battle among our educators and leaders over the relative merits of this or that educational program. The sole challenge is to build men and women. If this task is well done, they will work out their own destinies.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
AUG 17 1940

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AUG 17 1940

EDUCATION- 1940
VOCATIONAL

Vocational Classes To Hold Open House

5-6-40

Atlanta, Ga.

The tenth annual Vocational Open House of Booker T. Washington evening school will be held Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at which time the vocational classes will feature the latest in fashions and culinary art.

Under the direct supervision of Mesdames A. M. Hemphill, A. M. Jones, L. M. Moreland, Eva Cowans and C. E. Prothro, the students will have on display garments and wonderful displays, which will show the splendid work being done at the school.

Men's suits, top coats, trousers, vests; ladies garments, consisting of house coats, dresses for all occasions, cooking classes, [illegible] wonderful demonstration of culinary art and a demonstration of Home Hygiene, will hold the attention of the mammoth crowd, which is expected to be present.

The orchestra and glee club, directed by Drew S. Days and M. J. Johnson, respectively, will render selections. During the week, which is observed as music week, all classes will be greatly benefited as a result of the wonderful talent and lectures, which will be witnessed.

The souvenir program for Friday evening is dedicated to Dr. Willis A. Sutton. The program shows the hearty cooperation of the students and the work in the community.

To the programs for the week, the public is cordially invited to be present.

VOCATIONAL WEEK HELD MARCH 10-17 AT STATE COLLEGE

Globe

3-22-40

Nashville

The Division of Social Sciences, department of Economics with emphasis on Labor Problems, A. & I. State College, in an effort to stimulate interest in the program instigated by the National Urban League, sponsored on March 10-17 the Eighth Vocational Opportunity Campaign with the [illegible] to stimulate youth, to train and prepare for the jobs of tomorrow."

During the chapel hour on Monday, March 11, Mr. L. D. Smelzner, director of the Veterans Placement Bureau of the United States Employment Service, was the principal speaker. Special emphasis was placed on the necessity of diversified training in order to qualify in a formal way for more than one vocation.

During the course of the campaign students were given a chance to provoke subjects and questions relative to vocational training and placement, hear lectures and addresses on various phases of productive service, and view books displayed in the periodical room of the college library that pertained to various divisions of the program.

On March 25, at 5:30 p. m., Prof. J. C. Ballard, in charge of the courses in Economics and Sociology, Tenn. A. & I. State College, will give an address over station WSIX, in conection with the Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
June 8, 1940

Training School For Negroes to Open Monday

Business, Sewing and Cooking Classes To Be Taught

The summer session of the Spartanburg Youth's Training school for negroes will open Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, when registration will begin at headquarters at 175½ North Church street.

Classes will continue daily through August 2. Sewing, cooking, business English, typing, shorthand, business spelling, penmanship, commercial law, bookkeeping, filing and other subjects will be taught at the school.

Carrie Neil Hamilton will be in charge of the classes. The school is being opened to help train young negroes of the city for various jobs and positions.

Classes in sewing and cooking will be free. An appeal has been made for old clothes for the sewing program. These clothes will be made over and distributed next winter to helpless and needy negro children throughout the city.

The school will be in session five days each week, from Monday through Friday.

Students will be expected to furnish some few text books, pencils and paper and note books.

OUR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Times

6-10-40

New York

It was not so long ago that most ambitious boys sought only a "liberal" education, one which would give them an entrance into the traditional professions. It is interesting to find that today in New York the demand is just the other way. It is the trade and vocational schools which are flooded with applicants. Indeed, the rush has been so great that the city has been obliged to close its hundred shop and trade courses after enrolling more than 60,000 boys and girls. At least 15,000 have been turned away because every seat is filled, and hundreds are still applying every week.

There are immediate and practical reasons for this. Many of the professions are overcrowded; depression has narrowed the number of families that can support the long years of training they require. On the other hand, there are usually jobs waiting at the end of the shop courses, and it is interesting to note that those who seek these courses are of a constantly improving type, many of them graduates of junior and academic high schools. They all seem anxious to capitalize on the traditional American aptitude for mechanical expertness.

This is a fortunate development for a nation in which defense has now become a primary purpose. The sudden demand for skilled workmen has revealed a shortage of competent mechanics, a condition fostered by a long period of curtailed production. Perhaps this shortage can be equalized in large part by the eager young graduates now pouring from our vocational schools.

NYA Puts Over 11,000 Young Folks To Work

Daily World

5-17-40

Atlanta

The thirty-day job hunt of the National Youth Administration in Illinois, from April 1 to May 1, has succeeded in placing 11,200 young people in private jobs, it was announced today by NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams.

Seventy-five per cent of the placements were in permanent employment. Of the 11,200 placed in jobs, 5,300 young people were from those employed by the National Youth Administration. The number of jobs found for young people far exceeds the quota the National Youth Administration in Illinois had expected to fill.

This is the second job hunt which the National Youth Administration in Illinois has put on for the purpose of aiding young people to find employment in private industry. The first was held a year ago with satisfactory results. A similar job hunt was completed some months ago by the NYA in Mississippi.

Employers were canvassed and urged to hire young people to fill existing vacancies. Young men and young women were given assistance by counselors in directing their search for jobs to industries in which new employment opportunities are being created. Youth were also given helpful suggestions on how to apply for jobs and on training requirements for various types of positions.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
June 9, 1940

NEGRO CLASSES OPEN TOMORROW

Summer Training School Have Busines, Cooking, Sewing Classes

The summer session of the Spartanburg Youth's Training school for negroes will open Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, when registration will begin at headquarters at 175½ North Church street.

Classes will continue daily through August 2. Sewing, cooking, business English, typing, shorthand, business spelling, penmanship, commercial law, bookkeeping, filing and other subjects will be taught at the school.

Carrie Neil Hamilton will be in charge of the classes. The school is being opened to help train young negroes of the city for various jobs and positions.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
May 12, 1940

NYA Bans Out-Of-School Idle Hours

Part-Time Jobs For Needy Boys And Girls Gives Employment To 8,568 In Alabama

BY REBECCA FRANKLIN

(This is the third of a series of stories on National Youth Administration operations in Alabama.)

The idle hands of unemployed out-of-school youth in Alabama are being put to work by the National Youth Administration, as 8,568 young men and women engage in a variety of construction and non-construction projects, designed to produce useful community services and facilities, and provide work experience.

Part-time work for needy unemployed boys and girls who are no longer in regular attendance at school is offered in the NYA out-of-school work program.

They work on construction projects, including community houses, school buildings, teacherages, swimming pools, sidewalks and school ground improvements, and non-construction projects which include experience in nursery schools, recreation leadership, clerical and stenographic service, homemaking, sewing, domestic training service and nursing.

In addition to the employment provided by these projects, youth employes are required to participate in a program of related training. Courses which correlate with the work itself are given by NYA supervisors, teachers from the adult educational division of WPA and other qualified persons.

For example, a boy working on a construction project might learn blueprint reading in a related-training class; a boy engaged in automobile repair may study the principles of internal combustion engines, and a boy on an agricultural project might have classes in the chemistry of soils. A girl on a homemaking project ussually studies dietetics; on a sewing project she will probably learn pattern making and designing, or, engaged in office work, she will study business English, shorthand and arithmetic.

During 1938-29, NYA youth built 55 educational buildings, including schools, dormitories, teacherages and museums, and repaired or improved 773. At present, 36 new educational buildings or additions are under construction.

Conservation has been another important work carried on by NYA youth in Alabama. Boys planted 6,000 trees, built 3,037 feet of retaining walls and treated 903 acres to prevent soil erosion during the last fiscal year.

Another activity offered Alabama boys is the workshop project. During 1938-39 about 25 of these shops were in operation in different counties of the state, teaching youth cabinet-making and finishing, painting, auto body work, drafting, blacksmithing, metal work and other mechanical trades. Under direction of supervisors, they constructed or repaired 28,509 pieces of school furniture.

Non-construction projects likewise cover a wide field of endeavor. In Alabama during 1938-39, NYA youth served 281,776 school lunches, renovated and repaired 47,302 books, canned or preserved 41,368 pounds of fruits and vegetables, made 25,882 articles of clothing, 21,449 household articles and 7,752 toys.

In Birmingham, Bessemer and Mobile, definite training has been given Negro girls interested in entering domestic service. Girls selected for these projects must first undergo a rigid physical examination, later receive training as general domestics, cooks, child's nurse, laundresses, or general housemaid.

A rapidly-expanding phase of the out-of-school work program, however, is the operation of resident training centers for out-of-school, unemployed youth drawn chiefly from rural areas and small communities, where otherwise it is difficult to initiate work projects or to obtain supervision. There are 47 resident centers in Alabama, and 1,978 youths are on these projects.

Centers are managed much in the same manner as other projects, except young people must live cooperatively on the site of the project for varying periods of time and earn their subsistence and a small amount of cash each month. As a general rule, meals for the youth in residence are prepared at the project, usually with the help of the boys and girls themselves under supervision.

Centers provide a training program incorporating many phases of homemaking, group living and wholesome recreation under the guidance of training supervisors. A certain number of hours is set aside for the productive work or service as outlined in the project, while leisure time is devoted to sports and athletics. Each center also has a program of related training.

Boys get experience in woodwork, sheet metal work, drafting, printing, paint shop, body shop, concrete work, foundry and the like, while girls are given instruction in clothing, foods, child care, gardening, canning, poultry raising and home beautification.

In cooperation with the Agricultue Extension Division, a resident center exclusively for white farm boys was established at Camp Kinlock, Haleyville. The project offers experience and intensive related training in agriculture and farm mechanics.

At Boligee, NYA has established a farm demonstration part-time resident project to give work experience and related training to 18 Negro boys and 18 Negro girls living in that vicinity. Here, the boys are given the opportunity to learn farming, crop rotation, erosion control, soil fertilization, gardening and other related topics.

Of the 8,568 youths employed on the out-of-school work program, 4,188 were males (2,606 white and 1,582 Negroes), and 4,380 were females (3,491 white and 889 Negro).

"The Whole Man

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Miss Dorothy Thompson has expressed herself recently as bemoaning the fact that our high schools and colleges are turning out graduates who "are completely unfitted for the realities of the world," said realities consisting of a mechanically developed society in which the ability to "read a slide rule or handle a screw driver" is the criterion for the training of the "whole man."

One would expect that Miss Thompson's mood of a contemporary Cassandra would imply that when she uses such an Aristotelian term as the "whole man," she should recognize the meaning of the term. If by using it, she wants to convey the impression that one who cannot handle a slide rule or a screw driver is not a "whole man," she either has been misinformed or hasn't examined the implications of her thought.

Using the word "technics" for her criterion, for that would embody all she has in mind, she would demand that if our schools did not produce engineers, our educational system was not properly geared to democratic society. Even the most ardent Veblenite (contrary to her assertion) never conceded that our society would need only engineers; time and again, Veblen maintained that a society which divorced technics from cultural values would be doomed.

In the light of this fact, Miss Thompson's arguments with reference to our educational system fall far short of the idea of the "whole man" that education aims to develop. I presume that her ideal educational system would be one in which stiff courses in mathematics would be supplemented by equally stiff courses in the physical and biological sciences, ultimately producing a psuedo-synthetic Mendeleff - Conklin - Millikan combination, all rolled in one.

IRVING LEVITAS.

Washington, June 29.

Post 7-1-40 Washington D.C.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
July 10, 1940

70 ARE ALLOTTED FOR VOCATIONAL COURSES IN AREA

30 to Be Sent to Clemson, Parker; 40 More to Be Trained Here

Young men of Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union counties interested in taking special vocational training courses being offered by the National Youth administration should apply at once at the NYA area office here, it was announced yesterday by B. B. Willingham, area supervisor.

The office, located at 127 Broad street, will be open this morning and Saturday morning to receive applications.

The area has been allotted a quota of 30 for resident courses being offered at Clemson college and Parker high school, Greenville, with 20 going to Clemson and 10 to Parker.

40 For Course Here

In addition, 40 young men will be accepted for a course in woodworking to be given at Spartanburg high school.

Courses to be given at the resident projects will include automobile mechanics, electricity, machinists' work, drafting, blue-printing, woodwork, welding and allied pursuits.

All courses will begin Monday and those enrolled will be required to spend three hours a day in actual production work for NYA and six hours a day in receiving practical instruction.

Students accepted for the courses at Clemson and Parker will have all expenses paid and will receive in addition $8 a month in cash. Those enrolled in the course here will receive approximately $14 a month in cash.

To Run Eight Weeks

The courses will run for eight weeks. All unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible to enroll.

A total of 560 young men have been allotted to the five resident projects being conducted in the state. The schools where projects will be conducted and their quotas follow: Murray Vocational school, Charleston, 100 white youths; Parker high school, Greenville, 50 white youths; Clemson college, 300 white boys; Voorhees school, Denmark, 40 negro youths; State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, 70 negro boys.

The courses are being instituted in connection with the national defense program.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
September 5, 1940

Training the Negro

The Memorial Trade School for Underprivileged Negroes is scheduled to open its doors soon for the Fall term. This school was founded in 1929 by Rev. J. T. Saxon, one of the ablest and worthiest leaders of his group in the entire South.

Having been a pastor for 25 years, he had an opportunity to find the real needs of his people. He saw that 90 per cent of them are being neglected when it comes to vocational training. A vast majority of this 90 per cent have no desire to attend high school or college, but wish to become efficient cooks, nurses, maids or mechanics.

Rev. Saxon long had a desire to do some such work for his people. At the death of his 18-year-old son, about 11 years ago, he spent 3 thousand dollars he had saved for his son's professional education and one thousand dollars collected from an insurance policy on his son's life, to establish this school as a memorial.

This was the simple beginning of a school which has grown in usefulness during 10 years. The main building is a handsome structure of brick and is now free of debt.

The great struggle the founder has to meet is to find money for the support of the school. It costs $2,400 a year to operate the institution. For 10 years the founder has been able to raise the money by public subscription. The greater part of it is raised in Macon, with a few small donations coming in from friends above the Mason and Dixon line.

The school ran behind last year and it has taken all the summer to pay off the debts of last term. The founder is now beginning to raise money with which to operate this term.

Rev. Saxon has evolved a plan by which he hopes to make the school practically self-sustaining. It is to erect a number of cottages around the school for those who wish to attend the institution and pay rent for the use of the residences. It will take 10 thousand dollars to carry out this plan, but Rev. Saxon hopes to complete it in five years. With the work of the boys at the school and a little hired help made possible by donations, he has erected three of these residences since the school closed.

There can be no doubt of the useful purpose the school and its founder are serving and the movement is entitled to generous support.

EDUCATION- 1940 N.Y.A. ----MRS. BETHUNE
VOCATIONAL

Mrs. Bethune's White House Mail Intrigues Johns Hopkins

Afro American
5-4-40
Baltimore, Md.

A daily battery of flowers and letters from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and the White House to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who is undergoing examinations preparatory to an operation, causes a stir at Johns Hopkins Hospital, where, as one doctor put it, he has never seen so much White House mail come to the hospital before.

The NYA head is confined to a private room in the Woman's Clinic, which is by all means the most popular room in the hospital. Authorities say Mrs. Bethune receives more mail than anyone else in the hospital — a large batch is delivered to her room daily.

She says that she has worked hard and is resigned to being ill and to taking a good rest. Despite this declaration she is still thinking of the future of the race, discusses excitedly the new Afra-merican Woman's Journal, organ of the National Council of Women, which had its initial copy out April 22 and of which Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman of Washington is editor.

Regardless of Johns Hopkins's policy, she has on no occasion been addressed by her first name, praises nurses and doctors alike, and her personal physician, Dr. B. M. Rhetta, particularly. Is anxious for all her friends over the coutry to know how she appreciates their thoughts, letters and flowers, the latter which she shares with sick persons or the wards and still has scads left to brighten her own room.

With Lula Jones Garrett

Ideologies Challenge Race Says Mrs. Bethune

Journal and Guide
5-6-40
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) 'Great movements at this time of world crisis are challenging my race and seeking its support. As an American, I am grateful to live in a country where I may examine, discuss, consider and form my own opinion as to which of these conflicting ideologies is best for me, for my race and for my country," declared Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in an address at the Galbraith AME Zion Church, Wednesda ynight.

"The long struggle of my people for freedom — a continuing struggle—has made me critical of any person, or group of people who seek to inflict by force his or their views on others, even emotionally, mentally of spiritually.' Mrs. Bethune declared.

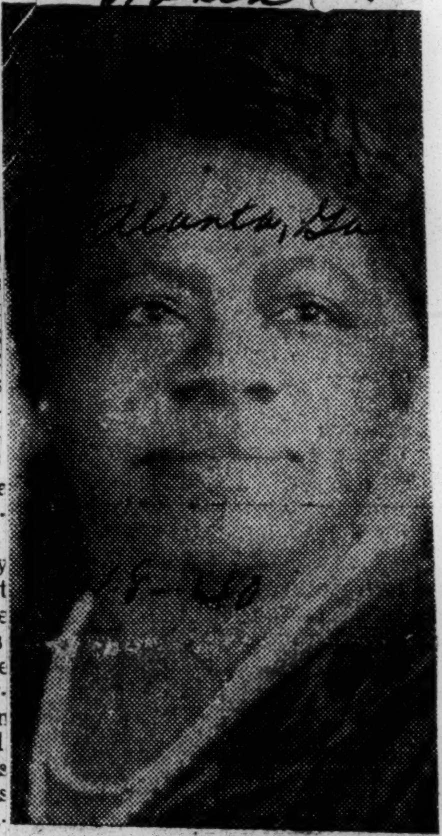
"Democracy, 'government by the consent of the governed' "seems to preserve the individual's right to do his own thinking, to reach his fullest development, with the least possible interference by the state; authoritarianism, by whatever other names it may be called, seeks the fullest development of the individual by subordinating his interests to the state. Under one ideology, the state is geared to the individual, under the other, the individual is geared to the state.

"I have faith to believe that my race is destined to play a great part in making this power more widely known today," said Mrs Bethune in speaking of what she believed, "a great reconciling power" between the conflict between the two ideologies she had named "For it is this power which has made my race great and which has enabled it, with an increasing measure of success, to adapt itself to changing conditions."

Continuing Mrs. Bethune said, "Christianity is the greatest revolutionary movement in history. It deals with man, not things. It restores a new dignity to labor, a new unity to industry, a new security to the home, a new sanctity to marriage. It makes communism seem too conservative; it makes socialism seem to slow, for when it is practiced it so revolutionizes people that they actually become different, start living on a give rather than a get basis, and in themselves, demonstrate the answer to every problem whether social, economic or national.

Visits President

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.



8-40

MRS. M. M. BETHUNE

"Merely routine" was the brief explanation made to reporters by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune after she was questioned about her conference with President Roosevelt at the White House.

NYA Head in Hopkins Hospital

Afro American
4-13-40
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, national director of colored activities of the NYA and founder and president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., entered Johns Hopkins Hospital here Monday, for a general checkup and rest.

Mrs. Bethune is confined in a private room in Woman's Clinic and is under the care of Dr. B. M. Rhetta, who told the AFRO that Mrs. Bethune would remain in the hospital for about ten days or two weeks.

The NYA head was accompanied to Baltimore by the Rev. Edgar A. Love, district superintendent of the Washington District, of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Harriet M. West, her secretary.

Old Ailment Blamed

Although the specific reason for Mrs. Bethune's confinement has not been made known, it is believed that it is caused by an old ailment with which she has been suffering for a long time.

Mrs. Bethune recently returned from the South where her school celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding, with Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt, first lady of the land, as one of the speakers.

Friends of Mrs. Bethune say that there is a possibility that the First Lady will call on her at the hospital.

Rockefeller Gives Mrs. Bethune $1,000

Washington Tribune

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA director, now convalescing in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has received a check for $1000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "for hospital expenses" it was revealed this week.

The check has been forwarded to Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., of which Mrs. Bethune is president, to help pay teachers' salaries and for general maintenance, her office announced.

MRS. BETHUNE

Mrs. Bethune Singled Out, Is Reprimanded

Courier 1-27-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (ANP) — Threatening to have her removed from the gallery of the house of representatives for applauding speakers on the floor, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was brusquely warned against such demonstrations last Wednesday afternoon by one of the youthful doormen at the galleries for visitors.

Upon conclusion of a very fine speech in favor of the bill, the "guests of the house" in the gallery, applauded very politely, despite the hard and fast rule of the house that no person in the gallery is permitted to join in the demonstrations.

Mrs. Bethune had merely followed the general impulse when the youth left his post at the door, came down to the row in which Mrs. Bethune was seated, leaned over two persons and said:

"If you do that again, I'll have to ask you to leave the gallery."

In her usual quiet, dignified manner, Mrs. Bethune nodded and said, "Thank you. sonny."

The incident passed off without further unpleasantness.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
ANNA T. JEANES

Luverne, Ala. Journal
January 17, 1940

The Life and Works of Miss Anna T. Jeans

The first in a series of articles to be written by Ruth B. Odom, Jeans Teacher of Crenshaw County; on the works of Miss Anna T. Jeans, who has done so much for negroes throughout the world.

The tenth and last child in her family, Anna Thomas Jeans was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 7, 1822. By 1894, her parents and all of her nine brothers had passed away and at seventy-two years of age, this little Quaker lady remained the sole hair to the combined fortunes of her father and several brothers, some of whom had left estates of considerable size. Her total property thus was large, and, in realization of her increasing age, she began to look for ways of spending it for the good of mankind. She established a home for aged and infirm friends and there she lived for her remaining yars. She aided a number of Philadelphia charities, including the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored persons and the Home for Destitute colored children. Her first recorded gift to the cause of negro education was to the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial Institute of Fort Valley, Georgia. News of her generosity became known to Mr. Geo. Foster Peabody and he suggested to Principal Hollis B. Fussell, of Hampton Institute and Principal Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute that they see Miss Jeans, in the hope that she would do something for those instittuions. She responded generously, giving $10,000.00 to each of them. At Mr. Peabody's suggestion, she entrusted $200,000.00 to the General Education Board of New York to be used for the promotion of rural schools for negroes in the South. Late in 1907, Miss Jeans called Dr. Frissell and Dr. Washington and asked them to associate with themselves a group of men of their selection, which group she would make the trustees of a fund she proposed to create for negroes in the Southern States. To these trustees she gave in perpetuity the sum of $1,000,000.00, which was turned over to them in the spring of 1908, with the admonition that no part of the income of this fund ever should be used for any large school.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald
December 12, 1940

JEANES TEACHERS REPORT

Much progress is being made in the Negro schools of this county. The school and community organizations are working hand in hand in making the necessary improvements. Through these various organizations the teachers are able to present the needs of the schools and work toward securing money with which to supply them in a much more effective way than in previous years.

The Junior Red Cross drive launched by the teachers and pupils was quite a success. The following schools made a one hundred per cent contribution: Union Springs Public School, Fairview, Oak Grove 4, Post Oak, Grenwood, Mt. Coney, Jones Chapel, Murry, Hardaway, Indian Creek, Pickett, Havehill, Mascotte, Aberfoil, Brown Grove, Tanyard, Sardis, Sand Hill, Pump, Mt. Olive, Bruceville, Antioch, Chunnenuggee, Fitzpatrick, Goodwin, Herron, McLaney, Hector, Pleasant Grove 3, Pleasant Grove 2, Bethel, Corner Stone, Enon, Inverness, Oak Grove, and Thompson. The following schools made partial reports: Merritt reported 3 rooms, Town Creek partial report both rooms, Guerryton partial report 2 rooms, Lee two rooms, Great Hope three rooms, Perote three rooms. The following schols made no report but will make one later: Lowfield, Shilo, Penile, Mt. Canaan, County Line, Pleasant Grove 3, Pleasant Hill, Mitchells. The total amount of money collected $42.47. Spent for paper, envelopes, and stamps 85c. Turned over to the Jr. Red Cross Chairman, $41.62. The buttons have been received and will be turned over to the teachers as soon as they can be contacted by the Jeanes Teacher.

The group work of the teachers is going over with much success. The county's problems are being studied as they arise, and ways and means for solving these problems are found from the exchange of ideas by the teachers. The usual pre-Christmas program was presented in a very unique way. We had as our guests Superintendent and Mrs. M. K. Johnson and Hon. R. E. L. Cope. All three of them made timely remarks in keeping with the idea of the program.

Through the courtesy of the Fair Company we were privileged to have a dictograph recording machine which enabled the program to be in the form of a broadcast.

Wm. C. Powell, Pub. Agt.
T. M .Oliver, Jeanes Teacher

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Dr. Keppel To Lecture In Hope Series Thursday

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
4-21-40

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, who will be in Atlanta on Thursday (April 25) to lecture in the Hope Lecture Series at Atlanta University, has headed the work of the Carnegie Corporation since 1923. For eighteen years he was officially connected with Columbia University, as Secretary of the University and Dean of the College.

His interest in education has continued in many active ways since he became President of the Carnegie Corporation, but perhaps it is best known through his promotion of the fine arts in American colleges and universities.

The speaker has been active also in national and international affairs, having served as secretary of the American Association for International Conciliation, as third Assistant Secretary of War (1918-19), as director of foreign operations, for the American Red Cross, and as Commissioner of the United States International Chamber of Commerce. In 1911 he was named Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

W. Va. State Gets $4,500 Grant from Carnegie

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.

OCT 26 1940

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — President John W. Davis has received word that the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York have made available $4500 for the development of the library of West Virginia State College.

Under this grant, purchases of ooks will be made for general undergraduate reading.

XAVIER GETS $4500 OF CARNEGIE FUNDS

Times Picayune
New Orleans
La.

NOV 13 1940

An appropriation of $4500 has been made to Xavier university from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Sister Madeleine Sophie, S. B. S. dean of the university announced Tuesday. The appropriation will be dispensed in amounts of $1500 annually for three years and the money will be used to develop the library through the purchase of books for general undergraduate study, the dean said.

Columbia, S. C. State
December 14, 1940

COLLEGES . . . Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, said recently that the United States had far too many colleges.

" . . . and there are in the United States far more universities, colleges and other operating institutions and far more voluntary organizations for worthy purposes than the nation can possibly afford" this expert on colleges and their usefulness is reported to have said.

He was not talking about South Carolina, but a glance at the list of her colleges rather gives one pause.

The 1940 school directory issued by the state department of education, gives the names of 16 senior white colleges, not including Bible college and theological seminaries.

Then there are some four junior white colleges. In addition to these there are five senior Negro colleges and eight Junior Negro colleges.

In addition to all of these higher educational institutions, there are the thousands of white and Negro public schools.

But despite all of that array of educational opportunities, there seems to be many adults who reach voting age without being able to read or to write their names.

Doctor Keppel says that in years to come many of the institutions in the nation will disappear. He was not speaking of South Carolina particularly, but of the nation in general.

At any rate, the large number of colleges is putting an increasing burden on the finances of practically every state. Denominational colleges of course are carried on by the denominations behind them and the ordinary taxpayer is not affected by their operation.

But colleges have a tremendous sentimental grip on their graduates, and merely to mention abolition of one of them brings down condemnation on the head of the bold one.

Too Many Colleges?

DEC 10 1940

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

Observations on education by the Carnegie Foundation bear the weight of considerable authority. One cannot pass lightly, therefore, over this statement in the foundation's annual report that there are too many universities and colleges in the country.

A late report of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior, shows 1,840 educational institutions in the country of higher than high school rank. This includes universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools. Is this too many?

The Carnegie Foundation's affirmative answer to that question does not express an entirely new viewpoint on its part. Previous annual reports of the foundation have discussed the desirability of cutting down on the number of such institutions. Perhaps the foundation's opinions on that score have been influenced somewhat by the fact that so many more requests are made of it than it can satisfy. The foundation's work would be much simplified if there were fewer colleges asking for funds.

As far as professional schools are concerned, the foundation is apt to be near the truth. The general history of professional education in this country has been marked by a tendency toward excess.

As an illustration of that tendency, the history of medical education can be cited. Medical education was rather slow getting a start in this country. Nevertheless, by 1876, at the end of the first 100 years of the nation's independence, there were 64 institutions giving medical training. The number of institutions by that time was increasing far faster than the population. The result was an inevitable struggle for existence which led to the lowering of standards. Students were admitted who could barely write their names. Licenses were issued after only eight months of medical education. The standards of instruction became low.

Efforts were made to improve the situation, but the number of medical schools kept on mounting, and in the year 1905 there were 160 of them, with 26,147 students. Around the beginning of the twentieth century the Council on Education of the American Medical Association began its work of registering medical schools after examination according to the grades which they deserved. Then the weaker schools were weeded out, and for the last five years the number of medical schools has remained stationary at 77, with the number of students remaining fairly constant around 22,000.

DEC 10 1940

To certainly a lesser degree there may be unwise duplication among a number of professional and technical schools today. The opportunities for graduates of these schools are rather limited, and overcrowding is likely. With too many colleges of this kind in operation, there are apt to be inadequate technical equipment and poorly paid staffs.

It is not so easy, however, to say there are too many colleges emphasizing liberal arts education. In such colleges the aim is not so much to train the graduates for specific jobs as to broaden their understanding and appreciations. They learn not how to make a living, but what life is about. This function of education is important and should never be permitted to be overshadowed by professional or technical training.

When it comes to teaching the humanities, the small college has advantages over the large college. In the small college the accent is upon the quality of instruction and the inspiration of the instructors rather than upon technical equipment or the size of the student body.

There is still a place in this country, too, for church-sponsored colleges. The denominational institution has had rather hard sledding in recent years meeting the competition of tax-supported schools, but there are many citizens, educators and patrons who believe firmly in the small denominational school because of its emphasis upon spiritual qualities.

The whole problem posed by the Carnegie Foundation, therefore, is not easily resolved. In some fields there may be too many colleges, but any tendency that would eliminate the small college simply and solely because it is small should be resisted.

CARNEGIE CHIEF FINDS TOO MANY COLLEGES IN U.S.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Reports $4,692,000 Gifts to Education in Year.

DEC 10 1940

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.]

New York, Dec. 8 [Special]. — The United States has far too many universities, colleges and "voluntary organizations for worthy purposes," Dr. Frederick P. Keppel said today in his annual report as president of the Carnegie corporation of New York. He predicted that many of them would disappear in the years to come, for the reason that the country could not afford them.

Dr. Keppel's remarks about the excess of universities were in the nature of an aside in his discussion of the functions of such foundations as the Carnegie corporation, which in 1939-'40 granted $4,692,682 for educational purposes.

"With rare exceptions," he wrote, "a foundation can reach its objective only by working thru another institution, and there are in the United States far more universities, colleges, and other operating institutions, and far more voluntary organizations for worthy purposes than the nation can possibly afford.

Survival of Fittest.

"In the years to come many of these are bound to disappear, and one of the most difficult duties that faces the foundation is that of so directing its grants that its influence will be directed toward survival of the fittest.

"These various problems have forced themselves upon our attention during times, which, by comparison at least, were normal. The inescapable fact that we are today in a tragically disordered world is in itself a further challenge to the foundation to justify its place as a social instrument enjoying exemption from taxation and other privileges.

"In the face of falling income and increasing calls from every source, will foundations be able to find the things to do upon which their particular assets can be brought to bear most effectively? While they have limitations, their natural advantages are many. They can move quickly.

Will Meet Double Challenge.

"It is hard at any time for a foundation to keep its head amidst exigent and conflicting calls. It is doubly so in times of national tension and excitement. But on the whole, and all things considered, the writer is confident that the American Foundation as an institution will meet the double challenge of a critical present and an unpredictable future."

The report said that for several reasons, one of them being continued low interest rates, the corporation "for the first time in many years incurred obligations which were substantially $1,322,550 in excess of the current income of the main endowment fund." As a result, the amount available for 1940-'41 is down 25 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940 THE FRED B, PELHAM MEMORIAL FUND.

Aid for Youth In Business

Tribune
6/12/40
Washington, D.C.

As the Cardozo High School alumni recently ended their contest designated to create interest in and give support to Negro business, the Armstrong alumni completed plans to aid fellow alumni in starting themselves on their own business ventures in the field of the several arts and crafts taught in that school. For years scholarships to pursue higher learning have been available to those graduates who have achieved high standards in high school and give promise of maintaining them in college. But the thought of a financial award to one who elects to try his fortune in the business world is novel. The principle is sound, and the need is great.

A modest fund already established has been named in honor of a former student at Armstrong who caught the vision of occupational education so far in advance of the Washington educators that his suggestion some years ago received only their ridicule. Nevertheless, he undertook to train interested Armstrong students to operate motion picture projectors. That was probably the first course in occupational education ever offered in a Washington public school. That the theatres were ready to employ the young motion picture operators, proved that their instructor's judgment had been sound, official criticism notwithstanding.

The Fred B. Pelham Memorial Fund just established by Armstrong alumni to subsidize the graduate of character and attainment who wishes to go in business for himself is worthy of public contribution and support. A boatride on August 2 will enlarge the fund. One alumnus has underwritten the trip, and none of the money proceeding therefrom will be used for expenses of the ride.

That he who would be free must himself strike the first blow, is as true whether the slavery is economic or physical. The contest of the Cardozo alumni, the fund of the Armstrong graduates, Phi Beta Sigma's Better Business Week and the annual business show of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority must arouse interest within the race, and should convince our Federal and local governments, as well as white business men, that our demands of them are being supplemented by our efforts within the race for economic freedom. So our position will be strengthened and our demand for full participation in the economic life of the nation must ultimately be met.

Dr. Ellison Named Member Of Education Foundation

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. John M Ellison, professor of philosophy at Virginia Union University, has been appointed a member of the Southern Education Foundation, it ~~was announced at the university~~ this week.

Journal and Guide
1-20-40
Norfolk, Va.

A recognized authority on social and religious problems and the rural church. Dr. Ellison attended the meeting of the foundation in New York City several days ago.

The foundation, which is composed of the Jeanes, Slater, and Peabody and Virginia Randolph Funds and has assets of more than $3,000,000, specializes in rural education for Negroes in the South. The organization is composed of about thirty leading colored and white educators, and is headed by Dr. Arthur D. Wright. His offices are in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Ellison's appointment brought Virginia's representation on the foundation up to six. The others are P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Dr. S. C. Mitchell of the University of Richmond, Dr. J. D. Eggleston of Hampden-Sydney College. Dr. R. R. Moton, J. Purvis, vice president of Hampton Institute.

GRADUATE OF UNION

Dr. Ellison, who is a graduate of Virginia Union University, holds the Ph. D. degree from Drew Theological Seminary and also attended Oberlin College and Columbia University. He is a member of the American Sociological Society, the International Council of Religious Education, Advisory Committee on Rural Life of the Federal Council of Churches, and chairman of the research committee of the Virginia Interracial Commission.

Dr. Ellison has produced several works and articles on problems of rural life and rural church. Two of his works have been published by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and are "The Negro Church in Virginia" and "Negro Organization and Leadership in Rural Virginia."

An extensive treatise on "Hamitic People of Bible Times," Dr. Ellison's latest work, will be published in the spring by the Holman Bible Company.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
January 11, 1940

Bennett President Given Appointment

Announcement was received here Wednesday from Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, of the election of President David D. Jones, Bennett college, to membership in that organization at its annual meeting in New York. President Jones' appointment brings the total North Carolina membership to three, the others being President William P. Few, Duke university, and C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham.

The Southern Education foundation, a three million dollar organization, is composed of the George Peabody, John F. Slater, Anna T. Jeanes and Virginia Randolph funds, its membership now numbering 30 representative persons from the American citizenry. The foundation co-operates with public and private school officials, as well as other individuals and organizations, in an effort to improve educational and living conditions, with special regard for the needs of the negro race.

Because of the rapid changes now taking place in the field of philanthropy, it is probable that in a short while this foundation will be the only one devoted chiefly to the improvement of negro rural schools.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Cash Up To Study Negro Education

Advertiser

Eighteen hundred dollars has been made available by the General Education Board (Rockefeller money) with which to conduct a survey of higher education for Alabama negroes, a problem which is expected to become more grievous.

1-23-40

Dr. Albert H. Collins, State superintendent of education, made the announcement yesterday, revealing that the $1,800 had been secured with the sympathetic cooperation of Gov. Dixon. Both leaders have expressed concern over the lack of educational facilities for negroes in Alabama.

Montgomery Ala.

The sarvey will last for about three weeks and will begin next week. Dr Collins is to appoint two counselors who will be assisted by three field workers.

The prime subject for research will be the advisability of transferring the land grant college from the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute to Tuskegee Institute.

A means for providing graduate work opportunities for negroes will be sought, Dr. Collins said.

General Education Board To Curtail Program

Journal and Guide

6-15-40

Norfolk Va.

THE great resources of the General Education Board are nearing the point of exhaustion, and it is leveling off its contributions to the field of education so that, in 1941, two of its important programs will be terminated. Its work in general education and in child health and development will cease next year.

In the meantime the lessons it has demonstrated and the concrete results of its benefactions will remain. Especially vital to our group will be the demonstrated value of departmentalized supervision of Negro education in the southern states. As the annual report of the board just recently released points out, "Perhaps the most important action by the board in 1939 in the field of Negro education was the final appropriation of $550,000 to provide for the support of state agents for Negro rural schools and their assistants in southern state departments of education over the period ending June 30, 1946." The board began its support of this servcie in 1911.

Ample time is therefore allowed for the "transition from private to public support" and a "gradual process of readjustment." We do not believe that any state will curtail or eliminate this phase of its work when private support is withdrawn; in fact, southern state superintendents have already affirmed formally their conviction that "these state agents have been an effective means of assisting Negro education."

The board is wise in its conclusion: "Observing these trends (of consolidation of private institutions, mergers between colleges of different church organizations, and institutional collaboration as in Atlanta, and increased activity on higher levels of education) and the willingness of the South to provide more adequately for Negro education through the usual agencies, the board is now assisting educational programs more definitely related to the basic, agricultural, social, and economic problems of the South in the belief that the removal of the cause of poverty and backwardness is essential to permanent progress ....The problems relate equally to the white and the Negro populations."

Although, therefore, the board is making its major grants to white universities for the revised program, it advises emphatically the "collaboration of Negro institutions....for securing data relating specifically to the Negro."

The nation, the South and the race owe the General Education Board a warm vote of thanks.

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The nation, the South and the race owe the General Education Board a warm vote of thanks.

School Gets $25,000 Gift

Courier

8-3-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1—Twenty-five thouand dollars have been appropriated to the Atlanta University School of Social Work by the General Education board at a recent meeting of its executive committee, according to information supplied by Forrester B. Washington, director of the school. The grant covers a four-year period and was appropriated through the University system. The General Education board has been one of the largest contributors to the school of social work for a number of years. This continued support is an evidence of its confidence in the training program of the school which is the only Negro member institution of the American Association of Schools of Social Work offering the full two year graduate curriculum.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Americus Negro School Selected For Experiments

Telegraph

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service)

3-21-40

Macon Ga.

AMERICUS, March 20.—Staley High school of Americus has been selected as one of 13 Negro schools in the South, and the only one in Georgia for an experimental program to be conducted by the general education board, Supt. S. C. Haddock of the Americus public schools revealed today.

The General Education board, with headquarters in New York, dispenses donations for the improvement of educational conditions. The new program is designed to revitalize the curriculum of the schools and make the courses fit in better with the practical life of the Negroes.

Teachers at Staley High and the other 12 schools will be given special courses by the general board to improve the instruction.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
March 19, 1940

What Of Alabama?

Much of the advance in recent years in health, in education and in research has been due to the work made possible by great philanthropic foundations. Recent announcements of important grants made to progressive programs in the state of Georgia raise the question whether our own Alabama is getting its proper share of such aid for important humanitarian activities.

The Rockefeller Foundation has awarded $2,500,000 towards a Georgia medical center. The Rosenwald Fund recently granted $500,000 to the state of Georgia for the training of colored teachers. The Markle Foundation has made a grant to the Georgia School of Medicine for research in pellagra. A chair of surgery has been endowed in our neighboring state by the Whitehead Foundation.

Of course, grants of these kinds usually are made only after impressive local showings of need, interest and cooperation.

Are public-spirited citizens, agencies and officials of Alabama doing all they can to present our state's claims for such awards?

We know that some of our citizens and officials unquestionably are doing a great deal. Dr. Hopson Owen Murfee, executive secretary of The Alabama Citizens Committee, which has done so much for our state hospitals, has been working for several years toward obtaining a grant for a great medical center in Alabama. An extensive survey of existing regional medical centers and of expert opinion throughout the country gave strong support to Dr. Murfee's conviction that a center for the lower South should be established at the University of Alabama. So far trustees of the university have not seen their way clear to approval of the plan. The university, of course, has serious financial problems under its present budget and there has been doubt whether the state could afford to operate the medical center.

There are, of course, many questions to be considered in this connection, but we do not think that the whole idea should be dropped. Georgia's awards should remind us that we should investigate every aspect of this proposed project.

It is quite likely that foundation money still is available, although provisions for distribution may make it increasingly scarce in future years.

Of course, it takes initiative and some sacrifice and even some risk to carry through great undertakings of this kind. But surely Georgia possesses no monopoly on these capacities hereabouts.

Dawson, Ga., News
March 28, 1940

AMERICUS COLORED SCHOOL CHOSEN FOR EXPERIMENTS

Is Only One In State Selected And One Of 13 In The Entire South

Staley high school of Americus has been selected as one of thirteen negro schools in the south, and the only one in Georgia, for an experimental program to be conducted by the general education board.

The general education board, with headquarters in New York, dispenses donations for the improvement of educational conditions. The new program is designed to revitalize the curriculum of the schools and make the courses fit in better with the practical life of the negroes.

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Cash Up To Study Negro Education

Advertiser

4-23-40

Montgomery Ala.

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Dr. Albert H. Collins, State superintendent of education, made the announcement yesterday, revealing that the $1,800 had been secured with the sympathetic cooperation of Gov. Dixon. Both leaders have expressed concern over the lack of educational facilities [illegible] Alabama.

The survey will last for about three weeks and will begin next week. Dr. Collins is to appoint two counselors who will be assisted by three field workers.

The prime subject for research will be the advisability of transferring the land grant college from the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute to Tuskegee Institute.

A means for providing graduate work opportunities for negroes will be sought, Dr. Collins said.

GRANT $15,000 for MOVIE ON RACE EDUCATION.

Film to be Featured at U.S. Negro Fair in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill. A grant of $15,000 has been made by the General Education Board, at the request of the American Negro Exposition, to the American Film Center for a special motion picture on Negro Education, which will be shown at the coming Exposition in the Coliseum from July 4 to Sept. 2, according to an announcement made by Jackson Davis, associate Director of the General Education Board.

The film lasting from 20 to 30 minutes, will tell of the progress and needs of Negro life and education for the past 75 years since the emancipation.

Tribune
April 4, 1940
Philadelphia, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Atlanta School Of Social Work Gets $10,000 Grant

Black Dispatch
1-13-40
Oklahoma City, Okla

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan.—(ANP)—The Atlanta University School of Social Work has been recently awarded a $10,000 grant by the Julius Rosenwald fund, according to a recent announcement made by Forrester B. Washington, director of the school. This amount, which is to be used for operating expenses, is a tribute, according to representatives of the fund, to the promotional welfare activities of the institution, whose motto is—more than a school; a promotional agency for social welfare.

In advising Mr. Washington of the grant, Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, stated in part: "I am very glad to be able to tell you that our board approved a grant to the Atlanta University School of Social Work. ....I am particularly happy that we are able to stand by this important institution at just this time when its graduates are in so much demand and have so excellent an opportunity to serve the nation."

A Great Race Benefactor

Journal and Guide 2-17-40
Norfolk, Va.

By DR. W. T. B. WILLIAMS
Vice President, Tuskegee Institute

Julius Rosenwald Spent Millions For The Good of The Unfortunate

(Address of Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, which was broadcast over Station WFSA, Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, on the occasion of the national Julius Rosenwald Day celebration.)

Julius Rosenwald was born August 12, 1862 at Springfield, Illinois. He died, January 6, 1932. In a typically American fashion he developed into a merchant of distinction, and finally became head of Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago. He amassed a great fortune, and delighted in spending millions constructively for the good of the unfortunate.

The first striking evidence of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in Negroes appears to have been his offer to give $25,000 toward the erection of a Y. M. C. A., building in any city that would raise $75,000 for that purpose. Between 1910 and 1920 he contributed $712,000 toward the erection of Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. buildings for colored men and women.

When told only Protestants could be associated with the direction of the Y. M. C. A., he replied: "I want nothing to do with the management. I have been studying the colored people and have come to the conclusion that they need help more than any other group, and I want to help them and encourage other rich Jews to do the same thing."

Washington, Tuskegee Inspire Major Gifts

Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute led Mr. Rosenwald to his major philanthropy—building schoolhouses and providing other educational facilities for Negroes. Dr. Washington induced him to become a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. He became deeply interested in its constructive, practical training and was delighted with its music. His cooperation was secured in a schoolhouse building program already begun by Dr. Washington. Mr. Rosenwald gave $1,976 toward the erection of six buildings, and Negroes and local white people gave $3,317.47.

The potentialities of the plan so appealed to Mr. Rosenwald that he gave $30,000 more for 100 additional buildings. In 1916 the Alabama legislature passed an act for building schools for colored children. It appropriated $300 for each schoolhouse built on condition that the local community should give $300 and Mr. Rosenwald $300.

Then, with his schoolhouse building plan under way and his well considered method of giving so as to induce others to give bearing fruit, Mr. Rosenwald offered to pay one-third of the cost of 300 schoolhouses in other states as well as in Alabama.

Rosenwald Fund Set Up In 1917 To Carry On

The hard, gruelling work of the building program, especially in the early years, was carried on under the immediate direction of C. J. Calloway, extension agent for Tuskegee Institute. In 1917, however, Mr. Rosenwald set up the Rosenwald Fund to carry forward his philanthropic purposes. His son, Lessing Rosenwald and other members of his family were included among the trustees of the Fund.

Edwin R. Embree was chosen president, and S. L. Smith, state agent for colored schools in Tennessee, became field agent. On releasing Mr. Smith for this work the state superintendent of education wrote Mr. Rosenwald as follows: "No greater work than yours is now being undertaken in the South and Tennessee authorities are delighted at any opportunity to cooperate with you."

At the time of his death, Mr. Rosenwald had contributed to the construction of 5,357 schoolhouses, shops, and teachers' homes, in 883 counties of 15 southern states, at a total cost of $25,408,520, of which he had contributed $4,366,519, or 15 per cent, the colored people $4,725,871, or 17 per cent, local white friends, $1,211,975, or 4 per cent, and tax funds, $18,104,115, or 64 per cent.

It has been estimated that these Rosenwald schools "represent an investment almost twice as great the value of all Negro public schools standing in the states when the work was started in 1913." And it is deserving of especial note that every bit of the additional twenty-five million dollars of school property becomes the property of the several southern states.

Helpful Influence To Children Immeasurable

The helpful influence of these schools has been immeasurable. They have a pupil capacity of more than two-thirds of a million children, to whom they have brought hitherto unknown comfort, decency, order and beauty. They have helped by their improved programs to raise the standard of living in their communities. They have improved race relations through the cooperation of whites and Negroes to secure the schools. And they have stimulated the building of better schoolhouses not only for Negro children but for white children as well.

The Rosenwald Fund continues the fundamental work projected by its operator. It no longer builds schoolhouses, however, but it fosters experimental schools among both whites and Negroes in order to improve instruction in public health work for Negroes through hospitals in Chicago, New Orleans, and at Tuskegee Institute, where physicians, nurses, hospital managers and personnel are trained.

It has helped materially in the building and equipping of State Colleges for Negroes in the South, and in developing four university centers for Negroes, in Washington, Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans. This Fund offers fellowships for Negroes and southern white students. For example, in 1937 and 1938, 55 Negroes held these fellowships in northern universities. In the same years 34 white southerners enjoyed those fellowships for study in northern, southern, and foreign universities. And the Fund has made a 10-year grant totaling $100,000 to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Aims Were To Remedy Unfortunate Conditions

In all this effort Mr. Rosenwald aimed not at helping individuals, but at remedying unfortunate conditions, and at helping a great section of his country.

Nevertheless his great philanthropic work was with Negroes who hold him in reverence. His great heart went out to them, in whom he seemed to see common human characteristics and possibilities not so readily recognized by many others. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the Negro scholar, said of him: "The courage of Mr. Rosenwald was in the quiet fearlessness of his assumptions and in the daring to impute full humanity to a group that had not yet full stature. In venturing the mortality of his reputation he gained immortality for his name."

RURAL TEACHERS WILL BE TRAINED

Gift Of $500,000 From Rosenwald Fund To Provide For Georgia Program

ATLANTA, Feb. 21 (AP)—A $500,000 gift from the Julius Rosenwald fund for the training of rural teachers in Georgia was announced tonight by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. Telegraph

The appropriation will make possible extensive programs of West Georgia College, Carrollton, the Univesity of Georgia and the Fort Valley State College for Negroes. 2-22-40

Embree said the appropriation for Georgia is the largest provided for a similar program in any state, and explained it was given because of the unusual interest in rural education existing in Georgia. Macon, Ga.

Terms of the gift provide that $250,000 shall go for the training of Negroes. This amount will be concentrated in the program at the Fort Valley State College.

West Georgia College will get an allocation of $150,000 for a seven-year program.

Embree said $100,000 has not yet been allocated, but that the greater part of this will be used for the training of supervisors and higher personnel on a graduate level at the University of Georgia.

Announcement of the Rosenwald grant was made after Embree visited West Georgia College today, accompanied by University Chancellor S. V. Sanford, Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, and Dr. M. E. Thompson, state director of teacher training.

To Be Experiment

The program at West Georgia College will be in the nature of an experiment as well as a demonstration, Embree said. He explained that actually the experiment has been underway there for the past two years, and will continue for five more years.

Under present plans, West Georgia College, which is now a two-year junior college, will inaugurate a three-year course to begin next year. This third-year course, with the teacher training will be particularly emphasized, will be financed entirely by the Rosenwald fund.

It will be possible, he pointed out, for a student to transfer from another junior college and take the teacher training work. The manner of selecting the students will be sufficiently rigorous to permit only the best qualified to enter.

"The program at the Fort Valley State College for Negroes will extend over a seven-year period, it was explained. One year already has been completed.

Embree pointed out that the money was being concentrated at a few institutions because the fund wanted to avoid scattering of the funds, which might hinder the effectiveness of the experiment.

The Rosenwald officials said the fact that Georgia had adopted a program equalizing rural teachers' salaries was influential in causing the Rosenwald fund to select Georgia for the demonstration.

Both Chancellor Sanford and Marion Smith, chairman of the board of regents, were elated over the gift.

"The regents are deeply gratified to the Rosenwald fund and to Dr. Embree for the splendid aid they have offered us," Chairman Smith said. "We appreciate it both because of the material aid itself and also because it indicates confidence in the work we are trying to do in Georgia."

Chancellor Sanford's statement follows:

"It was indeed gratifying that only recently the general education board made a large appropriation available to Emory and Agnes Scott, looking toward the development of an Atlanta University center. It is equally significant that the Rosenwald foundation has made available to the university system $500,000 to assist in its graduate and teacher training work. This is conclusive evidence of the progress now being made in our state in all types of education."

Atlanta Ga Journal
February 22, 1940

Rosenwald Fund Sets Up $500,000 For Georgia Work

Object to Intensify Training of State's Rural School Teachers

Georgia will intensify training of its rural school-teachers under a $500,000 gift from the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The money will finance educational programs already under way at Fort Valley State College for Negroes, West Georgia College at Carrollton and the University of Georgia. Half of the appropriation will be used in Negro training.

In announcing the gift Wednesday night, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, explained that it was the largest provided for this type of training in any state and had been made available to Georgia because of the state's unusual interest in rural education.

To Intensify Effort

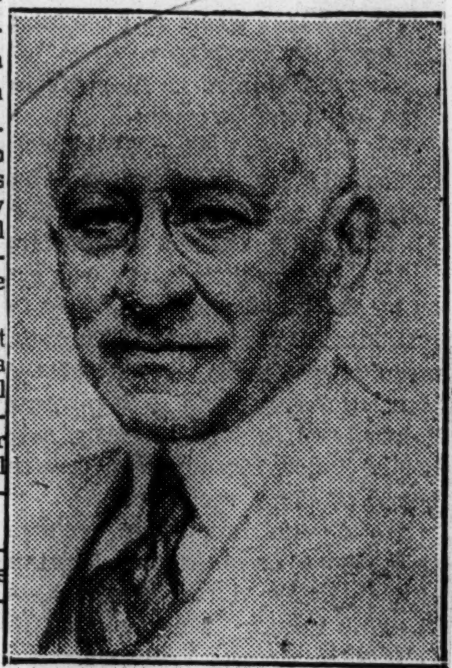
Fort Valley College receives $250,000 for a seven-year program, one year of which already has been completed. West Georgia College receives $150,000 to extend for five years its experimental and demonstration work in teacher training, a project which has been under way for two years. The remaining $100,000 goes to the University of Georgia. This last sum has not been specifically allocated, but the greater part will be expended in training supervisors and higher personnel on the graduate level.

Dr. Embree announced that West Georgia College, which is a two-year junior college, will launch a three-year course emphasizing teacher training. Transfer students from other schools will be carefully selected for this program.

The Rosenwald Fund is concentrating its appropriation at the three institutions to make for intensified effort.

Rosenwald Fund Makes $15,000 Grant To Underwrite Am. Negro Exposition

Northwest Enterprise



© A.N.P.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

CHICAGO, April 19—A grant of $15,000 has been made by the Julius Rosenwald Fund through its president, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, to the American Negro Exposition, it was announced this week by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., executive rirector of the Exposition to be held in the Chicago Coliseum from July 4 through September 2.

This grant, intended to help underwrite the entire Exposition, will also be used in part for active sponsorship by the Rosenwald Fund of the special sections on education, health, and social science which will be strongly emphasized at the coming event. Arna Bontemps, noted author, and Horace Cayton, prominent socialogist, are gathering technical data in preparation for these exhibits. Both Mr. Bontemps and Mr. Cayton are former recipients of Rosenwald Fellowships granted annually to outstanding Negroes and southern whites.

4-19-40

Seattle, Wash.

The Rosenwald Fund is the second foundation to make a special grant to the forthcoming celebration of 75 years of Negro progress since emancipation. Last week the General Education Board appropriated $15,000 for a motion picture on Negro education to be prepared by the American Film Center for showing at the Exposition. The Harmon Foundation is also actively interested and Miss Mary Beattie Brady, director, is helping arrange the exhibit on Negro art, another major feature of the Exposition.

The State of Illinois, which is officially sponsoring the event, has set aside $75,000 as a sustaining fund. Congress is also expected to act favorably on a bill introduced by Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago acking a similar amount in a federal appropriation to subsidize the Negro World's Fair which will draw 2,000,000 persons of both races during the 60 day event.

Embree Favors Federal Subsidy to Aid Education

DEC 4 1940

(The Associated Press)

Chicago, Dec. 3.—President Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund Monday night advocated federal subsidies for a plan to equalize educational facilities in the United States.

Times-Picayune

He said it had been proposed in Congress to provide from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year for the purpose and added:

New Orleans

"No single act will transform a great region. But this plan to equalize schooling (which will benefit chiefly the South) will basically affect the growth of the nation's reservoir of children and will be another great step toward better opportunities for Negroes, who still live mainly in the rural South."

La.

He also urged "more democratic treatment of Negroes."

The fund's report listed expenditure of $1,057,207 during the past two years for improving rural schools in the South, fellowships for Negroes and white Southerners, building up several university centers for Negroes and improvement in Negro health.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

40 NEGROES, 28 SOUTHERN WHITES RECEIVE $100,000 TO STUDY IN MANY FIELDS

Two Missourians Among Recipients—Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln U. and Henry A. Hill of St. Joseph

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The award of 68 fellowships totaling $100,000 was announced April 23, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fond. The fellows include 40 Negroes and 28 white Southerners, selected for their scholarship or other special talent from over 600 applicants.

The awards are made in two categories: to Negroes in any field and from any part of the United States, and to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South, and who expect to make their careers in that region. The fellowships average $1,500.

Call

5-3-40

The list of 1940 fellows includes a variety of fields ranging from studies in southern agriculture to linguistics in West Africa. In addition to a large academic group in history, economics, sociology, philosophy, and the sciences, the list includes seven writers, a preacher, a composer, and four artists.

Awards are made one each year by a committee on fellowships consisting of Will W. Alexander, FSA administrator; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university; Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation; Raymond R. Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern college; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, and George M. Reynolds, director of fellowships.

Following is the list of awards to Negroes:

Writing

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ATTAWAY, New York City, author of "Let Me Breathe Thunder."—To write a novel dealing with the Negroes' place in the Pittsburgh industrial area.

History

LORENZO JOHNSTON GREENE, Jefferson City, Mo., associate professor of history, Lincoln university —For a study of the New England slave trade, 1620-1788, at Columbia university.

ELIZABETH MAE JACKSON Atlanta, instructor in European history, Spelman college—For studies in Latin-American history at the University of California.

ERIC WILLIAMS, Washington D. C., assistant professor of social sciences, Howard university—For studies in economic history, specifically the rise of capitalism in Europe and America, and the institution of slavery.

Art and Music

CHARLES HENRY ALSTON, New York City, mural painter with the federal arts project—For creative work in painting.

SELMA HORTENSE BURKE, New York City—For creative work in sculpture, at Columbia university.

JACOB ARMSTEAD LAWRENCE, New York City—For creative work in painting, especially for the production of a series of gesso panels depicting the Negro migration during the World War.

WILLIAM GRANT STILL, Los Angeles—For creative work in music. Reappointment.

Agriculture

JAMES CARLYLSE PETERSON, Jackson, Miss.—For study of the casual and seasonal agricultural worker in a southern rural-urban area, at the University of Minnesota.

THOMAS NATHANIEL ROBERTS, Tuskegee Institute, project manager, soil conservation service, U. S. Department of Agriculture—For studies in land utilization, at the University of Wisconsin.

Humanities

CHARLES TWITCHELL DAVIS, Hampton institute—For studies in the history of American culture, especially a study of the literature of the Negro renaissance at the University of Chicago.

HAROLD ALFRED FARRELL, Columbus, O., graduate assistant in the department of English, Ohio State university—For a study of the Negro novelist and his theme, at Ohio State university.

ULYSSES GANT LEE Jr., Lincoln university, Pa., assistant professor of English—For studies in American culture and the preparation of a volume on the anti-slavery press, at the University of Chicago.

YOURA THELMA QUALLS, Nashville, teaching assistant in the English department, Fisk university—For continuation of studies in English language and literature at Radcliffe college and Harvard university. Reappointment.

MARK HANNA WATKINS, Nashville, assistant professor of sociology and anthropology, Fisk university—For studies in linguistics, in Liberia, West Africa.

WINSTON KERMIT McCALLISTER, Mobile, Ala.—For a comparative study of the scientific philosophy of Kant and Whitehead, at the University of Michigan.

Education

ROBERT COLEMAN Jr., Cleveland, instructor of physics, Wilberforce university—For studies in education and mathematics at Columbia university.

MARION VERA CUTHBERT, New York City, secretary on the department of study staff, national board of the Y. W. C. A.—For a study of Negro college women and their position in American life, at Teachers college, Columbia university.

MATTHEW LAWRENCE FAIRFAX, Milford, Del., instructor of industrial arts and mathematics, Milford Junior high school—For study leading to the development of a program in industrial arts suitable to the needs of Negro boys and girls, under the auspices of the University of Cincinnati.

Social Sciences

WILLIAM ALLISON DAVIS, New Orleans, professor of anthropology, Dillard university—For continuation of studies in anthropology at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

HUGH HEYNE SMYTHE, Pittsburg,—For continuation of studies in anthropology and linguistics at Northwestern university. Reappointment.

JOHN HOPE II, Atlanta, teacher of economics, Spelman college and Atlanta university—For a study of consumption habits and credit practices among low-income families in the South, at the University of Chicago.

WILLIAM JOHNSON TRENT Jr. of Washington, adviser on Negro affairs, Public Works administration—For an analysis of occupational trends and opportunities among Negroes in northern cities, at the University of Pennsylvania.

LOWELL HOWARD BENNETT, Charleston, S. C., field secretary, Fisk university—For continuation of studies in public administration and administrative law at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

JOHN AUBREY DAVIS, Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, assistant professor of political science—For a study of the administrative techniques in the Federal Social Security administration, at Columbia university and at the Institute of Public Administration, New York. Reappointment.

VERA CHANDLER, Ettrick, Va. —For studies in sociology and child welfare, at the University of Minnesota.

GILBERT FRANKLIN EDWARDS, Charleston, S. C.—For a study of the role of folk songs in Negro life, at the University of Chicago.

LYONEL CHARLES FLORANT, New York City, research assistant, Carnegie Corporation study, the Negro in America—For a study of the recent population movements among Negroes, at Columbia university.

HYLAN GARNET LEWIS, Washington, D. C., instructor in sociology, Howard university—For continuation of a study of the social differentiation in the Negro community, with special reference to an analysis of the Negro middle-class. Reappointment.

ESTELLA HARRIS SCOTT, Nashville, head resident of the Fisk university social center and instructor in the department of social science—For studies in sociology and social work at the University of Pennsylvania.

Sciences

FRED WERTHLY ALSUP, Morristown, Tenn., head of the science department, Morristown Normal and Industrial college—For continuation of studies in zoology, at the University of Pennsylvania and the Marine Biological laboratory. Reappointment.

LEILA SMITH GREEN, Canton, O.—For continuation of studies in organic chemistry at Radcliffe college and Harvard university. Reappointment.

HENRY AARON HILL, St. Joseph, Mo.—For studies in organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

BEATRICE YVONNE BLACK Washington, D. C. —For the study of mathematics at Brown university.

JEREMIAH CERTAINE, Philadelphia, Pa.—For studies in mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania.

ROLAND GEORGE HENDERSON, Milwaukee, Wis. — For studies in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin.

KENNETH BANCROFT CLARK, New York City, research psychologist, Carengie Corporation study, the Negro in America, and **MAMIE PHIPPS CLARK**—For a joint study in child psychology.

Law

ROBERT LEE CARTER, East Orange, N. J. —For a study of the constitutional protection which American courts have given civil liberties since 1900, at Columbia university.

JAMES AARON WASHINGTON Jr., Washington, D. C., teaching fellow, Howard university law school—For a study of the background of labor law, at Harvard university.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 28, 1940

ATLANTAN [illegible] ELECTED BY FUND

Election of William Converse Haygood and Fred G. Wale as officers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was announced Saturday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

Mr. Haygood becomes secretary of the fund succeeding Margaret Simon, and Mr. Wale will serve as associate in rural education succeeding James F. Simon.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon are now operating a farm on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Mr. Haygood is a native of Atlanta, a grand-nephew of Bishop Atticus Greene Haygood, noted churchman and abolitionist of Georgia during War Between the States era.

ROSENWALD FUND ELECTS OFFICERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—The election of new officers of the Julius Rosenwald fund is announced by Edwin R. Embree, president. William Converse Haygood becomes secretary, succeeding Margaret Simon; Fred G. Wale becomes associate in rural education, succeeding James F Simon. Mr. and Mrs. Simon, after more than seven years' service with the fund, are putting into practice their belief in the advantages of rural life by buying and operating a farm on Vancouver island in British Columbia on the West coast of Canada.

William Haygood is a native of Atlanta, a grand-nephew of Bishop Atticus Green Haygood, famed churchman and abolitionist of Georgia of the Civil War era. Mr. Haygood is a graduate of Emory University Georgia, and a graduate in library of the Emory Library school and the University of Chicago. He organized the new library of the South Georgia Teachers College and is new director of the Committee on Cooperation with Latin America of the American Library Association, with headquarters at the Library of Congress Washington, D. C.

Fred G. Wale was born in England and spent his early youth in Bermuda. He is a graduate of the Mount Herman School in Massachusetts and of Harvard University. After ten years' teaching in schools in Massachusetts, he has served for the past four years as educational advisor to the Farm Security Administration working especially on the development of new schools in connection with the federal farm programs in the South. He is educational adviser center of New York City. He is now to the United States Film service and Sonsultant to the American Film taking charge of the work the Rosenwald fund is doing in helping to build up colleges for the preparation of white and Negro teachers for the rural elementary schools in the South.

Rosenwald Fund Gives $15,000 To Negro Exposition

A grant of $15,000 has been made by the Julius Rosenwald Fund through its president. Dr. Edwin R. Embree, to the American Negro Exposition, it was announced this week by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., executive director of the Exposition to be held in the Chicago Coliseum from July 4 through September 2.

This grant intended to help underwrite the entire Exposition, will also be used in part for active sponsorship by the Rosenwald Fund of the special sections on education, health, and social science which will be strongly emphasized at the coming event. Arna Bontemps, noted author, and Horace Cayton, prominent sociologist, are gathering technical data in preparation for these exhibits. Both Mr. Bontemps and Mr. Cayton are former recipients of Rosenwald Fellowships granted annually to outstanding Negroes and southern whites.

2nd Special Grant

The Rosenwald Fund is the second foundation to make a special grant to the forthcoming celebration of 75 years of Negro progress since emancipation. Last week the General Education Board appropriated $15,000 for a motion picture on Negro education to be prepared by the American Film Center for showing at the Exposition. The Harmon Foundation is also actively interested and Miss Mary Beattie Brady, director, is helping arrange the exhibit on Negro art, another major feature of the Exposition.

The State of Illinois, which is officially sponsoring the event, has set aside $75,000 as a sustaining fund. Congress is also expected to act favorably on a bill introduced by Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, asking a similar amount in a federal appropriation to subsidize the Negro World's Far which will draw 2,000,000 persons of both races during the 60 day event.

Nashville Tenn Tennessean
April 17, 1940

ROSENWALD FUND DIRECTORS TO MEET

Fisk University Trustees Also Will Convene Here

Meetings of the Rosenwald Fund directors and the Fisk University trustees, and the eleventh annual Fisk Music and Fine Arts Festival are events which will make this week end the most important of the year at the local Negro university.

The board of trustees will meet Friday, and will consider the new budget for the university. Paul D. Cravath, president of the Metropolitan Opera Company and chairman of the Fisk board; L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman, and Charles Haycock, New York broker and treasurer, are among those who will attend.

FIRST AT FISK

The meeting of the Rosenwald board will be the first ever held at Fisk. It will be Friday and Saturday. Attendants will include Farm Security Administrator W. W. Alexander of Washington; Lessing Rosenwald of Philadelphia, son of the late Julius Rosenwald, and Board President Edwin Embree of Chicago.

The Fisk Music and Fine Arts Festival will begin Friday afternoon, with a tea and exhibits of water colors and works by Aaron Douglas and Puryear Mims, autographed manuscripts by contemporary composers, and other displays. The Fisk choir will give a program at 8:15 that night, and the Fisk Stagecrafters will give a performance at 10:15 o'clock.

Saturday the Stagecrafters will give three one-act plays, at both morning and afternoon performances. At 4:15 o'clock in the Memorial Chapel, there will be a musical program by Elizabeth Chapman, Harold C. Schmidt, David Robison, Oscar Eiler, Catherine Van Buren, Emma Cornelia Pitt and Harold Chapman.

Saturday evening Edward Matthews, former member of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, will give a program. The Old Harp Singers and the Jubilee Singers also will give numbers.

The Sunday program includes a religious service in the morning, with Dean Rockwell Harmon Potter from Hartford Theological Seminary as speaker, and a program of organ music in the afternoon by Arthur Croley.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
April 19, 1940

Rosenwald Group Pays Visit To Holloway School

Dr. George Redd professor of education at Fisk University, and Julius Rosenwald, Jr., director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, were speakers at the graduating exercises for Rutherford county eighth grade pupils held today at Holloway High school.

Dr. Redd spoke on "Friendship" to the forty-six graduates. Mr. Rosenwald, who visited the school for a half-hour stay with other members of the Fund's board of directors, praised the progress of education for the Negro in this county.

Prof. S. G. Greene, principal of Holloway school, who introduced Mr. Rosenwald, recalled that the Fund gave $1,000 to the school. The speaker promised to give a new radio set to replace the present one, a gift of the Fund.

W. S. Donnell, county superintendent of education, gave certificates to the graduates.

Music was furnished by the Smyrna school chorus.

Columbia, S C State
November 13, 1940

Rosenwald Fund Adds 3 to Board

Election of the following new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is announced by **Edwin R. Embree**, president of the fund, following the annual meeting of the trustees.

James McDonald Comer, businessman and liberal leader of Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. David M. Levy of New York City, a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald.

Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she accepted membership in spite of the tremendous pressure of her other commitments "because of the basic work the fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have the opportunities we crave for all Americans."

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 with a capital of twenty million dollars, has , in accordance with the wishes of its founder, spent principal as well as income and now has assets of about five million dollars. The chief programs of the fund are improving rural education in the South, promoting Negro health, providing fellowships for most promising Negroes and white Southerners. Among the 400 Negroes who have received Rosenwald fellowships are Marian Anderson; Katherine Dunham, the dancer; Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson, and W. E. B. DuBois, writers; William Grant Still and Clarence Cameron White, composers; Augusta Savage, Richmond Barthe, and Aaron Douglas, artists; and many of the leading scientists and scholars on the faculties of Negro colleges.

Eufaula Ala Tribune
November 12, 1940

J. M. Comer Is Named Trustee Of Rosenwald Fund

NEW YORK., Nov. 12.—Election of the following new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, following the annual meeting of the trustees held Monday, November 11.

James McDonald Comer, businessman and liberal leader of Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. David M. Levy of New York City, a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald.

Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she accepted membership in spite of the tremendous pressure of her other commitments "because of the basic work the fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have the opportunities we crave for all Americans."

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 12, 1940

NAMED ROSENWALD TRUSTEE—Donald Comer (above), Birmingham industrialist, has been elected one of four new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to announcement from Chicago Monday. Others named with Comer are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president; Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City, daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald, and Leonard Rieser, Chicago. Established in 1917 with a capital of $20,000,000 by Julius Rosenwald, the fund purposes is to improve rural education in the South, promote Negro health, and provide fellowships for promising Negro and white Southerners.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS- 1940
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 25, 1940

DR. ALEXANDER QUITS FSA FOR ROSENWALD POST

Baldwin Appointed By Wallace to Succeed Atlantian

Dr. Will W. Alexander ,formerly of Atlanta, resigned as chief of the Farm Security Administration in Washington Tuesday to take over the post of vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with headquarters in Chicago.

At the same time that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced Dr. Alexander's resignation he said he had appointed C. B. Baldwin, assistant to the administrator, to succeed him.

Dr. Alexander, long a director for the Rosenwald Fund, left Atlanta in 1935 when he was called by President Roosevelt to organize the farm rehabilitation and resettlement program. Up to that time Dr. Alexander had lived in Atlanta for some years as director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, which he organized 20 years ago.

His new duties will begin July 1. Dr. Alexander has long been an authority on racial relations, and he is a trustee of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Gammon Theological Seminary.

In his new capacity Dr. Alexander will have an active part in the Rosenwalk Fund's program of improvement of Southern rural education, granting fellowships to both whites and blacks who show promise, promotion of higher education and health among Negroes and in studies and efforts in the general realm of human relations and racial adjustments.

Dr. Alexander is an ordained Methodist minister. He is a native of Missouri and a graduate of Vanderbilt University at Nashville.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 25, 1940

Dr. Alexander Vice President Of Rosenwald

Ex-Atlantan Was Former Security Head; Assumes Duties July 1.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, formerly of Atlanta and for the last five years head of the Federal Farm Security Administration, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has been appointed as vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, it was announced yesterday.

He will assume his new duties July 1, and will operate from Chicago.

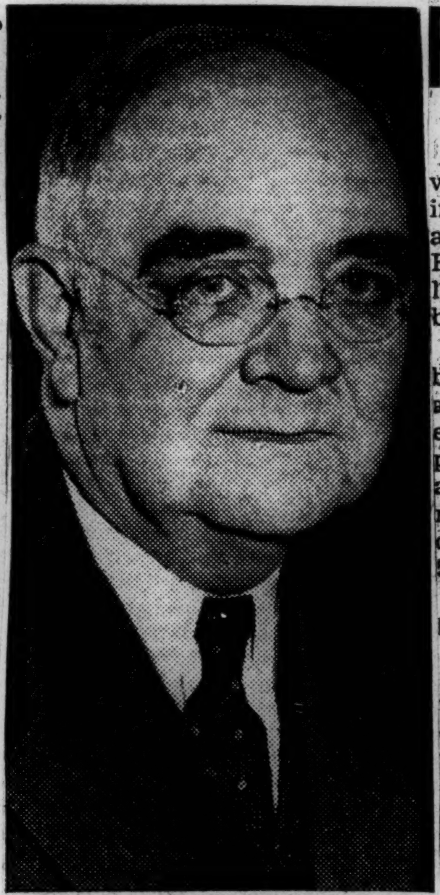
An authority on race relations, Dr. Alexander 20 years ago organized the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, covering the south, and since has served as its director.

He is trustee of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Gammon Theological Seminary here.

The Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917, largely is concerned with race relations and with problems of southern and Negro education.

Its four specific aims are improvement of rural education; racial adjustments; fellowship for persons, both white and Negro, of unusual ability, and promotion of higher education and health among Negroes.

Dr. Alexander succeeded in Washington Dr. Rex Tugwell, one of the New Deal's original "brain trust." Among other affiliations, he is a member of the Cosmos Club in the capital.



JOINS ROSENWALD FUND—Dr. Will W. Alexander, widely known in Atlanta and the south, whose appointment as vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, to advance education and race relations, was announced yesterday.

ROSENWALD FUND ANNOUNCES FELLOWSHIP CONTESTS FOR 1941

Chicago Bee

SEP 29 1940

Applications for Julius Rosenwald fellowships to be awarded in 1941 are now being received at the fund headquarters, 4901 Ellis avenue, it was announced last week by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President.

Two types of fellowships are being offered. One is to Negroes and the other is to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who hope to make their careers in that section. All applications must be received by Jan. 5, 1941, to be eligible.

In announcing the annual competition, it was stated:

"Both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for advanced study or special experience to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. Because of the keen competition, it is not worth while for any candidate to make application unless he can show an exceptional record of accomplishment and unless he has definite plans for further preparation for distinctive service.

Contest Open to All

"The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity. While many of the candidates will probably contemplate advanced university work, the fellowships are open not only to scholars and scientists but to persons who are now in or who may plan to go into the fine arts, creative writing or journalism, education, agriculture, business or public service. Persons in law, medicine, or the ministry, can be considered only for advanced work beyond the initial professional degree.

Chicago

P.A.

"The fellowships are open to men and women. It is expected that candidates will be not younger than 22 years nor older than 35 years, though the committee is willing to consider very exceptional cases on their merits. Candidates must have completed their general college course or their general professional course before making application, or give evidence of maturity and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education of at least collegiate standard.

Renewals in Exceptional Cases

"The term of the fellowships will normally be one year, and renewals will be considered only in exceptional cases.

"The amount of the award will be determined in each case on the basis of the expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed, it is expected that the awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work.

Chicago Bee

"The committee on fellowships will require full information about the personal history of the candidates, their education and experience, and a definite statement of the proposed study or investigation.

Chicago Bee

SEP 29 1940

"Applications for fellowships with all required materials must be submitted in the prescribed form by Jan. 5, 1941. Blanks may be secured from George M. Reynolds, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

Rosenwald Fund Prexy Raps South's Attitude

NOV 14 1940

Philadelphia Tribune

SAVANNAH, (ANP) —Speaking with the authority gained by long contact with southern prejudice in his official capacity as president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, Dr. Edwin R. Embree of Chicago rapped the attitude of the South toward Negroes.

In an address to a conference of the Southeastern Library association, Dr. Embree said that one example of the South's failure to achieve full democracy is reflected in its treatment of Negroes.

Criticising the traditional practice of discrimination, Dr. Embree said:

Phila. Pa.

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people, we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may be easily transferred to other groups."

Rosenwald Fund Opens '41 Fellowship Offers

Defender Chicago Ill

SEP 23 1940

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Not Restricted

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Term, One Year

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"The amount of the award will be determined in each case on the basis of the expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed. It is expected that the awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work.

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ROSENWALD HEAD RAPS SOUTHERN WAY WITH THE NEGROES

Globe Independent

Nashville Tenn.

NOV 8 1940

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Mrs. Roosevelt Becomes Rosenwald Board Member

NOV 10 1940

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Election of the following new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund, following the annual meeting of the trustees held Monday, November 4.

James McDonald Comer, businessman and liberal leader of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. David M. Levy of New York City, a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald; Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C.

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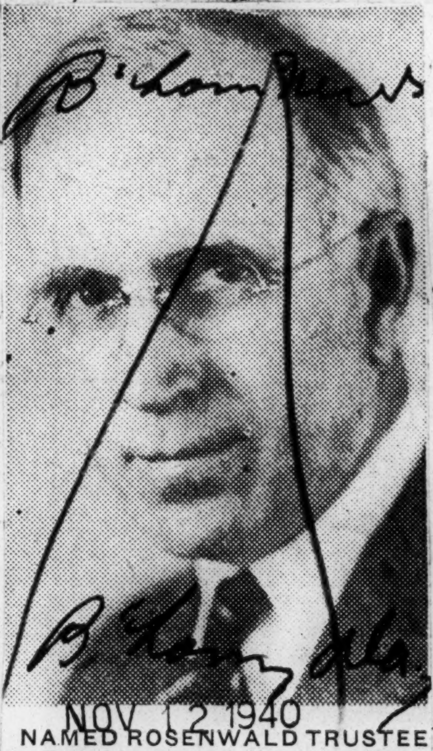
Trustees of the Fund, in addition to those just elected, are: Lessing J. Rosenwald of Philadelphia, chairman of the board; W. W. Alexander, for many years director of the U. S. Farm Security Administration, Washington; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund; Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville-Courier Journal; Franklin C. McLean, M. D., of the University of Chicago; Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina; A. Richard Frank, businessman and philanthropist of Chicago; Edgar B. Stern, formerly president of the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans and General Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Co.



B'ham News

B'ham Ala.

NOV 12 1940

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ROSENWALD HEAD RAPS SOUTHERN WAY WITH THE NEGROES

NOV 8 1940

Globe

Independent

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7 (ANP)—Speaking with the authority gained by long contact with southern prejudice in his official capacity as president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, Dr. Edwin R. Embree of Chicago rapped the attitude of the South toward Negroes.

In an address to a conference of the Southeastern Library association, Dr. Embree said that one example of the South's failure to achieve full democracy is reflected in its treatment of Negroes.

Nashville

Criticizing the traditional Southern practice of discrimination, Dr. Embree said:

Tenn.

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people, we set a pattern of cast and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups."

MRS. ROOSEVELT NEW TRUSTEE OF ROSENWALD FUND

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and three other new trustees were elected to the board of the Julius Rosenwald fund yesterday at the annual trustees' meeting. The others are Attorney Leonard Rieser, Chicago; Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City, a daughter of the late Mr. Rosenwald, and James McDonald Comer, a business man, of Birmingham, Ala.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, which has 5 million dollars left of an original capital of 20 million, said Mrs. Roosevelt accepted the appointment because, she said, "of the basic work the fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have the opportunity we crave for all Americans."

NOV 12 1940

The Rosenwald fund principally is concerned with improving rural education in the south, promoting Negro health, and providing fellowships for promising southerners, white and colored.

The First Lady

NOV 17 1940

THE Julius Rosenwald Fund has just announced the election of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to its board of directors. In its selection of the First Lady, the board made a most commendable choice for Mrs. Roosevelt has proved herself the number one woman of America and one of the most outstanding women in the world in our generation.

No greater soul has graced the portals of the White House than Mrs. Roosevelt and the future is not likely to find therein a woman who will approach her humanitarian attitude and her magnificent convictions that so often manifest themselves in the most worthy causes.

Chicago Bee

Mrs. Roosevelt's attitude toward colored people is seldom equalled by any other woman of her race. In these regards she has never been paralleled by any other president's wife.

She has consistently championed the cause of the Negro people in her writings and in her speeches and at times when neither political dividends nor goodwill were forthcoming from the white people of the nation.

In the matter of the Daughters of the American Revolution's refusal to allow Marian Anderson to sing in Constitution Hall she not only vehemently condemned its act as un-America, but withdrew from the organization. No stronger protest could have been hurled against that group than her resignation for the echo resounded throughout the nation to hold the action of the D. A. R. up to scorn and ridicule. Although Marian Anderson did not sing in Constitution Hall she did sing in the nation's capital and her voice was heard by untold millions who, but for the noble act of Mrs. Roosevelt, would not have otherwise heard it.

Many times the First Lady has conducted herself in such a humane and understanding manner toward colored people that her association with them has all but caused political embarrassment to the Democratic party and the South has cited such conduct as the object of its attack against the policies of the New Deal.

Chicago, Ill.,

If the Rosenwald Fund sought ability in its choice of a director it will find in Mrs. Roosevelt an ability rarely equaled and perhaps never excelled. If it sought a director who exercises impartial and unbiased convictions, Mrs. Roosevelt will meet those requirements. If it sought a person who had the goodwill and admiration of all the Negroes, no better selection could have been made than that of the First Lady of the land

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Urge Adequate Opportunities For All Children

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Edwin R .Embree Urges Federal Aid To Education

DEC 7 1940

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The report of the Julius Rosenwald fund issued this week by Edwin R. Embree, president, lists payment of $1,057,201 during the past two years for improving rural schools in the south, fellowships for Negroes and white southerners, building up a few university centers for Negroes and improvement in Negro health.

In urging more democratic treatment of Negroes, President Embree writes:

"Our attitude toward this race, which makes up one tenth of our entire population, more than one quarter of the historic region of the south, is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy. So long as we degrade one segment of the people we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. No race or class can be firmly assured of fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly.

"Consideration for the Negro rests not merely on the grounds of humanity and charity; it rests on the rights of the Negroes themselves: it is a question of the total health and strength of the nation."

NEED FEDERAL AID

In discussing the southern region, President Embree points out that the rural South is the only section of the United States that is reproducing itself abundantly and is thus furnishing the increment of the population which is steadily flowing north, east and west.

Since the lack of wealth of the southern states keeps them from providing adequate schools for their children—the future citizens of all parts of America—he urges federal subsidies in a plan for the national equalizing of educational facilities.

"Proposals recently presented to Congress provide for efficient and equitable distribution of federal subsidies of from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars a year. These are small sums amid the huge expenditures for national defense. And one of the surest ways of preserving a sound and virile democracy is to provide adequate opportunities for the education of all our children."

The report points out that the Rosenwald fund has worked chiefly in behalf of the Negro and the South. But, says President Embree, "we know well that our efforts for one race and one region are but fragments of the general problems of human relations and democratic society."

Tuscaloosa. Ala., News
December 15, 1940

The South's Educational Need

NEED for federal government assistance to provide adequate public education in the South is one of the facts graphically pointed out in a two-year review of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, just published at Chicago by Edwin R. Embree, president of this fund which has done so much to assist education in the South, especially among the negroes.

Calling attention to the impoverished condition of this region for three generations following the collapse of the old planation system with the War Between the States, this review says:

"In one respect the South is vitally affecting America's future: It is the only section of the country that is reproducing itself abundantly. In fact the rural South is furnishing a large part of the annual increment to the population of the nation, and this increment is flowing steadily to the North and East and West. The number of children of white women of child-bearing age in typical rural states of the South is twice as high as that in industrial states of the Northeast (827 and 786 children per thousand potential mothers respectively for North Carolina and Alabama versus 363 for Rhode Island and 362 for New York State).

"During the three decades from 1900 to 1930 three and a half million people born in the tates of the Southeast moved to the North and West. Questions, especially of education and health of Southern rural children, thus affect directly not only this region itself, but a large number of the future citizens of all parts of the country."

Continuing, the review declares: "Many things are being done to improve conditions in the South. Industries are steadily moving in to provide a better balance to agriculture. The federal government in its farm programs has given special attention to the South in soil conservation, rehabilitation of farms and farm families, diversification of crops. A few eminent universities and substantial businesses are beginning to provide posts important enough to hold the best brains and abilities which formerly had been drained off to more alluring opportunities in other sections. The South itself is throwing off much of the provincialism and blind worship of tradition that had long held it in thrall.

"In one crucial aspect, however, the needed change cannot come by efforts within the region. The funds available in the South today simply cannot provide public education of average American standard. Although Southern states are putting a greater proportion of their public funds into education than any other region, this provides less than half as much support per pupil as the average throughout the country. The only way to provide standard American scho for the children of this region is through federal funds."

Although we who live in the South well believe that we enjoy many advantages to "happy living" which far over-balance financial advantages prevalent in other sections, there is no reason for us to be blind to opportunities for improvement of our lot. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has been making a real contribution to our future with its efforts to improve the educational and economic status of both the white people and the negroes of our region.

Rosenwald Fund Dispenses Huge Sum For Education

DEC 14 1940

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In urging more democratic treatment of Negroes, President Embree writes:

Negro Labor News

"Our attitude toward this race, which makes up the tenth of our entire population, more than one quarter of the historic reign of the South, is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy. So long as we degrade one segment of the people we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. No ace or class can be firmly assured f fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly. Consideration for the Negro rests not merely on the grounds of humanity nd charity; it rests on the solid base of enlightened unselfishness. It is a question not only of the rights of he Negroes themselves; it is a question of the total health and strength of the nation."

Houston
Texas

Points To Rural South

In discussing the Southern region, President Embree points out that the rural South is the only scetion of the United States that is reproducing itself abundantly and is thus furnishing the increment of the population which is steadily flowing North, East and West. Since the lack of wealth of the Southern states keeps them from providing adequate chools for their children—the future citizens of all parts of America—he urges federal subsidies in a plan for the national equalizing of educational facilities. He says in this report:

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Praise Plan of Opportunity Equalization

"No single act will transform a great region. But this plan to equalize schooling (which will benefit chiefly the South) will basically affect the growth of the nation's reservior of children and will be another great step toward better opportunities for Negroes, who still live mainly in the rural South."

The report points out that the Rosenwald fund has worked chiefly in behalf of the Negro and the South. But, says President Embree, "we know well that our efforts for one race and one region are but fragments of the general problems of human relations and democratic socety." He urge the shifting of emphasis in research and action from physical science and mechanics to social and psychological studies. He says:

"In modern times the world has made miraculous progress in physical and mechanical research by our own nventions. It is a truism that our physical power has so far outrun our social understanding that, like Frankenstein, we are in danger of being destroyed by our own inventions. The pressing problems of research and action today are in the realm of understanding ourselves and the social relationships we have built up around us.

No Need For Pessimism About Future

"We need not be unduly pessimistic about further understanding of ourelves and our societies. It is not a question, as some people dolefully claim, of 'changing human nature.' We have not changed the nature of the physical universe, yet by understanding it we have turned it in a thousand ways to our service. We do not need to change human nature, but we do need to gain much more knowledge if we are wisely to affect human relationships."

Columbia S C State
December 12, 1940

Rosenwald Gift Gives Louisville Health Center

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Establishment of a completely modern, centralized Negro health center in the new Beecher Terrace housing project to replace existing makeshift facilities was assured Thursday, when the Julius Rosenwald Fund announced the donation of $8,225 to the city of Louisville for that purpose.

Without underwriting any expansion of the existing health services, the gift, by vastly increasing the efficiency of the present staff, will undoubtedly cause a rise in the general Negro health level, according to Dr. Hugh R. Levell, city health director.

"It's one of the finest things we've ever had," Doctor Leavell said. "We can give the Negro population health facilities of their own of which they can be proud and which will provide an incentive to health consciousness. One way it will improve general health without actually expanding service is in offering volunteer Negro doctors space in which to work with the health department."

The donation, $5,000 of which is to be made available at once, the balance when needed, is the second contribution of the Rosenwald Fund to Negro health in Louisville. In 1937, with the establishment of the present Central Louisville Health Center and the Chestnut Street Treatment Center, both at 920 West Chestnut, the fund paid the first year's salary of Dr. C. M. Young, Negro assistant director of health, and later sent him to the University of Minnesota on a fellowship which enabled him to obtain a public health degree.

The existing Negro health services function in a section of the Negro recreational building on a budget of $20,662.75 annually, with Doctor Young in charge of the center, specializing in preventive work, and Dr. Arthur T. Hurst of the U. of L., aided by Dr. John R. Nurse, Negro, supervising the work at the treatment center. The other paid employes are seven nurses, a sanitary inspector, and two clerks.

"The Fund gift means an end to scraping along with insufficient space, inefficient heating and lighting, and, in some cases, improvised equipment," Doctor Young said. "One of the principal difficulties of public health work is in keeping the patients coming. With a clean, white modern center they'll have a real incentive to continue treatments and clinical attendance."

To date this year, 4,190 persons have passed through the preventive center alone, Doctor Young said. Figures on the heavier volume in the treatment center were not available Thursday.

Dr. Alexander Vice President Of Rosenwald

Ex-Atlantan Was Former Security Head; Assumes Duties July 1.

Constitution
6/25/40
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, formerly of Atlanta and for the last five years head of the Federal Farm Security Administration, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has been appointed as vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, it was announced yesterday.

He will assume his new duties July 1, and will operate from Chicago.

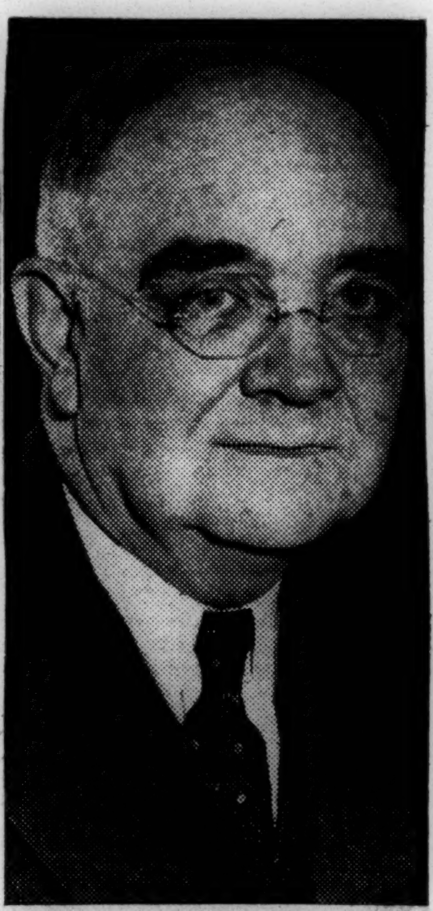
An authority on race relations, Dr. Alexander 20 years ago organized the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, covering the south, and since has served as its director.

He is trustee of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Gammon Theological Seminary here.

The Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917, largely is concerned with race relations and with problems of southern and Negro education.

Its four specific aims are improvement of rural education; racial adjustments; fellowship for persons, both white and Negro, of unusual ability, and promotion of higher education and health among Negroes.

Dr. Alexander succeeded in Washington Dr. Rex Tugwell, one of the New Deal's original "brain trust." Among other affiliations, he is a member of the Cosmos Club in the capital.



JOINS ROSENWALD FUND—Dr. Will W. Alexander, widely known in Atlanta and the south, whose appointment as vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, to advance education and race relations, was announced yesterday.

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ttanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 14, 1940.

DIXON VICE-CHANCELLOR OF GEORG'A UNIVERSITIES

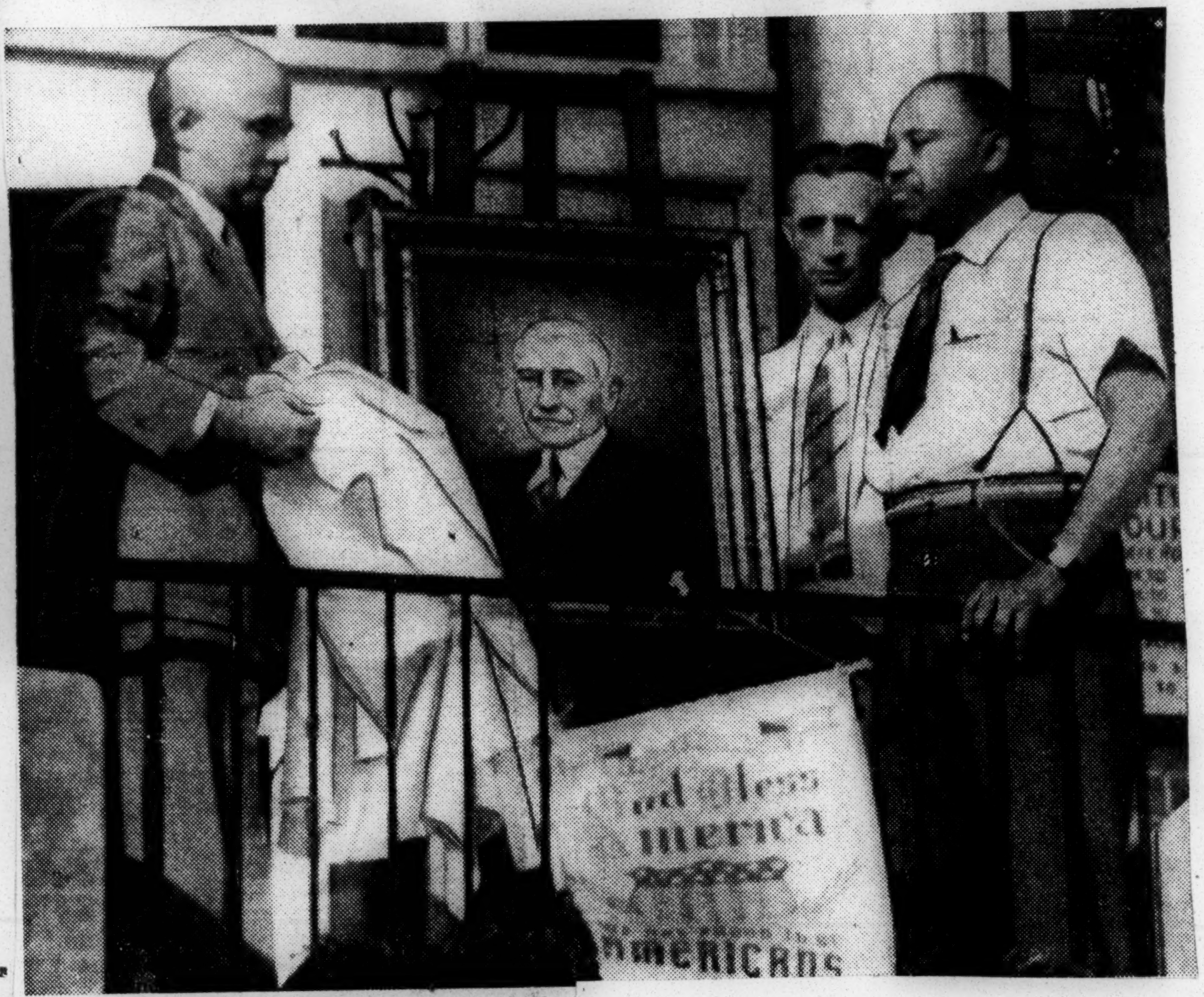
ATLANTA, June 13 (AP).—J. C. Dixon, of Atlanta, a director for the last three years of the rural education program of the Julius Rosenwald fund, was appointed vice-chancellor of the university system of Georgia today.

Selection of Dixon for the newly created office was announced by Cason J. Callaway, of La Grange, chairman of the university's board of regents. The board acted on the recommendation of Chancellor S. V. Sanford.

A native of Richland, Ga., Dixon has had more than twenty years' experience in Georgia education.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 9, 1940

Rosenwald Picture Is Unveiled Here



Unveiling of a painting of the late Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, at the Negro unit of General Hospital highlighted yesterday's emancipation celebration by Knoxville Negroes. George Dempster (left), who delivered the principal address, is shown standing by the painting, which is to be hung in the hospital lobby. To his right are Charles R. Griffith, manager of Sears [illegible] Roebuck store here, who also spoke, and Dr. [illegible]. H. Presnell, Negro "mayor", who gave the painting and served as master of ceremonies.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 9, 1940

Rosenwald Is Eulogized By Negroes

Ceremony At Hospital Features Celebration Of Emancipation

Knoxville Negroes yesterday celebrated the 78th anniversary of their emancipation with a parade, a program at the Negro unit of Knoxville General Hospital honoring the late Julius Rosenwald, and a picnic at Chilhowee Park.

The entire celebration was built around the hospital ceremonial, when a painting of Rosenwald, noted philanthropist, was unveiled and hung in the lobby of the Negro unit. A gift of $75,000 from Rosenwald made the unit possible, since that sum was matched by the city.

Starting shortly after 1 p. m. a parade of more than two score decorated automobile, trucks and floats moved from Vine to Main Avenue, on to Church and to Gay, then to the hospital. The program honoring Rosenwald was held from the front porch of the Negro unit.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 2, 1940

Negroes Will Pay Tribute To Rosenwald

Knoxville Negro citizens will present an Appreciation Day program Aug. 8 at General Hospital, honoring the late Julius Rosenwald, noted philanthropist.

George R. Dempster, who was city manager when the Negro unit of the hospital was built, will unveil a picture of Rosenwald, who made a large gift to the Negro unit.

Dr. J. H. Presnell is in charge of the program which also will feature a parade starting at 2 p. m. in front of Carnegie Library on Vine Avenue and ending at General Hospital.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 8, 1940

3000 Negroes To Celebrate Freedom And Honor Rosenwald

More than 3000 Negroes will celebrate their 78th anniversary of freedom today by paying tribute to the late Julius Rosenwald, noted philanthropist, who contributed toward the Negro unit of General Hospital.

The program will start at 1 p. m. with a parade going from Vine Avenue to Main Avenue, thence to Church Avenue and to Gay Street, and on to the hospital. Some 200 cars are expected to be present along with Boy Scouts and Negro Drum and Bugle Corps of Green School.

At 3 p. m. George R. Dempster will speak at the hospital and unveil a painting of Rosenwald. Charles R. Griffith, manager of Sears and Roebuck will review the life and work of Rosenwald. Mayor Fred Allen and City Manager W. W. Mynatt will be present.

Negroes will go to Chilhowee Park to hear the music of Clarence Love's orchestra. Dancing will begin at 9:30 p. m.

Dr. J. H. Presnell, Negro mayor, who gave the painting, will be in charge of activities.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Rosenwald Fund Head Raps Dixie Negro Attitude

NOV 10 1940

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In an address to a conference of the Southeastern Library association, Dr. Embree said that one example of the South's failure to achieve full democracy is reflected in its treatment of Negroes.

Criticizing the traditional southern practice of discrimination, Dr. Embree said:

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people, we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups."

'FIRST LADY' TO ROSENWALD FUND BOARD

NOV 15 1940

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Praises Work Done for Those Who Need Help

The Call

CHICAGO. — (ANP)— Election of the following new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund is announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, following the annual meeting of the trustees held Monday, November 11

James McDonald, Comer, business and liberal leader of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs David M. Levy of New York city, a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald; Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago and Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she accepted membership in spite of the tremendous pressure of her other commitments "because of the basic work the Fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have the opportunities we crave for all Americans."

Kansas City
Mo.

Awards to 400

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 with a capital of $20,000,000 has in accordance with the wishes of its founder, spent principal as well as income and now has assets of about $5,000,000. The chief programs of the Fund are improving rural education in the South, promoting Negro health, providing fellowships for most promising Negroes and white sotherners.

NOV 15 1940

Among the 400 Negroes who have received Rosenwald fellowships are Marian Anderson; Katherine Dunham, the dancer Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson, and W.E.B. DuBois, writers; William Grant Still and Clarence Cameron White, composers; Augusta Savage, Richmond Barthe, and Aaron Douglas, artists; and many of the leading scientists and scholars on the faculties of Negro colleges.

Trustees

Trustees of the fund, in addition to those just elected, are: Lessing J. Rosenwald of Philadelphia, chairman of the board; W. W. Alexander, for many years director of the U. S. Farm Security Administration, Washington; Edward R Embree, president of the fund; Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville-Courier Journal; Franklin C. McLean, M.D., of the University of Chicago; Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina; A. Richard Frank, business man and philanthropist of Chicago; Edgar B Stern, formerly president of the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans and General Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and company.

Sylacauga, Ala., Advance
November 14, 1940

NAMED ROSENWALD TRUSTEE

Donald Comer, industrialist, has been elected one of four new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to announcement from Chicago Monday. Others named with Comer are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President; Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City, daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald and Leonard Rieser, Chicago. Established in 1917 with a capital of $20,000,000 by Julius Rosenwald, the fund purpose is to improve rural education in the South, promote negro health, and provide fellowships for promising negro and white Southerners.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
November 12, 1940

THAT—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected one of four new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund at an annual meeting of trustees yesterday. Others chosen were James McDonald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City, daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald, and Leonard Rieser, Chicago.

THAT—The fund was established in 1917 with a capital of $20,000,000 by Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears, Roebuck and Company. The fund's program is to improve rural education in the south, promote negro health and provide fellowships for promising negroes and white southerners.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 3, 1940

SCHOOL FACILITIES EQUALIZING URGED

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—(AP)—President Edwin R. Embree, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund Monday night advocated federal subsidies for a plan to equalize educational facilities in the U. S.

He said it had been proposed in Congress to provide from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year for the purpose and added:

"No single act will transform a great region. But this plan to equalize schooling (which will benefit chiefly the South) will basically affect the growth of the nation's reservoir of children and will be another great step toward better opportunities for Negroes, who still live mainly in the rural South."

He also urged "more Democratic treatment of Negroes."

The fund's report listed expenditure of $1,057,201 during the past two years for improving rural schools in the South, fellowships for Negroes and white Southerners, building up several university centers for Negroes and improvement in Negro health.

EDUCATION -1940
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Columbia, S. C. Record
December 25, 1940

"Surplus Foods" Can Be Used

Julius Rosenwald Fund Spends Over $1,000,000 To Enlarge Opportunities For Negroes

The Julius Rosenwald fund expended somewhat more than a million dollars in the two year period ending June 30, 1940, in its efforts to enlarge opportunities for Negroes and to extend education, especially in the south.

A review of expenditures, which has just been published, shows that the money was spent chiefly on (1) efforts to make rural schools a more vital force in the southern states; (2) fellowships for Negroes and white southerners; (3) aid in building up a few university centers for Negroes and (4) improvement in Negro health.

The fund has tried to help rural education, according to the report, by the building up of a few demonstration centers for the preparation of rural teachers.

The institutions which are aided by the fund for this purpose are the Fort Valley State college, Georgia; the Tuskegee institute, Alabama; Jackson college, Mississippi, and West Georgia college (for whites) at Carrollton, Ga.

The fund is also cooperating with the University of Georgia at Athens and with George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville Tenn., in its rural education program. Libraries are being sent to small rural schools, and a general observation of rural schools in the south has been made.

Fellowships were awarded to 40 Negroes, and 28 whites in 1940 by the fund.

The Negro universities on which the fund has been concentrating for a number of years are Howard university in Washington, D. C.; the group of colleges in Atlanta, Ga., under the aegis of Atlanta university; Fisk university in Nashville, Tenn., (and the adjoining Meharry Medical college); and Dillard university in New Orleans, La.

Last year the fund extended its support to a fifth institution, Talladega college in Alabama. The report says the fund is interested in developing strong centers for Negro education in regional centers.

Three major problems are being aided by the Rosenwald fund in its health program: syphilis, maternal and infant welfare and tuberculosis. The work in the syphilis field began ten years ago.

a beautiful lawn on all sides of the building.

A Changing Traffic Scene

It is not a visible change, but an important change on the state house square since last Christmas was the making-safe of the great steps on the north side of the state house. One day last winter it was discovered that erosion of steel supports under the heavy granite steps had reached a point where there was grave danger of the steps' collapse. They were roped off for weeks while new supports were erected under them.

Another important change about the state house square: the traffic is enormously heavier. As Columbia hums under its increased population, due largely to the reestablishment of Fort Jackson as an army training point, much of the traffic booms by the state house, particularly on Gervais and Sumter streets.

IMPROVED SCHOOLS NOTED

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa,

DEC 7 1940

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—(ANP)—The report of the Julius Rosenwald fund issued this week by Edwin R. Embree, president, lists payment of $1,057,201 during the past two years for improving rural schools in the south, fellowships for Negroes and white southerners, building up a few university centers for Negroes, and improvement in Negro health.

In urging more democratic treatment of Negroes, President Embree writes:

"Our attitude toward this race, which makes up one-tenth of our entire population, more than one quarter of the historic region of the South, is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy. So long as we degrade one segment of the people we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. No race or class can be firmly assured of fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly. Consideration for the Ne-

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West Palm Beach, Fla Post
December 20, 1940

GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTED

Although the Julius Rosenwald Fund has made notable contributions to negro progress in numerous fields, it is chiefly associated in the public mind with the cause of negro education.

In their report for the two year period ending June 30, 1940, the trustees of the fund record expenditures of $1,057,201, chiefly on rural schools in southern States, fellowships for negroes and white southerners, aid to negro universities and improvement in negro health.

As justification for their use of the fund the trustees point out:

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance. We cannot have a healthy nation with one tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick and harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line and no Jim Crow laws. We cannot have a nation orderly and sound with one group so ground down and thwarted that it is almost forced into unsocial attitudes and crime. We cannot come to our full vigor in the arts unless we give full scope to the talents of that race which has proved itself most creative in all forms of art and expression. We cannot come to full prosperity with one great group so ill-trained that it cannot work skillfully, so poor that it cannot buy goods."

Nevertheless the report contains much that is encouraging. Progress is being made, though slowly. The negro population's literacy rate of 85 per cent is higher than that of the total population in many countries of Europe or the Americas. Since emancipation the percentage of literacy has increased by 80 per cent.

Along with education have come advancements in other lines. The negro death rate has dropped from 32 per cent in 1932 to 15 per cent today, even though it still compares unfavorably with the national average of 11.2 per cent. Yet France and Italy have annual death rates of 15.3 and 13.7 per cent respectively.

Although negroes furnish more than twice their quota of relief cases, progress in the economic field also is noted. Nearly 700,000 of them own their own homes, almost twice as many as in 1900. More than 150,000 negroes own farms totaling 11,500,000 acres and 160,000 members of the race are engaged in teaching, in the professions and in government service.

If the negro still furnishes an undue percentage of crime and delinquency, the Rosenwald Fund trustees find an explanation in the economic and social conditions under which many of them are compelled to live.

Notwithstanding the many steps that are being taken to improve conditions in the South, the Foundation points to one field in which it insists help must come from outside. Although Southern States are putting a greater proportion of their public funds into education than any other region, this provides less than half as much support per pupil as the average throughout the country. Federal aid is held to be the only remedy in sight.

The Rosenwald Fund makes it plain that its plea for greater consideration for the negro is not based on the grounds of humanity and charity only. It sees the question as one of the total health and strength of the nation and not merely concerned with the rights of a single element of the population.

FIRST LADY ROSENWALD FUND TRUSTEE

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Praises Work of Organization

NOV 17 1940

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New Trustees are:

James McDonald, Comer, businessman and liberal leader of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. David M. Levy of New York City, a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald; Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C.

Praises Board's Work

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she accepted membership in spite of the tremendous pressure of her other commitments "because of the basic work the Fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have the opportunities we crave for all Americans."

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1817 with a capital of $20,0000,000 has in accordance with the wishes of its founder, spent principal as well as income and now has assets of about $5,000,00. The chief programs of the Fund are improving rural education in the South, promoting Negro health, providing fellowships for most promising Negroes and white southerners.

400 Negroes Aided

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Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

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Pensacola Fla Journal
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FIRST LADY ROSENWALD FUND TRUSTEE

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Praises Work of Organization

NOV 17 1940

Election of the following new trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund, following the annual meeting of the trustees held Monday, November 11.

New Trustees are:

James McDonald, Comer, businessman and liberal leader of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. David M. Levy of New York City, a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald; Leonard Rieser, attorney, of Chicago and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C.

Praises Board's Work

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she accepted membership in spite of the tremendous pressure of her other commitments "because of the basic work the Fund is doing in education and health, especially for groups which do not yet have the opportunities we crave for all Americans."

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1817 with a capital of $20,0000,000 has in accordance with the wishes of its founder, spent principal as well as income and now has assets of about $5,-000,00. The chief programs of the Fund are improving rural education in the South, promoting Negro health, providing fellowships for most promising Negroes and white southerners.

400 Negroes Aided

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